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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS  
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.





# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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EDINBURGH:  
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,  
BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

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1861.





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# THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, BART., M.P.,

*Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.*

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 30th January 1861.

SIR,

We have the honour to submit to you our Third Annual Report on the condition and management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The general expectation that, in the last Session of Parliament, an Amendment Bill would be introduced, which would materially modify the provisions of the existing Statute, has tended very materially to retard the progress of the improvement noted in our former Reports; but we are glad to state that, notwithstanding the uncertainty in which the question of further legislation still remains, several of the District Lunacy Boards are now taking active steps for the erection of asylums. We cannot doubt the propriety of this course, as we are satisfied that its adoption will exercise a beneficial influence, not only on the patients who are placed in these institutions, but also on those whom it may be considered right to leave in their homes. To these last an asylum becomes the best security for the provision of humane and appropriate treatment, by facilitating their removal from the influence of unfavourable circumstances, whenever, through the ignorance or callousness of parochial authorities, or the perverse conduct of relatives, our efforts for the improvement of their home-condition are neutralized.

**Number of Insane.** We have again to note a considerable increase in the number of pauper lunatics. On 1st January 1858, they were returned to us as amounting to 4737; on 1st January 1859, to 4980; and on 1st January 1860, to 5226. There was thus an increase of 243 in 1858, and of 246 in 1859.

**In Public and District Asylums.** The distribution of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1860, was as follows:—

In public and district asylums there were 2632 patients, being an increase, since 1st January 1859, of 136. Of these patients, 1355 were males, and 1277 females; 773 were supported by private funds, and 1859 by parochial rates. At 1st January 1859, the numbers supported by private funds and parochial rates were respectively 809 and 1687. It thus appears that during 1859 a decrease of 36 had taken place in the number of private patients, and an increase of 172 in that of paupers.

**In Private Asylums.** The number of patients in private asylums or licensed houses amounted to 852, being an increase of 31 in 1859. Of these patients, 349 were males, and 503 females; 196 were supported by private funds, and 656 by parochial rates. On 1st January 1859, the numbers supported by private funds and parochial rates were respectively 200 and 621. It thus appears that during 1859 a decrease of 4 had taken place in the number of private patients, and an increase of 35 in that of paupers.

**In Poor-houses.** The insane in poorhouses amounted to 866, being an increase of 69 during the year. Of these patients, 349 were males, and 517 females; all of whom, with the exception of 2 females, were maintained by their parishes.

The distribution of the patients in the individual asylums and poorhouses is shown by the Table of Appendix B.

**Single Patients.** The pauper lunatics placed as single patients amounted to 1847, being a decrease of 30 since the returns of the previous year. These patients, comprising 828 males, and 1019 females, were disposed of in the following manner:—682 males and 750 females were living with relatives, 134 males and 220 females were placed with strangers, and 12 males and 49 females were living alone. Their distribution in the different parishes and counties, as returned by the inspectors of poor, is shown in the Tables of Appendix A.

As stated in our former Reports, we have no reliable means of ascertaining the number of private patients living singly; but, in the course of our investigations, we became cognizant of the existence of 1887—comprising 1041 males, and 846 females. Although we had reason to think that these numbers were considerably within the reality, we adopted them in our Second Report, and we continue them in the estimates of this year, as we are without the means of determining the changes which have occurred from the addition of new cases, or the subtraction of old ones by recovery or death. A considerable number of these patients are



known to us to be resident with strangers; but the statutory provision requiring the Sheriff's order for their reception, has, nevertheless, been complied with in the cases of only 11 males and 13 females. We have, however, refrained from taking any steps for enforcing this requirement in any case, owing to the uncertain meaning of the statutory definition of lunacy.

Number of  
Insane.  
Single  
Patients.

It appears from the returns made to us by superintendents of asylums and governors of poorhouses, that 372 patients were discharged not recovered from asylums in 1859. Of these, 293 were private patients, and 79 paupers; but of the paupers, 72 were on their discharge removed from the poor-roll, and transferred to the category of private patients. There were thus altogether 365 insane persons removed from asylums in 1859, regarding whose after-disposal we are without the means of obtaining information. Some were doubtless transferred to other asylums, but we have reason to think that by far the greater number were taken home, or were boarded in private houses. We have, however, received no notice of the Sheriff's order having been granted during the year for any single private patient on removal from an asylum.

The total number of the insane in Scotland, on 1st January 1860, including the private patients as approximatively estimated, amounted to 8084, distributed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Public Asylums,	1355	1277	2632	402	371	773	953	906	1859
„ Private „	349	503	852	84	112	196	265	391	656
„ Poorhouses,	349	517	866	...	2	2	349	515	864
„ Private Houses,	1869	1865	3734	1041	846	1887	828	1019	1847
Total,	3922	4162	8084	1527	1331	2858	2395	2831	5226

It appears from this Table that of 8084 insane persons in Scotland, 2858 were supported by private funds, and 5226 by parochial rates. On 1st January 1859, the corresponding numbers were 2898 and 4980. The increase in the numbers of the insane thus appears to be restricted to pauper lunatics. It is found, however, in all the different classes of establishments; in public and district asylums, in private asylums, and in lunatic wards of poorhouses. On the other hand, the number of private patients has diminished. This result is probably in great measure due to the transfer of a number of the indigent insane, from the class of private patients to that of paupers.

Definition  
of Lunacy.

---

The difficulty of determining what constitutes a lunatic in the eye of the law, continues to prevent uniformity in the manner of administering the Act in different counties. By Statute, our Board is made responsible for the proper care and treatment of all pauper lunatics, who, it is enacted, "shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of the settlement of such pauper lunatic is situated;" but we are at the same time authorized to permit a parochial board to dispense with the removal of any pauper lunatic to an asylum, and to provide for him in such other manner, and under such regulations, as to inspection and otherwise, as we may sanction. We have, accordingly, sanctioned dispensation from removal to asylums in more than 2000 cases, and have granted permission for the patients remaining under private care. The Statute, however, defines a lunatic to be "any mad or furious or fatuous person, or person so diseased or affected in mind as to render him unfit, in the opinion of competent medical persons, to be at large, either as regards his own personal safety and conduct, or the safety of the persons and property of others, or of the public;" and this definition renders it doubtful whether insane paupers, exempted from removal to an asylum, are to be reckoned as lunatics. Practically, this is a point of considerable importance, as on its decision must depend the question, whether the Board of Supervision or the Board of Lunacy are responsible for the proper care and treatment of insane paupers not in asylums. Hitherto we have acted on the belief that the responsibility lay with the Board of Lunacy; but practical difficulties are constantly occurring, which render it extremely desirable that the Statute should explicitly declare that insane paupers, exempted from removal, belong to the category of pauper lunatics. All dubiety on this point would at once be removed, by making the definition of lunacy include any person certified by two competent medical men to be "a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind."

One of the most efficient means at our command for effecting an improvement in the condition of pauper lunatics left in their homes, is to require their removal to an asylum, should the recommendations made for their better treatment not receive due attention from the parochial authorities. But our efforts in this direction are occasionally defeated by the decision of the Sheriff, that the patient, though undoubtedly of unsound mind, is not a lunatic in the statutory sense, from the medical certificates containing no statement of facts showing him to be dangerous either to himself or others. On this ground, for instance, an order was refused for the removal of E. M., who was reported to us by the parochial surgeon as "a person of unsound mind, who talks in a rambling incoherent manner, and often wanders several miles from her residence, but mostly returning home each evening; who fancies herself to be, during the periods of delusion, some imaginary person, and claims relationship to all she meets." She was seen on 12th October 1858 by one of the Deputy-Commissioners, whose report was to the effect that "she was said to be periodically excited; that she was excited

“ when visited, and was talking loudly and incoherently ; that she  
 “ slept in a very narrow crib, in a damp and disagreeable closet, in  
 “ which coals, potatoes, and tubs filled with cold water, were kept.”

Definition  
 of Lunacy.

The view taken by the Sheriff in this case makes a patient reported by the inspector as a pauper lunatic, and in receipt of parochial relief as such, not a lunatic in the statutory sense ; and it determines, moreover, that the steps which appeared to us necessary, to secure the safety of the patient from the risks accompanying her wandering habits, and for improving her general treatment, could not be legally carried into effect, as no evidence satisfactory to the Sheriff was produced that she was dangerous to herself or others. The Statute, however, attaches no responsibility to the Sheriff for any consequences that may ensue from his decisions in such cases ; and, on the other hand, no responsibility, either moral or legal, can attach to the Board of Lunacy, who are prevented by a judicial act from carrying out their views.

E. M. was again visited on 29th June 1860 by one of the Deputy-Commissioners, who reported that “ she is still at times  
 “ noisy and excited ; is usually chatty, but at times takes fits of  
 “ silence, and refuses to answer questions ; has delusions about  
 “ marriage ; a love disappointment is the alleged cause of her in-  
 “ sanity ; her head is small, and she was never able to read ; is said  
 “ to have been an active clever house-servant ; was for 23 years  
 “ in one situation ; is of cleanly habits ; does not work ; neither  
 “ knits nor sews ; is never under restraint, but needs humouring ;  
 “ is childish and silly in conversation ; soliloquises. When I called  
 “ she was not at home. She had gone on Sabbath-day ‘ to the  
 “ sacrament ’ in an adjoining parish and had not returned. It was  
 “ not known where she was living, nor could she be found when  
 “ sent for. I called afterwards several times, but did not find her  
 “ till 3d July. She had returned on the preceding Monday, hav-  
 “ ing been absent a full week. Her age is 67. She is not robust,  
 “ though nevertheless active for her years. She goes to church  
 “ when not excited and affects sacraments. Except on such  
 “ occasions, she is said not to wander. When away from home  
 “ she finds a bed with her friends. It appears to me strange that  
 “ one in such a state should be permitted to be absent for a week  
 “ from home, wandering about on foot, her guardians not knowing  
 “ her whereabouts, and no anxiety being felt on her account.”

But while the Sheriff of one county is thus particular in requiring a statement of facts indicating danger as well as insanity, before he will grant his order for the transmission of a patient to an asylum, the Sheriff of another county does not scruple to act on a statement of facts, which not only do not indicate danger, but even leave doubtful the existence of insanity. Accordingly, we have had reason to think that, in one or two instances, orders were granted for placing in asylums persons who were not affected with insanity. At any rate, the facts stated in the medical certificates conveyed no proof whatever of its existence. We are disposed to attach very great importance to the simple certificate of a competent medical observer,



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that he considers a person whom he has examined to be of unsound mind ; but so long as the law requires a statement of the evidence upon which his opinion is founded, care should be taken to act up to the requirements of the Statute. The 36th section of the Act, indeed, provides, that “if, after the reception of any lunatic, it “appear that any order or medical certificate upon which he was “received is in any way incorrect or defective, such order or “medical certificate may be amended by the person signing the “same, at any time within fourteen days after the reception of such “lunatic.” But as this provision does not indicate at whose instance the amendment shall be undertaken, or for what end it is required, it has never been acted on. The order of the Sheriff is regarded by the medical superintendent of an asylum as authority sufficient for the detention of the patient, apart altogether from the medical certificates ; and, accordingly, dangerous lunatics, transmitted at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, are generally received on the authority of the order alone. Ordinary patients, too, are frequently admitted on orders granted on medical certificates, in various respects defective. The 35th section of the Act provides, that no person shall be received into any asylum, under any certificate which purports to be founded only upon facts communicated by others ; and if this provision were acted on, the main proof of insanity should be found in the facts stated in the certificate, as observed by the medical person granting the same. But the following examples will show that the requirements of the Statute, in this respect, are occasionally very imperfectly attended to :—In the case of T. M’J., for instance, the facts observed by the granters of the medical certificates are stated in the first to be “his appearance, “and talking incoherently ;” and in the second, “his appearance, “brightness of his eyes, and motion of his tongue.” In this case, moreover, the report of the medical superintendent of the asylum, made eleven days after admission, states that “nothing particular is “observed, except that at times he is desponding, and says that he “and the minister have differed.”

In the case of J. C., the facts observed by the first medical man as indicating insanity are, “the expression of her features, and “especially of the eye. She had no recollection of having seen me “lately, but when reminded that I had examined her on the 24th “instant, she could not tell what part of the room she had occupied “at the time of my visit.” The facts observed by the second medical man were, “the peculiar expression of countenance, and “the wild appearance of the eye. She cannot answer questions “correctly ; for example, she could not tell anything about the age “of her youngest child. She could not tell me whether it was a “year or a month old.”

In the case of S. C., one of the certificates is sufficiently explicit, but the other states, as the facts observed indicating insanity, that “there is scarcely any ground for supposing her maniacal from her “aspect ; but there is some appearance of the eyes indicating “former epileptic attacks.”



In the first certificate of W. D., it is stated "that he has strange ideas about the left side of his body, and is low-spirited and dejected;" and in the second, the proof given of insanity is, "his appearance and conversation. States that he had no cause for attacking his wife yesterday, but could not help it." The report of the medical superintendent, made four days after his admission, was to the effect, that he appeared to labour under depression of spirits.

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of Lunacy.

In the case of B. M'G., the first certificate is as follows:—"He will not speak in answer to questions. I observed him pushing and twisting his legs in an unusual manner." In the second certificate it is stated, "that, in speaking to him, he did not show the activity or affability of a sane person to a person inquiring after his health; sometimes not answering, or giving his answers in such a way as showed there was a decided weakness of intellect. He was not outrageous when I saw him."

We might quote a large number of similar certificates, but those given will be sufficient to show that the Sheriff not unfrequently receives, as indicating insanity, a statement of facts, which, apart from collateral evidence, affords no proof of its existence. On a former occasion we stated our opinion, that less evil is likely to result from the Sheriff accepting, as proof of insanity, the simple certificates to this effect of two qualified men, than from his refusing to receive them, unless facts plainly proving the existence of insanity are, at the same time, stated. A medical man, we remarked, may, from the manner, appearance, and conduct of a patient, be thoroughly convinced of his insanity, and may nevertheless fail, by any statement of facts, to convey the same conviction to another person; and this difficulty will be greatest in the incipient stages of the malady. No careful observer can have failed to notice that almost all the murders and suicides committed by lunatics take place at the outset of the malady, before the symptoms are sufficiently developed to enable medical men to grant certificates in such a form as would satisfy the Sheriff.

As the facts, stated in the certificates we have quoted, convey no proof of the existence of insanity, or, at least, of insanity in a dangerous form, the Sheriff, in granting his order, must have been guided, either by the confidence he placed in the judgment of the certifying medical men, or by the facts stated in the certificates on the report of friends. Except in a few exceptional cases, he never sees the patient, and accordingly his decision as to the existence of insanity, and the necessity for asylum treatment, must necessarily rest on written evidence. It cannot, however, be doubted, when it is remembered that each county has at least two Sheriffs, that a very different meaning, and a very different degree of importance, must frequently be ascribed to similar statements. Thus, in the cases cited, the Sheriff's order was granted on certificates containing scarcely any evidence of insanity, while it was refused in the following instance, in which the facts stated in the certificates are, at least, equally strong. The first of these is to the effect that the patient

Definition of Lunacy. has an "excited restless expression, is very talkative, and complains of weariness of life;" and the second, that "her manner and conversation indicate the weak mind of old age." The patient, moreover, was reported, on the statement of others, to be sleepless, affected with delusions, garrulous, querulous, advanced in years, frail in mind and weak in body, and requiring constant care and supervision. In consequence of the refusal of the order, the patient was placed in the ordinary wards of a poorhouse. The result was, that she rose from her bed during the first night, threw open the window, flung herself out, and was killed on the spot.

Experience has convinced us that it will be impossible to introduce a uniform procedure as regards orders so long as the Sheriff seeks, in his judicial capacity, to determine whether the medical certificates afford sufficient evidence of the existence of insanity. We would therefore suggest that the Sheriff should, as a matter of course, grant his order for the admission of patients on the simple certificates of two qualified medical men, that the patient is insane and a proper person to be detained in an asylum; and that it should be the duty of the Commissioners to examine the certificates, and to call for their amendment when defective; or to require the discharge of the patient when the evidence of insanity appeared imperfect and could not be substantiated. It must frequently happen that stringent statutory directions as to the disposal of lunatics cannot be adhered to without great risk of accidents, and we are therefore of opinion, that it is not advisable to administer the law of lunacy as stringently, or with as little latitude, as if it formed part of the criminal code. Accordingly, we consider that, in the following case, the Sheriff acted rightly in granting his order for the reception of the patient into an asylum, although no facts indicating insanity are stated in the certificates, as having been observed by the medical men themselves. All the evidence of its existence rests on the statements of the patient himself. The first medical man merely certifies that the patient "complains of his head, and says that he must be punished, and that he has frequently thought of destroying himself;" while the second says, that "in conversation he has told me that he is frequently seized with an impulse to jump into a well and drown himself, and that he has been subject to this feeling since Christmas last, and long before." Here the whole evidence of insanity, so far as the facts observed by the granters of the certificates are concerned, rests on the declaration of the patient that he felt an impulse to suicide. This may or may not have been the case, but there is no doubt that a Sheriff by refusing his order on such certificates would have incurred a very serious responsibility. At the same time, however, it is not impossible that the patient may have feigned a tendency to suicide, for the purpose of being declared insane, with some ulterior object in view. Three instances have occurred since the institution of the Board, in which it was alleged that insanity was feigned for the purpose of evading legal responsibility; and reasons of considerable weight were brought forward in support of this belief. It is confess-

edly occasionally a matter of extreme difficulty to determine whether insanity is real or feigned; and this is especially the case where the mental affection is described as a liability to morbid impulse.

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of Lunacy.

In his judicial capacity, the Sheriff, although satisfied with the statements in the medical certificates, occasionally takes exception to the persons granting them. Thus he sometimes refuses his order when one of the certificates is granted by the medical attendant of the asylum in which it is proposed to place the patient. But here, again, there is a want of uniformity in practice, which, indeed, is occasionally found even in the same county. In Midlothian, for instance, orders for the reception of patients into private asylums are sometimes granted on medical certificates, one of which is by the medical attendant of the asylum; and refused at others under precisely similar circumstances. Occasionally, too, the Sheriff refuses his order on the ground that the forms used are not strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Statute. Thus the Sheriff of Lanarkshire declines to act on the forms which we prepared for placing patients in the wards of poorhouses restricted to the reception of harmless lunatics, while the Sheriffs of other counties do not hesitate to accept them. Indeed, they were put into their present shape to meet the views of the Sheriff of Aberdeenshire. We also prepared forms for the transfer of patients from one asylum to another, chiefly with the view of enabling us more easily to trace these patients in our registers. Some Sheriffs have accepted these forms as sufficiently in accordance with statutory requirements to authorize them to grant their orders, but others have refused to regard them in this light. It further remains doubtful whether the authority of a Sheriff to grant his order for placing a patient in an asylum extends to the whole of Scotland, or is limited to his own county. By the present forms, the Sheriff grants his order for the admission of a patient into a certain asylum only; and, therefore, when for any reason it becomes necessary to transfer him to another, fresh medical certificates and a fresh order are required. We are of opinion that this procedure might very advantageously be simplified, by making a notice of the transfer to the Board sufficient for its legal performance.

We have been induced to dwell thus fully on the difficulties which complicate the working of the present Statute, with the view of showing the inexpediency of requiring a too rigid adherence to fixed forms in disposing of the insane. It appears to us that a Public Board might safely be entrusted with the power to modify the schedules necessary for this purpose, provided that no effect should be given to such modification until it was approved of by the Home Secretary.

In Scotland, the general procedure in regard to lunatics approaches much too closely to that of the criminal law, and the necessity of obtaining the Sheriff's order for placing a patient in an asylum frequently exercises a powerful influence in deterring friends from having recourse to this measure. Many persons, too, who would voluntarily place themselves under treatment, are prevented



Definition of Lunacy. from taking this course by their unwillingness to submit to the present forms.

### PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

We are glad to report that several of the District Boards are now taking decided steps for carrying into effect the requirements of the Statute for the erection of asylums. The causes of delay, which were ascribed to uncertainty regarding fresh lunacy legislation, still exist, but the fact is beginning to be recognised, that no amount of legislation will remove the necessity for providing asylums.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district, who were under treatment in asylums on the 1st day of January 1858, 1859, and 1860, and also the numbers in each district for which the reports of the Visiting Commissioners led us to believe asylum accommodation should be provided. This estimate, however, will probably require modification, especially in the Highland districts, should the statutory restrictions for the reception of more than one lunatic into a private house without a license be modified or repealed.

District.		Numbers already in Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			Estimated Asylum Accommodation required.
		On 1st January 1858.	On 1st January 1859.	On 1st January 1860.	
1	Aberdeen, .....	209	224	270	299
2	Argyll, .....	64	84	94	148
3	Ayr, .....	93	94	133	180
4	Banff, .....	23	27	35	79
5	Bute, .....	10	12	16	25
6	Caithness, .....	17	18	26	62
7	Dumfries, .....	130	159	185	230
8	Edinburgh, .....	525	514	531	599
9	Elgin, .....	34	43	42	63
10	Fife, .....	180	203	208	243
11	Forfar, .....	296	305	323	340
12	Glasgow, .....	554	549	585	620
13	Haddington, .....	51	50	55	88
14	Inverness, .....	134	147	168	339
15	Kincardine, .....	44	47	52	66
16	Orkney, .....	17	21	24	35
17	Perth, .....	175	191	203	323
18	Renfrew, .....	153	169	175	193
19	Roxburgh, .....	76	64	66	123
20	Shetland, .....	18	17	19	30
21	Stirling, .....	150	163	169	268
TOTALS,		2953	3101	3379	4353



We proceed to describe the present position of the individual districts :—

The accommodation afforded by the Asylum of Aberdeen is still insufficient for the wants of the district; and accordingly on 1st January 1860, 8 male and 19 female patients, chargeable to parishes within the county, were in the asylums of other districts, chiefly in that of Montrose. The new buildings on the lands of Elmhill are, however, making rapid progress, and as soon as they are fit for occupation, the private patients in the present house will be removed to them, and the whole existing accommodation will then be available for the use of the pauper lunatics.

No progress has been made during the past year in providing accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire. Competitive plans for an asylum by three different architects were indeed prepared, but they were all rejected by the District Board, under circumstances which we have thought it right to produce in detail in Appendix E. This result is much to be deplored. Argyllshire has now been twice inspected by the Visiting Commissioners, and from their reports we are forced to conclude, that the condition of many of the pauper lunatics in this county is extremely wretched. Argyllshire, considering its resources and population, is already heavily burdened for the support of the poor. Some idea of the extent to which this is the case may be formed on instituting a comparison between it and Fifeshire. In 1851, the population of Argyllshire was 88,807, that of Fifeshire 153,789. The valued rent for 1860-61 was, for the former county, £311,522, and for the latter, £567,446, exclusive of railways; but with such differences in population and resources, the expenditure for the relief of the poor was nearly equal in the two counties, being for the year ended 14th May 1859, £27,905 in Argyllshire, and £28,807 in Fifeshire. It was the consideration of facts of this nature that led us to express an opinion, that an expensively constructed asylum, such as might be appropriate for a wealthy or metropolitan county, was not required for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire. The Highland peasantry, and more especially that of the western districts, are commonly very wretchedly lodged. The houses are generally without chimneys, and the smoke from the peat fire, which is placed on the middle of the floor, makes its reluctant escape through a hole left in the roof, or through accidental crevices. Glazed windows, or indeed windows of any kind, are often wanting; and it is not uncommon to find the family and their cattle occupying different ends of the same apartment. The furniture is scanty and rude, and male and female adult members of the family, not only habitually sleep in the same room, but frequently occupy the same bed. When such is the nature of the accommodation of the sane of the poorer classes, it will not appear surprising that the provision for the insane should be even more miserable; and, for abundant evidence of this fact, we refer to the general reports of the Visiting Commissioners in the Appendices of this and our two preceding Annual Reports.

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District of  
Argyll.

We are, therefore, of opinion that asylum accommodation, such as has been provided by the English counties, and the wealthier Scotch districts, for their insane poor, is not requisite for the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire; but we must, at the same time, emphatically declare, that the very wretchedness in which a large proportion of the insane of this district was found, calls for the immediate provision of that simpler kind of accommodation to which reference is made in our communications to the Argyllshire Board. Even for the interest of the rate-payers, it is important that no unnecessary delay should occur in effecting a change in the present system, which trusts entirely to other districts for that amount of accommodation which is absolutely indispensable. This will be evident from the following facts:—On 1st January 1860, 220 pauper lunatics were chargeable to Argyllshire, of whom 58 were in public asylums at the daily average charge of 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. In Forfarshire, on the other hand, the average charge in public asylums was 1s. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The extra charges in Argyllshire for the transport of patients, medical certificates, &c., amounted in 1859 to £252, 10s. 11d. for 230 patients, and in Forfarshire to £107, 18s. 11d. for 426 patients. Argyllshire, with 59.4 per cent. of its pauper lunatics placed as single patients, maintained the whole at an average charge of 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day; Forfarshire, with only 17.8 per cent. as single patients, maintained the whole at an average rate of 1s. a day; but this difference of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in favour of Argyllshire is diminished to about a 1d., when the extra expenditure for transport, &c., is taken into account. The pecuniary advantage to Argyllshire is, however, much more than neutralized by the greatly inferior treatment and condition of its patients when compared with those of Forfarshire. But if, instead of Forfarshire, we take Elginshire as the county of comparison, the advantage of possessing an asylum will appear in even a stronger light. The daily average cost of a patient in the Elgin Asylum is only 11d., whereas, as we have seen, 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. is paid by Argyllshire; and the daily average maintenance rate for the whole number of pauper lunatics is only 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in Elginshire, against 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. in Argyllshire, although, in the former county, 41.9 per cent. are placed as single patients, against 59.1 per cent. in the latter. Abundant evidence to the same purport will be found in the Expenditure Tables of Appendix C.

District of  
Ayr.

The District Board of Ayr, at a meeting held on the 3d December 1860, passed a resolution, "That in consequence of the difference of opinion between the General Board and this Board as to a site for an asylum, and the expectation of an Amendment Act on the present Lunacy Act being passed, further procedure should be delayed in the meantime." From the Abstract of the Returns of Expenditure for pauper lunatics given in Appendix C, it appears that 51.3 per cent. of the pauper lunatics of this district are placed in private houses. Nevertheless, owing to the increased expenditure consequent on the necessity of sending such of the patients as require to be placed in asylums beyond the county, the average daily rate of maintenance for the pauper lunatics chargeable to the District, was 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in 1859. On the other hand, in the

counties of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Elgin, Forfar, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew, which are those most fully provided with asylum accommodation, and in which only 27.4 per cent. of the patients are in private houses, the average daily rate of maintenance was 11½d., or only a ½d. above the Ayrshire rate. But, for this small saving, Ayrshire submits to all the inconveniences and disadvantages of removing its pauper lunatics to distant asylums; and further, places only one-half in establishments against the three-fourths so disposed of by the other counties.

Proceed-  
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Boards.

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District of  
Ayr.

We have received a communication from the clerk of the District Board of Banffshire, intimating a resolution by the county, "That a district asylum should be provided and built, and that a communication should be opened with the counties of Elgin, Caithness, Shetland, and Orkney, to learn whether these counties, or any of them, would be prepared to join with Banffshire." We are of opinion, that by a union with Elginshire the interests of both counties would be promoted, and that the district thus formed would be large enough to support an efficient asylum of a moderate size. We have accordingly delayed sanctioning any alteration in the Elgin Asylum, in the expectation of a union with Banffshire being carried into effect.

District of  
Banff.

In the districts of Bute and Caithness no progress has been made during the past year to provide separate asylums, or to form a union with other counties for the erection of joint-establishments. Bute-shire remains dependent for accommodation on the Royal Asylum of Glasgow, and Caithness-shire continues to send its pauper lunatics principally to the Montrose Asylum and the Musselburgh Licensed Houses. The union between Caithness and Banff, as proposed by the latter district, does not appear to us to be desirable, and we would regard with more favour a proposal to amalgamate with the Inverness district.

Districts of  
Bute and  
Caithness.

In the district of Dumfries no change in the accommodation has taken place since last Report. All the pauper lunatics chargeable to other districts have, with one exception, been removed, so that the whole of the Southern Counties Asylum, except 10 or 12 beds occupied by private patients at pauper rates, is now reserved for the insane poor of the three Southern Counties. There is not at present any evidence of overcrowding, but it is probable that the asylum will soon again suffer from this evil, unless steps be taken to provide for the removal of incurable patients as they accumulate. We understand that it is proposed to raise the rate of maintenance for paupers from £17 to £20. This increase has been rendered necessary, chiefly by the removal of the pauper lunatics of other districts, for whom a higher charge was made.

District of  
Dumfries.

In the Edinburgh Asylum the rate of maintenance for pauper patients not chargeable to the district has been raised to £30, with the view of inducing the removal of those already in the asylum,

District of  
Edinburgh.



Proceed-  
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and preventing the transmission of others; and thus rendering as much of the accommodation as possible available for the wants of the district. No arrangement, however, has yet been come to by the Directors of the asylum and the District Board for erecting the asylum into a district establishment, and it does not appear that any immediate steps for this purpose are in contemplation.

On 1st January 1860, the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district comprised 256 males and 369 females. Of these, 156 males and 143 females were in public asylums, 16 males and 45 females in licensed houses, and 48 males and 123 females in poorhouses. We are of opinion, that it is the duty of the District Board, without further delay, to make such arrangements, with the asylum, as will secure appropriate accommodation for the whole of the pauper lunatics at present in licensed houses. It may not perhaps be thought necessary to remove the whole of those in poorhouses, but we may refer to the large mortality which last year occurred among the male patients in St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, as a reason for giving careful consideration to this question. In an average population of 26 there occurred no fewer than 9 deaths between the 1st of September and the 27th of March.

District of  
Elgin.

The Elgin Asylum still presents the same structural defects as formerly noted, but, for the reasons stated in our Second Report, we have hitherto delayed urging the erection of a new asylum, or sanctioning the radical alterations which would be necessary before we could recognise the existing house as affording suitable accommodation.

District of  
Fife.

We have received information from the Clerk of the District Board of Fife, that competitive plans by five architects for an asylum to be erected on the site purchased at Springfield, near Cupar, have been prepared; but it appears to be still doubtful whether the District Board will select any one of these plans, and proceed to carry it into execution, in consequence of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Commissioners of Supply, recommending delay. Our views on this question are embodied in the following letter, addressed to the Clerk of the District Board:—

“GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
“EDINBURGH, 29th January 1861.

“SIR,—From statements made at the Fife county meeting on the 15th instant, it appears to the Board that considerable misconception exists as to the position of the Fife Lunacy District, whether considered in its present isolated state, or in its former capacity as part of the original statutory district; and I am, therefore, instructed to bring under your notice the following facts, which the Board conceive may be useful in directing the judgment of the District Board as to the course they should now pursue:—

“By the returns of the inspectors of poor, 291 pauper lunatics were chargeable to the parishes of Fife and Kinross at 1st January 1860. Of these, 65 were placed in public asylums beyond



“ the district, 104 in private asylums beyond the district, 36 in  
 “ poorhouses within the district, and 3 in poorhouses beyond the  
 “ district. Altogether 208 pauper lunatics were in establishments :  
 “ 172 beyond the district, and 36 within the district.

Proceed-  
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District  
Boards.

“ This statement shows that at 1st January 1860 the district of  
 “ Fife was dependent for the accommodation of 172 of its pauper  
 “ lunatics on the public asylums, licensed houses, and poorhouses  
 “ of other districts ; and it may therefore be confidently assumed,  
 “ that, *at least*, this amount of accommodation must be provided  
 “ within the district, should Fife resolve to continue in its present  
 “ independent position.

District of  
Fife.

“ Should, on the other hand, the resolution be adopted to form  
 “ a union with some of the adjacent counties, it will be necessary,  
 “ in the first place, to convince these counties that it will be for  
 “ their advantage to agree to such union—an attempt which the  
 “ Board fear will be attended with no little difficulty. But even  
 “ supposing it accomplished, the necessity for erecting accommoda-  
 “ tion for the 172 Fife lunatics would not thereby be removed.  
 “ The counties adjacent to Fife are Midlothian, Perth, and Forfar.  
 “ In Midlothian, the whole accommodation of the public asylum of  
 “ Morningside is required for the wants of its own district. In  
 “ Perth, James Murray’s Royal Asylum is so insufficient for the  
 “ wants of the county that 100 of the pauper lunatics of Perthshire  
 “ are in asylums beyond the district. In Forfarshire, the Asylum  
 “ of Dundee is so crowded that it is frequently necessary to send  
 “ the pauper lunatics of the neighbouring parishes to Montrose,  
 “ where *ad interim* accommodation is available only by keeping  
 “ open the old asylum, which it was intended to abandon as soon  
 “ as the new house was finished, and which in the interests of the  
 “ patients should be abandoned as speedily as possible. The two  
 “ asylums of Montrose contain accommodation for 500 patients.  
 “ At present there are about 420 inmates ; but, at the rate at which  
 “ they have lately been increasing, the full numbers will be attained  
 “ in little more than a year, *and no accommodation will then be*  
 “ *available in any of the public asylums in Scotland.*

“ The Board are by no means prepared to allow that the ques-  
 “ tion of money should alone be taken into consideration in deter-  
 “ mining the course to be pursued as to the erection of an asylum ;  
 “ but they willingly grant that it is one of very great importance,  
 “ and they accordingly beg to direct your attention to it in the  
 “ aspect in which it appears to them.

“ Fifeshire and Forfarshire are adjacent counties, with a popula-  
 “ tion placed in tolerably similar circumstances. The average  
 “ daily allowance for pauper lunatics, wherever placed, is 11½d.  
 “ in Fifeshire, and 1s. in Forfarshire ; but while Forfarshire has 83  
 “ per cent. of its pauper lunatics in establishments, Fifeshire has  
 “ only 72 per cent. so disposed of, so that the additional farthing a  
 “ day in the Forfarshire rate is more than compensated by the  
 “ additional numbers receiving asylum treatment. But, on the  
 “ other hand, for the maintenance of each patient in public asylums,

Proceed-  
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District  
Boards.

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District of  
Fife.

“ Fifehire pays 1s. 4½d. a day ; Forfarshire only 1s. 1¾d. Forfar-  
“ shire thus saves 2¾d. a day on each asylum patient, which may  
“ be considered as the equivalent to what Fifehire pays as rent.  
“ The Forfarshire rate, however, still includes a certain charge for  
“ rent, in the shape of interest on the asylum debts, which amount  
“ to about £24,000, so that the Forfarshire rate is higher by the  
“ interest of this sum than it would be were the asylums erected by  
“ the district, and their cost at once defrayed by assessment. But,  
“ on the other hand, it might be argued that the profit from private  
“ patients (who are received both at Dundee and Montrose) would  
“ reduce the rates for pauper patients in the Forfarshire asylums  
“ below the actual cost of their maintenance. But, without enter-  
“ ing into any discussion of this question, we shall not greatly err if  
“ we accept the actual rates at Dundee, £20, 16s., as representing  
“ the actual cost of the pauper patients in an asylum. The actual  
“ average rate, however, paid by Fifehire parochial boards is £25,  
“ 1s. 10½d., or £4, 5s. 10½d. above the Dundee rate. But besides  
“ this, the average annual expenditure in Forfarshire for each  
“ pauper lunatic for transport, certificates, &c., is 5s. 0¾d.; whereas,  
“ in Fifehire, owing to the necessity of sending the patients to  
“ distant asylums, it is 16s. 10¾d. The difference between these  
“ two sums, 11s. 10d., added to £4, 5s. 10½d., gives £4, 17s. 8½d.  
“ as the interest of the money which Fifehire might expend for  
“ the accommodation of each pauper lunatic, without being in a  
“ worse position, in a pecuniary sense, than it is at present.

“ The Board can see no reason why an asylum provided with  
“ every requisite for efficient treatment should not be erected for  
“ £80 a head; but supposing that with land and furniture £120  
“ a head were required, the rent-charge at 5 per cent. would thus  
“ be £6, making the total cost of maintenance, on the Dundee  
“ standard, £26, 16s., or only £1, 2s. 3½d. above the rates actually  
“ paid by the Parochial Boards of Fifehire. This would be the  
“ loss; the gain would be, to the patients all the advantages which  
“ spring from early treatment and habitual intercourse with relatives,  
“ and to the district, all those which flow from complete control of  
“ the asylum.

“ It will be well also to bear in mind that, at Morningside, the  
“ rate for pauper lunatics from other districts is now £30; that at  
“ Dundee and Perth there is not sufficient accommodation even  
“ for the patients of the district; and accordingly, that it is only at  
“ Montrose that the rate becomes a question of practical import for  
“ the consideration of Fifehire parishes. But the available accom-  
“modation there is, as we have seen, only of a temporary cha-  
“racter; and the Board cannot suppose that Fifehire would be  
“ satisfied with accommodation which the Montrose Directors by  
“ the erection of their new asylum virtually condemned.

“ The licensed houses, again, are almost all full, and it is not  
“ likely that the Board will sanction the opening of more houses of  
“ this kind, seeing the result hitherto of their endeavours to  
“ lighten the pressure for accommodation by sanctioning the exten-

“ sion of private asylums, has been merely to afford grounds for  
 “ delay to district boards. You should also remember that, as a  
 “ matter of course, the Musselburgh houses will not fail to increase  
 “ their rates as soon as they find that the parishes have no choice,  
 “ but to pay any demand that may be made.—I am, &c., W. F.”

Proceed-  
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District  
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District of  
Fife.

From the facts stated in this letter, it appears highly probable that the expenditure incurred by Fifeshire in sending its pauper lunatics to distant asylums is considerably on the increase.

The accommodation afforded by the asylums of Dundee and Montrose continue together to be more than sufficient for the wants of the district. The asylum of Dundee, however, is insufficient for the wants of its own immediate neighbourhood, and it has accordingly been found necessary to send a considerable number of patients from Dundee and the adjacent parishes to the asylum of Montrose. Owing to the expense and inconvenience hence arising, the parochial board of Dundee have again applied to us to license certain wards in their poorhouse for the reception of chronic incurable patients, whom they proposed removing from the Asylum in order to make room for recent cases. This application was supported by the chairman of the district board; but as we are of opinion that we have no authority to grant licenses for poorhouses in districts already sufficiently provided with asylum accommodation, we were under the necessity of refusing the petition. During the year 1860, the number of patients in the Montrose Asylum has increased from 353 to 418; and as the New Asylum is calculated for the accommodation of 280 patients, it follows that 138 must be placed in the Old Asylum, which it was resolved to keep in operation only until the asylums of other districts were erected. Under the most favourable aspect, none of these houses can be ready for two or three years. Hence, should the accumulation of patients at Montrose continue in 1861 at the same rate as in 1860, the whole of the Old Asylum will be occupied by the close of the year, and great difficulty will then be experienced in finding accommodation in any part of Scotland for recent cases. The rate of maintenance in the Dundee Asylum for pauper lunatics of the district is £20, 16s., and the balance sheet of the asylum for the last financial year shows a surplus income of £108, 0s. 3½d. At Montrose the rate for district patients is £22, but we understand that the expenditure is considerably within the income, and that the balance will be applied to the reduction of the debt, which is estimated at £20,000. This excess of income is, however, in a considerable degree owing to the large numbers of patients from other districts, for whom the charge is £24 a year.

District of  
Forfar.

The district of Glasgow remains in the same position as at last Report. The intention of the Government to purchase the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel for conversion into barracks, if ever seriously entertained, appears to have been abandoned; and no steps have

District of  
Glasgow.



Proceed-  
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District of  
Glasgow.

been taken by the District Board to come to an arrangement with its Directors to constitute it the asylum for the district. By the returns made to us at 1st January 1860, 693 pauper lunatics were chargeable to the parishes of Lanarkshire. Of these, 180 were in the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel and other public asylums; 93 in licensed houses; 312 in lunatic wards of poorhouses; and 108 in private houses as single patients. The powers conferred upon us by the Act 21 and 22 Vict. cap. 89, to authorize the reception of patients into poorhouses, lapse at 1st January 1863; and it will then be illegal, if these powers are not renewed, to use wards in poorhouses as substitutes for asylums. The Royal Asylum at Gartnavel is estimated as capable of accommodating 356 patients at pauper rates; and supposing that it were constituted the district asylum, and that the number of patients in establishments remained as at 1st January 1860, there would thus be a deficiency of accommodation for 229 patients. The question whether the legislature should continue to authorize the detention of pauper lunatics in poorhouses is one of considerable importance: first, as regards the welfare of the patients; and secondly, as it affects the interests of the rate-payers. It should not therefore be decided without full consideration of the results of treatment, and the cost of maintenance in poorhouses and asylums respectively. Probably, the least fallible test of appropriate treatment is the rate of mortality; the proportion of recoveries being greatly dependent on the nature of the mental affection, and on its duration previous to admission. As a general rule, however, a much larger proportion of patients affected with temporary excitement, from intemperance and nervous irritation, are admitted into poorhouses than into asylums. But as such excitement speedily subsides with the removal of the patient from its causes, the percentage of recoveries is generally more favourable in the former than in the latter class of establishments. On the other hand, the mortality in poorhouses is almost invariably greater; and this fact becomes all the more significant, when the slight nature of a considerable proportion of the cases, as indicated by the speedy recovery and discharge of the patients, is taken into account. In the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, the mortality in the three years 1858, 1859, and 1860, was 8.5 per cent. for males, and 9.9 per cent for females, on the average numbers resident. In the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of the City of Glasgow and Barony parishes, on the contrary, the mortality during the same years was 21 per cent. for males, and 11 per cent. for females, calculated in a similar manner. It thus appears that the male-mortality in the poorhouses is more than double what it is in the asylum. The difference in the female-mortality is less striking, but still it is 1.2 per cent. greater in the poorhouses than in the asylum. The excessive male-mortality is, we believe, chiefly to be ascribed to the deficient means of exercise, occupation, and recreation afforded the patients in the poorhouses. To females placed in these establishments, the change from ordinary habits is less great; and herein we are inclined to think lies the main cause of the lower mortality affecting them. It



may be, also, that the supplies of food and clothing are less sufficient for the support of the males than of the females. We adduce the facts here stated as powerful arguments against the policy of continuing to license lunatic wards of poorhouses as substitutes for asylums, so far, at least, as regards the welfare of the patients; and we shall consider the question, as it affects the interests of the rate-payers, when we come to speak of the expenditure for pauper lunatics in different parishes. In the meantime, we may remark that the facts before us point to the propriety, should the legislature continue to authorize the licensing of lunatic wards in poorhouses, of restricting them to the reception of females.

Proceed-  
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District of  
Glasgow.

Plans for an asylum for the Haddington district have received the approval of the Board, and we hope that no time will be lost in carrying them into execution. The asylum will provide accommodation for 100 patients, which, we trust, will prove sufficient for the wants of the district for many years to come.

District of  
Hadding-  
ton.

No formal union has yet taken place between the districts of Kincardine and Forfar, and no change otherwise has occurred in the position of the former district since our last Report.

District of  
Kincardine.

Orkney also remains in the same position as when last reported on.

District of  
Orkney.

We are happy to report that the District Board of Perth have called for competitive plans for an asylum to accommodate 200 patients, on the site possessed by them at Murthly, and that one of these plans is at present under consideration for adoption. At 1st January 1860, the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to parishes in Perthshire was returned at 358. Of these, 103 were in the Royal Asylum at Perth, and 100 in establishments beyond the county. But as it is intended by the Directors of the Royal Asylum to reserve it entirely for the use of private patients, it will be necessary to provide accommodation in the district asylum for all the pauper lunatics at present in establishments, whether within or beyond the district. Of the 155 patients who are not in asylums, the condition of a considerable number is so unfavourable that removal from their present position is very desirable. Indeed, the reports of our Visiting Commissioners satisfy us that the condition of the pauper single patients in the Highland districts of Perthshire, is only a degree better than that of those of Argyllshire and the Western Islands. On this account we entertain grave doubts whether an asylum for 200 patients will prove sufficient for the wants of the district. Indeed, we are convinced that it will not, unless the statutory provision, which permits the reception of only one patient into a private house without a license, be repealed. In this case, it is not unlikely that the accommodation within the parishes will be so improved, by concentrating the patients, placing them in comfortable houses, and confiding them to the care of persons interested in their welfare, that the numbers in which removal at

District of  
Perth.

Proceed-  
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District  
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District of  
Perth.

present seems necessary will be considerably diminished. Should, moreover, the District Board contemplate the erection on the asylum estate of separate buildings of a simple structure for a certain class of chronic patients, as additional accommodation becomes necessary, we could have no hesitation of approving of an asylum for 200 patients as sufficient for the present wants of the district.

District of  
Inverness.

Working plans for the district asylum at Inverness have now been prepared, and contracts for the erection of the whole work agreed to, with the exception of the varnishing of the wood and the enclosing of the airing-grounds. The contracts are as follows:—

For Masonry, . . . . .	£16,352	0	0
„ Plumber-work, . . . . .	2,299	18	6
„ Plaster-work, . . . . .	1,411	0	0
„ Slater-work, . . . . .	1,096	0	0
„ Iron-work, . . . . .	1,320	0	0
„ Ventilating and Cooking Ap- paratus, . . . . .	2,491	0	0
„ Carpentry, . . . . .	10,237	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£35,206	18	6

If to this sum be added £12,750, as the estimated value of the land, and £5000 as the probable cost of enclosing the airing-grounds and furnishing, the total outlay for the accommodation of 300 patients will be £52,956, 18s. 6d.; equivalent to an expenditure of £176 for each patient, or an annual charge of £7, at 4 per cent.

On 1st January 1860, the pauper lunatics chargeable to the Inverness district amounted to 464, of whom only 168 were in establishments. From the results of our visitations, we have calculated that asylum accommodation will ultimately be required for 339. We are, however, of opinion, that the difference between 168 and 300 will afford a margin, beyond which it would scarcely be prudent at first to go. By this restriction the risk of overbuilding will be guarded against, and experience at the same time gained to determine the best means of providing accommodation for chronic patients, who otherwise would gradually encumber the wards of the asylum. In Appendix E. will be found a statement of the causes which we consider likely to postpone or altogether prevent the removal of many patients to asylums, and which induced us to recommend to the Inverness Board to limit to 300 the accommodation to be at first provided.

The private asylum at Englishtown, near Inverness, now affords homely but comfortable accommodation for 41 patients, and has proved of considerable benefit to the northern counties. A proposal by Mr. Hyslop, to extend the accommodation, is at present under our consideration.

District of  
Renfrew.

No steps have yet been taken with the view of providing an asylum for the district of Renfrew. The accommodation within

Proceedings of District Boards.

District of Renfrew.

the county, as stated in former Reports, comprehends the lunatic wards of the Abbey and Burgh poorhouses of Paisley, and of the poorhouse of Greenock. This accommodation, as we have already shown, is in many respects inappropriate, and is, more especially, ill-adapted for the treatment of violent and noisy patients.

The lunatic wards of the Abbey and Greenock poorhouses occupy separate buildings, which, however, are so constructed that the proper isolation of noisy patients is impossible. The lunatic wards of the Burgh poorhouse, on the contrary, form part of the general poorhouse buildings, and are much shut in by surrounding houses. Were we to judge of the efficiency of these establishments by the number of patients discharged recovered, we should be obliged to accord them a high place as curative institutions; but we must remember that a considerable number of the patients admitted are affected with temporary excitement, due to causes of an evanescent nature, which subsides as soon as the patients are removed from their agency. We find, accordingly, that in these three establishments, in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, there were no less than 194 recoveries on 379 admissions. But while this fact denotes that a large proportion of the patients admitted are affected with slight forms of insanity, the high mortality indicates the operation of influences most unfavourable to health. The average mortality in the Royal Asylum at Gartnavel, during the three years specified, was 8.5 per cent. for males, and 9.9 per cent. for females; on the other hand, in the lunatic wards of the poorhouses of Renfrewshire, it was 22.5 per cent. for males, and 10.9 for females. The influences which give rise to this excessive male-mortality are, we consider, principally to be ascribed to deficient means of occupation, exercise, and recreation; to want of comfort in the internal arrangements of the houses; to the difficulty of preventing noisy patients from disturbing the sleep of the other inmates; to the unequal and uncertain distribution of heat; and to insufficient bed-coverings. The reason why the female-mortality is comparatively so little affected is, we think, due to the circumstances in which the females are placed, forming less of a contrast with their ordinary habits. We make these statements and comparisons in support of our opinion, that the present accommodation for lunatics in the district of Renfrew is not conducive to their welfare. But neither do we consider the results satisfactory as regards the rate-payers. The average daily cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in public asylums throughout Scotland is 1s. 3d.; and as follows in the individual counties possessing public asylums:—In Dumfriesshire, 11½d.; Edinburghshire, 1s. 3¾d.; Forfarshire, 1s. 1¾d.; Lanarkshire, 1s. 4¼d.; Perthshire, 1s. 1½d.; Elginshire, 11¼d. On the other hand, the average daily rate in the Renfrewshire poorhouses is 1s. 4d. Further, the average daily rate of maintenance of the whole of the pauper lunatics, wherever placed, is 9d. in Dumfriesshire; 11¾d. in Edinburghshire; 1s. in Forfarshire; 1s. 0¼d. in Lanarkshire; 11¼d. in Perthshire; and 9½d. in Elginshire. Whereas in Renfrewshire it is 1s. 0¾d. The



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District of  
Renfrew.

county in which poorhouse accommodation for lunatics is most developed is Renfrewshire; that, on the other hand, in which most patients are placed in asylums is Forfarshire. The distribution of the pauper lunatics of these two counties is as follows:—

COUNTIES.	Percentage of Patients.			
	In Public Asylums.	In Licensed Houses.	In Poorhouses.	At Home.
Renfrewshire, . .	8.9	2.9	69.5	18.6
Forfarshire, . .	79.6	1.0	1.5	17.8

The comparison here is altogether in favour of Forfarshire. It is true that about the same proportion of patients of the two counties are in establishments; but their accommodation and treatment are not only of a higher character in Forfarshire, but the difference in the daily rate of maintenance is  $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. in favour of this county. It is possible, however, that the Renfrewshire rate includes a higher charge for rent than that of Forfarshire; but we have not information to enable us to speak positively on this point.

District of  
Roxburgh.

In the district of Roxburgh no steps have been taken during the past year for erecting an asylum, and no intention appears to exist of carrying out the requirements of the Act. On 1st January 1860, 161 pauper lunatics were chargeable to the district; of whom 66 were in asylums beyond the district.

District of  
Shetland.

The Shetland district remains in the same position as described in last Report.

District of  
Stirling.

We have reason to think that the District Board of Stirling intend making an early call for competitive plans for an asylum; but no distinct intimation to this effect has been made to us. On 1st January 1860, 262 pauper lunatics were chargeable to the district, of whom 169 were in establishments. The average daily rate of maintenance in the constituent counties for the whole of their pauper lunatics was, in 1859, in Clackmannanshire,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.; in Dumbartonshire, 1s. 2d.; in Linlithgowshire, 11d.; and in Stirlingshire,  $11\frac{1}{4}$ d.

### EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

To our Second Report we appended a Return of the sums expended by each parish for the relief of its pauper lunatics in 1858.



In the Appendix of the present Report will be found a similar Return for 1859, but somewhat differently arranged, and containing additional details. The general results of the two years appear in the following Table:—

	1858.	1859.
Expenditure for Patients in Public Asylums, . . .	£50,425 13 10	£40,393 3 9½
„ „ Private Asylums, . . .	14,381 4 2	14,381 4 2
„ „ Poorhouses, . . .	10,877 14 2½	13,552 9 3
„ „ Private Houses, . . .	14,230 4 3	15,054 16 2
Certificates, Transport of Lunatics, &c., . . .	5,118 9 8½	4,763 11 10½
	£80,652 2 0	£88,145 5 3

There was thus in 1859 an increased expenditure of £7493, 3s. 3d.; resulting partly from the increased number of pauper lunatics, and partly due to the higher average cost of their maintenance. The average daily rate in asylums, poorhouses, and private houses, in 1858 and 1859, was as follows:—

	1858.	1859.
	s. d.	s. d.
In Public Asylums, . . .	1 2½	1 3
„ Private Asylums, . . .	1 2½	1 3¾
„ Poorhouses, . . .	0 9	0 10¾
„ Private Houses, . . .	0 5	0 5½
General average, . . .	0 9½	0 10¾

The expenditure for 1859 includes the contributions by relatives towards the maintenance of such patients as were placed in asylums, but their amount was only £1877, 10s. 6½d. The assistance afforded to those who remained at home can be estimated only by calculating how far the average parochial allowance of 5½d. a day falls below the average actual cost of their maintenance; but we are without data for any calculations of this kind.

The average daily expenditure for each pauper lunatic is 10¾d. for the whole of Scotland, but it varies greatly in different districts; being, for instance, in Dumbartonshire double what it is in the counties of Sutherland and Caithness. The following Table shows the average daily alimentary allowance in the several counties, which are arranged according to the amount of allowance:—

	s. d.		s. d.
Dumbarton, . . .	1 2	Edinburgh, . . .	0 11¾
Peebles, . . .	1 1	Berwick, . . .	0 11¾
Renfrew, . . .	1 0¾	Aberdeen, . . .	0 11½
Nairn, . . .	1 0¾	Haddington, . . .	0 11½
Lanark, . . .	1 0¼	Perth, . . .	0 11¼
Forfar, . . .	1 0	Stirling, . . .	0 11¼
Kincardine, . . .	1 0	Linlithgow, . . .	0 11
Fife, . . .	0 11¾	Ayr, . . .	0 10¾

Expendi-  
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Lunatics.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Clackmannan, . .	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inverness, . .	0	9
Argyll, . .	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kirkcudbright, . .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roxburgh, . .	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Shetland, . .	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bute, . .	0	10	Orkney, . .	0	8
Kinross, . .	0	10	Ross, . .	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Banff, . .	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	Wigton, . .	0	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Selkirk, . .	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sutherland, . .	0	7
Elgin, . .	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Caithness, . .	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Dumfries, . .	0	9			

This Table, however, does not show the whole expenditure for each pauper lunatic, but simply that for his maintenance. The cost of medical certificates, of transport to asylums, &c., which, in 1859, amounted on an average to 16s. 7d. for each patient, has still to be added. The greatest average annual expenditure under this head was £2, 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Caithness-shire, and the lowest, 2s. 6d., in Selkirkshire. We have already stated, when speaking of the district of Argyll, that the condition of pauper lunatics cannot be altogether correctly estimated from the mere consideration of the amount of their average allowance. In support of this assertion, it will be sufficient to point out that it is the same in Roxburghshire as in Argyllshire, namely, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day. But the condition of the patients is very much more satisfactory in the first county than in the second. This result is probably to some extent due to the greater degree of comfort, and the higher standard of living which prevail among the Roxburgh peasantry; but the insufficiency of this explanation as a sole cause will be apparent on comparing the expenditure in Argyllshire with that in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. The condition of the insane poor in the whole of these counties is pretty much alike, but the average allowance in each varies materially. Thus it is 9d. in Inverness-shire, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Ross-shire, 7d. in Sutherlandshire, and 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. in Caithness-shire. These differences are in a great degree dependent on the varying proportion of patients sent to asylums; and the expenditure accordingly is highest where this proportion is greatest. It amounts to 37.8 per cent. for Argyllshire, 34.6 per cent. for Inverness-shire, 26.1 per cent. for Ross-shire, 25.1 per cent. for Sutherlandshire, and 24.3 per cent. for Caithness-shire.

In our Second Report we endeavoured to show that the establishment of lunatic asylums does not necessarily increase the expense of maintenance of pauper lunatics. This statement is in apparent contradiction to the facts just quoted; but it is nevertheless true, when adequate allowance is made for the circumstances under which the patients are placed. For instance, according to the Returns of 1859, the average daily allowance is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the pauper lunatics of Midlothian and Fife. Both are Lowland counties, and the ranks in each from which pauper lunatics are drawn are pretty much alike, as regards comforts and pecuniary resources. But Midlothian, with an asylum, retains only 15.1 per

cent. at home; whereas Fife, without one, retains 29 per cent. Yet in the latter county, the average expenditure for patients is, as we have seen, as high as in the former.

In our last Report also, we entered into a comparison of the cost of pauper lunatics in certain parishes, with the view of elucidating the influence of poorhouses on the cost of maintenance, and we arrived at the conclusion that the nearer the lunatic wards of poorhouses approach in character to asylums, the less will be the difference between the cost of patients in the two classes of establishments. Of the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire, 69.5 per cent. are treated in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 11.8 per cent. in asylums, and 18.6 per cent. at home. No other county exhibits such a preponderance of poorhouse-treatment; yet the average rate of maintenance of the whole of its pauper lunatics is 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., or 2d. above the general average in Scotland; and the average rate for those in poorhouses is 1s. 4d., or 1d. above the general average rate of public asylums. We have already compared the results of treatment in the Renfrewshire poorhouses, and in the Royal Asylum of Glasgow, at page xxi.

In a comparison instituted in our Second Report, we classified in one group certain parishes which use only asylums for such of their patients as require segregation; in another group certain others which make preferential use of the lunatic wards of poorhouses; and in a third group, those parishes, which, according to the form of the mental affection, use either asylums or poorhouses; placing in the former the recent and unmanageable cases, and in the latter the chronic and more tractable. To the first group we reckoned as belonging the parishes of Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Liff and Benvie, and Montrose; to the second, the parishes of the Abbey and Burgh, Paisley, and those of the Barony, Falkirk, and Greenock; and to the third, the parishes of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Old Machar, St. Cuthbert's, and South Leith. We arrived at the conclusion that the expenditure was least in those parishes which trusted entirely to asylums, and was greatest in those which made the greatest use of poorhouses. And we drew the inference from these facts, that it was for the interests of the rate-payers, as well as for the welfare of the patients, to restrict, as much as possible, the use of poorhouses for the care and treatment of insane patients. In the Returns for 1859, the expenditure of the various parishes of the three groups is considerably modified, but the general inference remains unaffected. The average expenditure for each pauper lunatic in this year, for the first class of parishes, was as follows:—

For the parish of Dundee,	.	.	£20	9	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
... .. Dumfries,	.	.	14	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Elgin,	.	.	15	2	11
... .. Montrose,	.	.	16	19	5
... .. Liff and Benvie,	.	.	19	6	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
General average,			£17	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$

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Lunatics.

The average expenditure for each pauper lunatic of the second class of parishes was as follows:—

For the parish of Abbey,	.	.	£21	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Burgh,	.	.	23	17	9
... .. Barony,	.	.	20	3	6
... .. Falkirk,	.	.	16	5	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
... .. Greenock,	.	.	17	14	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
General average,			£19	18	0

The average expenditure for each pauper lunatic of the third class of parishes was as follows:—

For the parish of Aberdeen,	.	.	£20	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Edinburgh,	.	.	16	3	8
... .. Glasgow,	.	.	21	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. Old Machar,	.	.	19	18	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
... .. St. Cuthbert's,	.	.	18	7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
... .. South Leith,	.	.	18	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
General average,			£19	1	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

The averages for 1858 were, for the first class of parishes, £15, 7s. 2d.; for the second class, £19, 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and for the third class, £17, 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. There is thus, in 1859, an increase of expenditure in all the three classes, which is probably chiefly due to an increase in the price of provisions. It is difficult, from the want of uniformity in the manner of keeping the parochial accounts, to make an altogether accurate comparison between the cost of maintenance of patients in asylums and poorhouses; but there is, we think, less risk of error in taking the total expenditure of a parish for its pauper lunatics, as the basis of the calculation, than in leaving it to the judgment of an inspector to determine the various items which should be included under the general term of maintenance. In those parishes which possess lunatic wards, this cause is particularly likely to give rise to considerable discrepancies, the most serious of which is referable to the different views which prevail as to the extent to which rent should form an item of the charge. In connexion with this question, it should be borne in mind, that in the maintenance rates of asylums also, rent forms a varying element, dependent on the amount of the asylum debt.

## STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

The following Table shows the number of orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties, during the year 1860, for authorizing the admission of patients into asylums, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—



County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Orders Granted for								TOTAL.	
	Public Asylums.		Licensed Houses.		Poorhouses.		Private Houses.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
Aberdeen, .....	33	41	5	...	...	11	...	3	38	55
Argyll,.....	2	6	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	11
Ayr,.....	5	5	10	3	1	13	...	2	16	23
Banff, .....	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Berwick, .....	3	5	1	2	...	...	...	2	4	9
Bute, .....	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Caithness, .....	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	7
Clackmannan,...	3	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	4	8
Dumbarton,....	2	7	1	4	...	1	...	...	3	12
Dumfries, .....	30	33	...	2	...	...	...	...	30	35
Edinburgh, .....	52	156	45	63	...	21	...	2	97	242
Elgin, .....	5	25	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	29
Fife,.....	5	11	2	19	...	6	...	1	7	37
Forfar,.....	42	136	1	2	...	...	...	3	43	141
Haddington, ..	...	1	3	10	...	...	1	1	4	12
Inverness, .....	...	9	3	18	...	...	...	...	3	27
Kincardine,....	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14
Kinross, .....	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3
Kirkcudbright, ..	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
Lanark, .....	91	79	20	43	2	153	...	1	113	276
Linlithgow,....	1	6	2	1	...	8	...	...	3	15
Nairn, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orkney, .....	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Peebles, .....	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Perth, .....	27	44	...	3	...	...	...	4	27	51
Renfrew, .....	5	...	3	...	1	104	...	...	9	104
Ross, .....	...	1	1	7	...	...	...	2	1	10
Roxburgh, .....	2	4	2	10	...	...	...	2	4	16
Selkirk, .....	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shetland,.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Stirling, .....	3	8	2	2	...	12	...	...	5	22
Sutherland,....	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wigton, .....	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11
Totals,...	324	638	102	208	4	335	1	30	431	1211

The total number of orders granted since the Lunacy Act came into operation is as follows :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For Private patients, .....	455	} 1718	431
„ Pauper patients, .....	1346		1211

In instituting any comparison between the number of orders granted by Sheriffs, and the number of patients admitted into asylums, it is necessary to bear in mind, that the orders are not always acted on, and also that duplicate orders are occasionally granted for the same patient, when for any reason he was not admitted into the asylum for which the original order was issued. The Statute does not require that the Sheriff's order shall be obtained in the county of the patient's domicile ; on the contrary, it

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rather implies that it shall be granted by the Sheriff of the county in which the asylum is situated. There is, however, no fixed practice adopted by Sheriffs in this respect; and hence the number of orders granted in a county cannot be assumed as indicative of the amount of lunacy which there occurs. From the intimations of the inspectors of poor, we may form a tolerably correct estimate of the amount of pauper lunacy in different counties, but we have no reliable means of determining the number of cases of lunacy occurring among private patients in particular districts. This information would be supplied were it enacted that the orders should be granted by the Sheriff of the county of domicile, and that the "Statement" in the statutory schedule should afford information as to the residence of a private patient, as it now does of the parish of settlement of a pauper.

In Appendix D. we have given two Tables which illustrate the progress of pauper lunacy in 1858 and 1859. The information which they afford is interesting and valuable, although the period over which they extend is too limited to allow of positive deductions. We trust, however, that we shall in a few years accumulate such an amount of materials as will enable us to illustrate very fully the causes and progress of lunacy; and this hope would be strengthened into confidence did we possess the means of extending our researches among patients not in receipt of parochial relief.

The points which we conceive these Tables more especially calculated to illustrate, are,—the relative frequency of the occurrence of lunacy in the two sexes, and among the rich and poor; the relative frequency of its occurrence in different districts, and among a manufacturing and agricultural population; the relative degree of curability of males and females in different districts and under different circumstances; the relative mortality of males and females; and, finally, the causes which contribute to the encumbering of our asylums with chronic cases.

So far as our present materials permit, we shall offer a few remarks on these points.

The results both of 1858 and 1859 tend to show that females are more liable to lunacy than males. The intimations of pauper lunatics by the inspectors of poor in these years were as follows:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1858, .....	578	819	1397
1859, .....	558	657	1215
	<hr/> 1136	<hr/> 1476	<hr/> 2612

The results of these two years show that 1306 persons are annually placed on the roll as pauper lunatics; but it is probable that this number will be found, by future experience, to be above the usual average, as the returns of 1858 and 1859 include a considerable number of old cases which should have been previously reported, but which were only brought to light by the visits of the Commissioners. The influence of these visits is more particularly seen in the pre-

ponderating numbers of 1858. The progress of lunacy in these years will, therefore, perhaps be more correctly estimated by the numbers placed in asylums, although here too the influence of visitation must have been felt. Statistics  
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These numbers are as follows :—

YEARS.	Numbers placed under Treatment.						General Total.
	Paupers.			Private.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1858,.....	425	582	1007	280	339	619	1626
1859,.....	474	534	1008	284	311	595	1603
	899	1116	2015	564	650	1214	3229

On comparing the admissions with the numbers resident in asylums on 1st January 1859 and 1st January 1860, it is found that their relative proportions, as regards private and pauper patients, are very dissimilar. This is shown by the following Table :—

YEARS.	Numbers Resident on 1st January.						General Total.
	Paupers.			Private.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1859,.....	1447	1596	3103	503	508	1011	4114
1860,.....	1567	1813	3380	465	467	952	4332

It is here seen, that while of the admissions 37.6 per cent. are private patients, and 62.4 per cent. paupers ; of the numbers resident 23.3 per cent. are private patients, and 76.7 per cent. paupers. This discrepancy is so great, that it is evident some cause must be in operation which tends to keep down the number of private patients in asylums, in a much greater degree than that of paupers ; and this appears to consist in the removal of a much larger proportion of non-recovered private patients than of non-recovered paupers. According to the present system, pauper patients, if not recovered, cannot be removed by inspectors without our sanction. Private patients, on the other hand, may be removed by relatives



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whenever it suits their convenience. The influence of this difference in practice is seen in the fact, that of 409 patients discharged not recovered in 1858, only 59 were paupers, and of 372 discharged not recovered in 1859, only 79 were paupers. But of these 138 patients discharged not recovered in the two years, not less than 117 were previously taken off the poor-roll; and, having thus become private patients, were disposed of as such by their relatives. The actual pauper lunatics discharged not recovered in the two years were accordingly only 21 in number. This is a fact of very grave import, and is deserving of very serious consideration. It plainly denotes either that a large number of private patients are improperly removed from asylums, or else that many pauper patients are detained who might have been discharged under suitable arrangements for their proper care. It is not advisable that inspectors should be at liberty to remove pauper patients whenever they see fit, and we therefore require them to furnish us with medical certificates that the patients whom they propose removing will be suitable inmates of a private house. The uncertainty whether such certificates will be granted, tends, in a considerable degree, to deter inspectors from applying for them; and although we have taken repeated occasion to urge on the attention of superintendents the propriety of taking steps for the discharge of such patients as could properly be placed under private care, this recommendation has, from various causes, been very sparingly acted on.

Reference to the Tables of Appendix D. will show that a very large proportion of the pauper patients removed not recovered were chargeable to parishes in the vicinity of asylums. Thus, in 1858 and 1859, no less than 25 belonged to parishes in Midlothian, principally to those of Edinburgh and St. Cuthbert's; and 33 to parishes in Lanarkshire, principally those of Glasgow and the Barony. But of these 58 patients all but 4 were taken off the poor-roll previous to removal. We refrain at present from entering into a more minute consideration of these Tables, as the basis of observation which they afford is still too narrow, and is liable to be affected by various disturbing influences; such, for instance, as the visits of the Commissioners, which brought to light in 1858 and 1859 more unreported chronic cases than is likely to be the case in future years. This cause, as has been already stated, accounts not only for the larger number of intimations in 1858 than in 1859, but also for the greater number of exemptions from removal to asylums in the former year.

We will not, however, delay expressing our opinion that systematic measures should be adopted for preventing the accumulation of chronic cases in asylums. This, if allowed to go on unchecked, experience shows, will necessitate either the refusal of recent cases, or the undue extension of the asylum buildings. There can be no doubt that the chief object of an asylum should be the treatment of the insane with a view to their restoration to sanity. A most important secondary object is certainly the proper care of incurable patients, more especially of those who for various reasons cannot



be restored to liberty ; but we should nevertheless guard against the permanent detention of such as, under certain precautions, might be allowed to be at large. The accumulation of large numbers of the insane under the same roof, is, in many respects, a convenient arrangement, but it is unnatural and artificial, and is distasteful, and probably also hurtful, to many patients. At all events, the detention of the insane in these establishments should be a matter of thoughtful consideration in each individual case, and the question which the superintendent should seek to determine is, not whether the insanity of a patient is such as to warrant his continued detention, but whether it is such as to render his discharge impossible or impolitic. We are strongly impressed with the conviction that it is highly desirable to bring the propriety of detaining patients in asylums periodically under review ; and we are therefore of opinion that the authority for their detention should be periodically renewed. The law of Holland authorizes the detention of a patient at first only for a period not exceeding three months, and afterwards from year to year, on satisfactory evidence that adequate reasons exist, beyond mere unsoundness of mind, for warranting prolonged detention.

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We should have been glad could we have presented a reliable statement of the causes of lunacy, but the information at our command on this subject is altogether untrustworthy. The Statement which accompanies the petition to the Sheriff is filled up either by the patient's friends or the inspector of poor. In the former case, there is frequently an unwillingness to state the causes of the malady, although they may be perfectly well known ; and in the latter case, the inspector is commonly ignorant of the cause, or else he does not take the trouble to state it. The certifying medical men are called on to state merely the facts indicating insanity ; and accordingly they rarely allude to its supposed cause. Indeed, they seem occasionally purposely to avoid referring to it, especially when they have reason to think that their doing so would prove disagreeable to friends ; or that the cause, if stated, would be considered unsatisfactory by the Sheriff.

We believe that, with certain modifications of the forms at present in use, we might be enabled to collect much valuable information as to the causes of lunacy, and the influence of political or religious agitation on its production. We have had occasion to note a large number of cases of religious melancholia and excitement during the past year, which were generally ascribed to the influence of revivalism ; but to what extent this cause has been productive of insanity, or has merely modified its symptoms, we are without the means to determine.

In the following Tables we continue to give the progressive history of patients admitted into asylums in each year since the institution of our Board :—

PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS admitted for the first time into Asylums in 1858.\*

	Number of Patients under treat- ment during year.	Number of Patients dis- charged recovered during year.	Number of Patients dis- charged not recovered during year.	Number of Patients died during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
<b>RESULTS OF 1858.</b>					
New Patients admitted in 1858,.....	1308				
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year, .....	30				
<b>RESULTS OF 1859.</b>					
Remainder at 1st January 1859 of the 1308 new patients admitted during 1858, .....	824			108	824
Patients re-admitted during 1859 of the original 1308 cases of 1858, .....	74				
<b>RESULTS OF 1860.</b>					
Remainder at 1st January 1860 of the 1308 new patients admitted during 1858, .....	599				
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the original 1308 cases of 1858, .....	53			77	599
	652	36	25	45	546

\* The numbers under the heads of Re-admissions and Discharges refer to the number of individual patients re-admitted and discharged, and do not show how often the same patient may have been admitted and discharged. For instance, of the 30 patients re-admitted in 1858, some of them have been discharged and re-admitted twice, or even thrice; but in the columns of re-admissions and discharges, all discharges and re-admissions of the same patient count only once. This method has been adopted to make the numbers remaining at the end of the year tally with the numbers withdrawn. Had each discharge or re-admission been counted as a separate case, it is obvious that the numbers at the end of the year would have stood in no relation to the original numbers, and that great confusion would have ensued.

## PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME INTO ASYLUMS IN 1859.

	Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Patients discharged recovered during year.	Number of Patients discharged not recovered during year.	Number of Patients died during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1859.					
New patients admitted into Asylums in 1859, .....	1255	302	76	105	772
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year, .....					
29					
RESULTS OF 1860.					
Remainder at 1st January 1860 of the 1226 new patients admitted during 1859, .....	823	183	75	75	490
Patients re-admitted during 1860 of the original 1226 new cases of 1859, ..					
51					

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## PROGRESSIVE HISTORY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED FOR THE FIRST TIME INTO ASYLUMS IN 1860.

	Number of Patients under treatment during year.	Number of Patients discharged recovered during year.	Number of Patients discharged not recovered during year.	Number of Patients died during year.	Number of Patients remaining at close of year.
RESULTS OF 1860.					
New Patients admitted into Asylums in 1860, .....	1355	289	85	83	898
Of these there were re-admitted during the course of the same year, .....					
20					

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The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1859 in the numbers and condition of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients.

Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1859.	New cases Registered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by						Total Re- movals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	Removal from Lu- natic-Roll.	Cause of removal not stated.*	
1877	207	9	2093	55	86	33	39	8	25	246

\* There is no statutory requirement for inspectors to give intimation of removal from Roll; we frequently learn the fact only by the omission of the names in the next annual Return. It is probable that death is the chief cause of the removals under this head.

## CONDITION OF THE INSANE.

During the year 1860 the applications for exemption from removal of pauper lunatics to asylums amounted to 160; of which, after due inquiry, 136 were granted. Applications for the transfer of 26 pauper patients from asylums to private houses were likewise agreed to. The numbers thus transferred do not, as we have seen, indicate the total removals of unrecovered pauper lunatics, as 112 were first removed from our jurisdiction by the withdrawal of their names from the poor-roll, and were then disposed of by their relatives as private patients.

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The condition of the single patients in the counties of Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Elgin, Forfar, Haddington, Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigton, and the Western Islands has been investigated during the past year. The total number of pauper patients seen and reported on was 1356, of whom 1265 were seen, and 91 reported on without being seen, from absence from home, or other causes. During these visitations, 517 private patients, chiefly in indigent circumstances, were likewise seen, and 346 reported on. These inspections involve a great expenditure of time, but we consider them of great value, and are satisfied that they are gradually improving the condition of the patients.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts on 1st January 1860; the relative numbers placed in asylums, poorhouses, and private houses; and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers, and to the general population :—

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.	Registered Paupers at 1st May 1859.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.			Proportion per 1000			Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.		
				Total Num- bers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Numbers in Poor- houses.	Of Paupers, to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.
1. Aberdeen,.....	Aberdeen, .....	212,711	5,698	387	226	44	117	26,787	1,819	58,397	11,369	30,233
2. Argyll,.....	Argyll, .....	88,807	3,656	220	89	5	126	41,168	2,477	60,175	2,272	57,273
3. Ayr,.....	Ayr,.....	189,973	4,632	260	89	44	127	24,382	1,368	56,131	16,923	48,846
4. Banff,.....	Banff,.....	53,141	1,593	89	34	1	54	29,976	1,674	55,869	1,123	60,674
5. Bute,.....	Bute,.....	16,608	477	37	12	4	21	28,721	2,227	77,368	10,810	56,757
6. Cathness, .....	Cathness, .....	39,782	1,465	93	26	...	67	36,825	2,337	63,481	...	72,043
7. Dumfries, .....	Dumfries, .....	78,149	1,857	157	97	4	56	27,762	2,008	66,170	2,548	35,668
8. Kirkcudbright, .....	Kirkcudbright, .....	43,121	1,209	80	45	...	35	28,037	1,855	66,345	...	43,750
9. Wigton, .....	Wigton, .....	43,389	1,698	91	35	4	52	39,134	2,097	53,593	4,895	57,143
10. Edinburgh,.....	Edinburgh, .....	259,493	7,191	604	345	171	88	27,712	2,327	83,993	28,311	14,569
11. Peebles, .....	Peebles, .....	10,804	272	21	15	...	6	25,175	1,943	77,206	...	28,571
12. Elgin, .....	Elgin, .....	39,494	1,324	76	41	1	34	33,524	1,924	57,402	1,315	44,737
13. Fife,.....	Fife,.....	153,789	3,397	275	162	37	76	22,088	1,788	80,953	18,454	27,636
14. Kinross, .....	Kinross, .....	8,005	156	16	7	2	7	19,487	1,998	102,564	12,500	43,750
15. Forfar,.....	Forfar,.....	191,247	4,413	390	318	5	67	23,074	2,039	88,375	45,021	15,584
16. Glasgow, .....	Glasgow, .....	533,169	12,837	693	273	312	108	24,077	2,199	53,984	2,105	42,105
17. Haddington,.....	Haddington, .....	36,363	1,204	95	53	2	40	33,110	2,612	78,903	3,801	59,434
18. Inverness, .....	Inverness, .....	97,189	3,637	212	79	7	126	37,422	2,181	58,289	...	72,549
19. Sutherland,.....	Sutherland, .....	24,720	1,012	51	14	...	127	40,988	2,063	50,395	1,142	70,286
20. Ross, .....	Ross, .....	83,781	3,393	175	50	2	123	40,498	2,088	51,576	...	38,461
21. Nairn, .....	Nairn, .....	8,076	316	26	16	...	10	39,128	3,219	81,538	...	38,095
22. Kincardine,.....	Kincardine, .....	34,944	1,071	84	49	3	32	30,649	2,403	78,431	...	58,621
23. Orkney, .....	Orkney, .....	31,455	774	58	24	...	34	24,606	1,843	74,985	...	43,296
24. Perth, .....	Perth, .....	138,377	3,817	358	201	...	155	27,584	2,587	93,791	...	56,818
25. Renfrew, .....	Renfrew, .....	157,950	3,951	210	25	150	35	25,014	1,328	53,151	...	60,345
26. Roxburgh, .....	Roxburgh, .....	51,895	1,213	88	38	...	50	23,374	1,693	52,775	...	66,666
27. Berwick, .....	Berwick, .....	36,165	1,099	58	23	...	35	30,388	1,603	86,705	...	57,777
28. Selkirk, .....	Selkirk, .....	9,132	173	15	5	...	10	18,944	1,642	86,285	...	60,345
29. Shetland,.....	Shetland, .....	31,078	700	45	19	...	26	22,524	1,447	63,955	...	37,600
30. Stirling, .....	Stirling, .....	84,244	1,894	125	43	35	47	22,482	1,483	65,998	...	29,090
31. Dumbarton, .....	Dumbarton, .....	46,995	1,048	55	31	8	16	22,300	1,170	52,481	...	56,368
32. Linlithgow,.....	Linlithgow, .....	30,590	806	45	14	20	11	26,348	1,471	55,831	...	44,444
33. Clackmannan, .....	Clackmannan, .....	24,106	518	37	17	1	19	21,488	1,534	71,428	...	51,351
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,				5226	2515	864	1847	27,174	1,809	66,572	16,532	35,342



It is frequently extremely difficult to determine whether it is better that a patient should be placed in an asylum, or be left under private care at home. There can be no doubt, however, that the decision of the medical men granting the certificates for the transmission of patients to asylums should be determined by a consideration of the question, whether such a step is necessary, either for recovery, or for insuring proper care and treatment. But, without expressing an opinion, whether patients are ever unnecessarily placed in asylums, we confess to entertaining a fear, that there are, in most establishments, several patients whose discharge has been withheld, although all hope of recovery has ceased, and all symptoms of danger, either to themselves or others, have disappeared, simply from the difficulty of procuring for them a suitable home elsewhere. The features of insanity are so variable, and so dependent for their expression on the circumstances in which the patients may be placed, that it is extremely desirable that the law should afford every reasonable facility for varying the manner of their disposal. At present, however, all patients are regarded in the same light, and the same forms are required for the most dangerous, as well as for the most peaceable. The superintendent of an asylum, unless thoroughly satisfied of the recovery of a patient, naturally hesitates to discharge him, although he may appear perfectly harmless and tractable, lest, in the new circumstances in which he will be placed, the character of the mental affection should undergo such a change as would render him unsafe to be at large, and necessitate his return to the asylum. In this case, under the existing system, fresh medical certificates and a fresh order by the Sheriff become necessary; and these entail on the relatives or parochial authorities considerable expense and trouble. Much of these would be avoided were superintendents empowered to discharge patients on trial, for a period not exceeding six months, during which the original certificates and order should remain in force. In this way, were it necessary, the patient could again be placed under treatment, at comparatively little trouble or expense. It would further be advisable, in the case of paupers, to retain the patient's name on the poor-roll during the period of his probation, and also to grant him a liberal alimentary allowance, with the view of securing his continued proper care and treatment, and consolidating his convalescence.

We are satisfied that statutory authority, to enter into arrangements of this kind, would be followed by important benefits to the patients. The knowledge that the means of subsistence were secure for a certain period, would enable them gradually to resume the duties of life; and would tend to protect them against a relapse which, under existing circumstances, not unfrequently takes place, and often leads to suicide.

Under provisions such as we have here suggested, we believe that incurable patients also would be much more frequently removed from asylums than is at present the case; but in order to afford due facilities for their discharge, we are of opinion that the statutory

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restriction which forbids the reception of more than one insane person into a private house without a license should be repealed. We are satisfied that the provisions of the present Statute, which require the Sheriff's order for placing a patient in an asylum are frequently the cause of most injurious delay. In many cases of insanity there is, for cogent reasons, a great wish to avoid publicity, and many families accordingly shrink from taking the steps which must withdraw the veil of secrecy, and bring their misfortunes under the cognizance not only of the Sheriff, but of the official staff of a public office. The Statute even requires that, when an insane person is placed in a private house as a single patient, the Sheriff's order must be obtained; but it fails almost entirely in enforcing this provision. The superintendent of an asylum, which is periodically inspected and subject at all times to visitation, cannot venture to receive patients except in accordance with the Statute; but the houses in which private single patients are placed are, as a general rule, unknown both to the Sheriff and the Board, and are therefore practically exempt from visitation. At present we are officially cognizant of only 24 private single patients, in whose cases the requirements of the Statute have been attended to; but we have ample grounds for believing that their number is very much greater.

The condition of single patients is very much dependent on that of the general population. In the northern and north-western counties, the standard of comfort among the peasantry is greatly below what is found among the same class in the southern and eastern counties; and the state of the insane poor who are left in their homes necessarily varies in a like degree. Their condition, however, in individual parishes, depends in no inconsiderable measure on the character of the inspector, and the amount of energy he displays in correcting the abuses to which his attention has been directed by the Visiting Commissioners. An adequate alimentary allowance is no doubt an essential element in improving the condition of the insane poor, but without efficient supervision this remedy alone will generally prove ineffective. According to the returns made to us, the average alimentary allowance for single pauper lunatics in Argyllshire is 5d. a day. This is the average allowance also in Lanarkshire and Linlithgowshire, but in these counties the condition of the insane poor is nevertheless greatly superior to what it is in Argyllshire. The probable explanation of this result lies, we think, in the fact that the circumstances of the lower classes in Argyllshire are so miserable that the alimentary allowance of the lunatic is, as it were, absorbed in the general wretchedness of the family, and thus fails to effect any material improvement in the individual condition of the patient. From considerations of this kind we have occasionally recommended that the patient should be removed from the care of his own family and placed under that of strangers; but this recommendation is frequently defeated, either through the difficulty of finding better accommodation elsewhere, or from the refusal of relatives to permit removal, involving, as it would to them, the loss of the parochial

allowance. The repeal of the statutory restriction against the reception of more than one patient without a license would, we believe, tend to remove these difficulties.

It is not surprising that among a population debased by misery, the feelings of humanity should frequently be blunted, and that parents should seek to profit by the misfortunes of their children. We cannot doubt that the poor law has relieved much suffering and misery, but we fear it has at the same time led to a diminution of sympathy between the rich and poor. Relief is now too frequently claimed as a right, and as frequently dispensed in no spirit of charity. This state of matters is exemplified in the following report by one of the Visiting Commissioners :—

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of Lunatics.  
Single  
Patients.

“ According to instructions,” he writes on the 8th August 1860,  
 “ I called on Dr. — of —, and accepted his offer to accompany  
 “ me to the remote residence of these two patients. They are both  
 “ congenital idiots, unable to speak, but seeing and hearing, active,  
 “ restless, and destructive ; they can neither feed themselves nor  
 “ put on their own clothes ; they are apt to wander, are troublesome,  
 “ and need constant watching ; they are not of cleanly habits, and  
 “ are wholly ineducable and unproductive. I found John in bed  
 “ and very ill. Two or three days before my visit his clothes  
 “ (which were cotton) had taken fire, and before it could be extin-  
 “ guished his legs and body were very severely burned. The  
 “ clothes of his brother also gave proof of having often been on fire.  
 “ The patients were not found in a satisfactory state in any respect.  
 “ Their persons and clothing were dirty in the extreme. They are  
 “ often left alone in the house. The chief objection, however,  
 “ which I have to their present condition, springs from the opinion  
 “ I formed of their guardians. They are their parents, but they  
 “ seemed totally devoid of parental affection, expressing over and  
 “ over again their wish to get quit of their charge. The mother,  
 “ at the bedside of her suffering helpless boy, expressed this wish,  
 “ and she and her husband complained of the inadequate allowance,  
 “ stating distinctly that they ought to have, and would not take less  
 “ than 10s. weekly for each, which would be £52 yearly for the two.  
 “ It was clear that they wished to trade on, or make a profit out of  
 “ the misfortune of their children. They spoke in a heartless unfeel-  
 “ ing manner of their boys, and were rude and insulting to me when  
 “ I pointed out that *they* had a duty to perform, as well as the  
 “ parish. The mother is an unprepossessing woman, and has had  
 “ three idiot children ; the father is a fisherman and crofter. He  
 “ pays about £4 per annum for his croft, and has about half a  
 “ dozen cattle, and a score or two of sheep. I am of opinion that  
 “ the allowance is not altogether adequate, but I think that the  
 “ condition of the boys will not be improved though it be increased.  
 “ I therefore recommend their removal to the poorhouse of —. I  
 “ visited this poorhouse, or rather lodging house for the poor, and  
 “ I find that they can be very well accommodated there. It is a  
 “ house of four rooms, and there are to be two permanent pauper



Condition of Lunatics.	“occupants, one of whom would be specially appointed to look “after these boys, and would be selected for that purpose. . . .
Single Patients.	“The doctor had not seen the idiot after the accident (till our “visit), nor indeed did he know of it; the inaccessibility of the “residence making a doctor’s visit often wholly impossible. On “the day after my visit the father came to see me. Our interview “was short and very unsatisfactory, and did not lead to any change “of opinion.”

Before the Board could take any steps to act on the foregoing report, the following letter was received by the Visiting Commissioner from the parochial surgeon :—

“I am sorry to tell you that the idiot — was burned so severely on the 9th instant that he died on the following day. I examined the body, and it was entirely charred and carbonized up to the neck. As they would be left alone in the house, and having free access to the fire, it was only a thing which I expected would sometime happen. The other brother, John, who was burned previous to your visit, is still suffering from the effects of the burn. It will take many months before it is healed; he has too much of his own way to prevent its healing. It is also so very inaccessible where he now resides, that for some time in winter it will be impossible to visit him.”

Another example of the same kind is given in the following report :—

“M.C., æt. 30. An epileptic idiot; fits frequent, and followed by coma. Not excited before or after them. Does not speak. Walks with great difficulty, and in a manner which it is distressing to witness; loss of power on one side; limbs contracted by burns; toes of one foot burned off. Slavers; is noisy at times; throws stones; is of filthy habits; is not easily managed. I found him on the roadside, in what is called the village of the parish. He was absolutely naked below the waist; he had a tattered jacket on his shoulders, but no shirt. His scrotum is much swollen; so much so, that I at first thought he had hydrocele. While I examined him the inmates of the neighbouring cottages gathered round me; and among them were several young women. They looked on, and appeared to see nothing indecent or offensive. . . . This poor lad, a troublesome object, an idiot of the lowest grade, is habitually in the state of nakedness in which I found him. No one in the parish has ever complained of it as offensive to decency. . . . His bed is filthy and comfortless. His home is like all in the island, not fit for brutes of any value, but it is not below the average, *quoad* dirt and discomfort. In the doctor’s book, attention is frequently drawn to his want of clothing, but without any good results. The parents of this idiot would be quite willing to send him to an asylum. In fact, they spoke of their son in an unfeeling manner, and of the duties of the parish in reference to him in

“a way which could not fail to irritate inspectors and parochial boards. His father has a good croft, cows, sheep, &c.; he is besides a fisherman. Under existing circumstances, I recommend that the inspector be required to have him fully and properly clothed (in woollen stuff), to give him a good bed, and, by frequent inspection, to secure a reasonable attention to cleanliness and decency. A small wage should be given to his sister, constituting her the responsible guardian of the patient.”

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
Single  
Patients.

We now turn to the more grateful duty of recording some examples of the benefit resulting from the recommendations of the Board.

In our First Report (p. 204) is the following account of the condition of A. M. when first visited:—

“Æt. 69. Lunatic for many years. A brother and two sisters were also lunatic; the brother and one of the sisters are dead; the other sister recovered. Has been in bed for upwards of thirty years, during which time he was secured by an iron chain round his right ankle, and fastened to the side of the bed frame. Three or four months ago, he took the iron staple out of the bed, and the chain was then removed, and has not been put on again. Since its removal he has never attempted to leave his bed. He sits in it, muttering incoherently. Knees contracted, right foot œdematous, but no mark on the ankle from the chain. Sitting upon hay, quite naked, except an old rug that he wraps round himself. His body clean; he passes his motions over the side of the bed on to the floor; makes water also on the floor. The floor (clay) was wet, but there was no urinous or fœcal smell. He lives with a sister—not the one who was lunatic. House a wretched turf hovel—low, cold, damp, and dark; some openings between the turfs, through which an arm passes easily. Two small compartments in the house—A. occupies one end, and his sister the other. No proper windows, merely two openings or gaps in the turf. The sister works a little at field labour. The allowance for the two is 4s. a week, paid in cash. They pay no rent.”

The following is the report of the Visiting Commissioner at next visit on 7th August 1860:—

“This man is now in the poor’s lodging-house at —, where he has a clean and comfortable bed, in a warm room; he sleeps on shavings, which are changed every day. The sheets and blankets were clean and dry; his night-shirt was also clean. His room was orderly and cheerful. He is carefully washed every day. His nurse or guardian seems attentive to her duties, and to have gained the good-will of her charge, who became quite excited when removal to his old home was spoken of. He labours under dementia; has been thirty years insane; soliloquizes continually; is childish and silly in all he says and does; is never noisy. His legs are permanently flexed on his body; he cannot walk; is very helpless. Feeds himself, and eats heartily.

Condition of Lunatics.	" Is easily managed, though of filthy habits. Restraint of no kind
Single Patients.	" is now in use. He appears to be happy and contented, and to " appreciate the change in his condition. Such is the opinion, at " least, of those who see him often. I think the present arrange- " ment should not be disturbed. He appears to me to be well- " cared for in all respects, and I have only to recommend that a " door be opened in the partition which separates his sleeping-place " from that of his guardian. <i>A very great</i> improvement has been " effected in this poor man's condition, and the occurrence of a similar " act of cruelty in this parish is hereafter all but impossible."

Another instance of improvement occurred in the case of J. S., of whom the Visiting Commissioner, at the first visit in October 1858, reported that she is a congenital idiot, and sleeps in the same compartment with a pig. "Her bed is very poor, and she tears the bedclothes." On 30th August 1860, the Visiting Commissioner reports, that she is "of cleanly habits; more or less useful; does household work; dresses and washes herself; is biddable and easily managed. A great improvement has taken place in the accommodation provided for this patient. The pig has been removed. A neat little bedroom has been prepared for the idiot, and a comfortable bed provided. Her allowance has been increased to 2s. weekly. I found her well-clothed, tidy, and clean."

As we have stated in former Reports, we possess no authority to visit lunatics not in receipt of parochial relief, who are resident with relatives, or in their own houses; but we are of opinion that it would be conducive to the interests of humanity were statutory provision made to enable us to visit such patients, when well-founded grounds existed for suspecting that they were not properly treated. There is no doubt that the greatest risk of improper treatment will be found among families so little removed above pauperism that the maintenance of the patient in an asylum is beyond their means, and where, at the same time, there is such a clinging to independence, or such a resolute determination to protect their little property from the interference of the parochial board, that application for assistance is obstinately refrained from. It is in such cases that improper restraint is most to be feared. We have no means of knowing the extent to which cases of this kind exist, but we cannot help fearing that, more especially in the large towns, they are not unfrequent. One very painful instance has lately come to our knowledge. For many years a young woman was kept in a cage in a small back room of a shop in Paisley, in a state of absolute nudity. She is said to have been about fourteen years of age when she became insane, and was twenty-eight when removed in July 1860 to the lunatic wards of the Burgh poorhouse. For several years her father was the only other occupant of the house, and was, during this time, her sole attendant; and, although the neighbours were in the frequent habit of visiting her, it was only a short time before her removal that the case became known to the parochial authorities. Although returned to



us as a pauper the cost of the maintenance of the patient is, we understand, defrayed by her father, who will thus himself soon be reduced to pauperism. He consented to her removal under the belief that he was liable to a heavy penalty for detaining her at home; and it is fortunate that he took this view, as we might have found ourselves powerless to enforce her removal under the provisions of the Statute. At all events, our endeavours to remove M. M., whose history is given at page xlv of our Second Report, and who has been strapped down in bed for a period of more than ten years, have proved abortive, and the patient appears destined to drag out a painful existence, in a manner disgraceful to humanity.\*

We refer to the general reports of the Visiting Commissioners in Appendix F. for more ample details on the condition of single patients in the districts inspected during the year. They contain besides much valuable information concerning lunacy generally, and will serve, moreover, to illustrate the manners and mode of living of the peasantry and lower orders.

During the year 1860, 1229 applications were made for the admission of patients into public asylums, of which 250 were refused, as is shown in the following Table :—

Asylums.	Refusals of		Total Refusals.
	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	
Aberdeen Asylum, . . . .	6	38	44
Dumfries do., . . . .	53	13	66
Dundee do., . . . .	8	33	41
Edinburgh do., . . . .	8	32	40
Elgin do., . . . .	3	3	6
Glasgow do., . . . .	10	23	33
Montrose do., . . . .	0	3	3
Perth do., . . . .	3	14	17
	91	159	250

The cause of refusal was generally want of accommodation. The number of refusals, however, does not indicate the actual number of patients for whom admission was applied, as application for the same patient was occasionally made at several asylums before accommodation was obtained. The number of patients in public asylums, which, at 1st January 1859, was 2496, amounted in 1st January 1860 to 2632, comprising 773 private patients, and 1859 paupers. This increase is chiefly attributable to the accommodation afforded by keeping in operation the old asylum of Montrose.

\* *Vide* also Appendix to this Report : general report on Caithness and Sutherland.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.

During the year strenuous efforts have been made in several of the public asylums, especially those of Edinburgh and Dumfries, to reduce the number of pauper lunatics, by raising the rates of maintenance chargeable for patients from other districts. A large number of these last have accordingly been removed; but as their place was almost immediately occupied by patients from the district, the overcrowded condition of the asylum was only temporarily relieved. In the Edinburgh Asylum, for instance, the number of patients at the visit of 16th May 1860 was 676; of whom 341 were males, and 335 females. At the visit of 13th October 1860 the inmates were found reduced to 597, comprising 311 males, and 286 females; but, at 31st December 1860, they had again risen to 668, embracing 337 males, and 331 females. At Dumfries, all the pauper patients from other districts have, with one exception, now been removed; nevertheless the total number of patients, which, on 1st January 1860, was 338, amounted on 1st January 1861 to 341.

The following are the pauper rates now charged:—

ASYLUMS.	For Patients belonging to District.		For Patients from other Districts.
	Privileged Parishes.*	Non-Privileged Parishes.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dumfries, .....	20 0 0	†	†
Dundee, .....	20 16 0	23 8 0	†
Edinburgh, .....	24 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Elgin, .....	18 0 0	†	20 0 0
Glasgow, .....	24 14 0	27 6 0	27 6 0
Montrose, .....	22 0 0	†	25 0 0
Perth, .....	24 0 0	†	30 0 0

So long as the public asylums are overcrowded, the difficulty of finding accommodation must necessarily react unfavourably on the condition of those patients who are placed in private asylums, or who are left at home. By the 91st section of the Lunacy Act, we are empowered to take steps for the compulsory transfer of patients from one asylum to another, if it appear to us that the treatment to which they are subjected is unsuitable. In our visits to public and private asylums, we have repeatedly had our attention directed to patients whom we thought capable of deriving benefit from change of place and treatment. But the Statute, though apparently confer-

\* Privileged parishes pay lower rates, generally from having contributed to the building fund of the asylum.

† All parishes in the district are on the same footing.

† Patients from other districts are not now admitted.

ring on us the power to transfer a patient, leaves us without authority to enforce admission into any other asylum. The statutory provisions for transfer are, therefore, of no practical value, and we have accordingly found ourselves unable to carry them into effect, whenever it appeared to the superintendent of an asylum that the character of the mental malady under which the patient laboured would render him an undesirable acquisition.

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Public  
Asylums.

The overcrowded condition of most of the public asylums would, no doubt, afford a strong argument against the compulsory admission of patients, but we are nevertheless of opinion that it is highly desirable that we should be entrusted with power to require their reception, whenever circumstances seemed to us to authorize this course.

The question of compulsory transfer is one of considerable importance, as deprived of it we are without one of the most effective means of reacting on, and improving the condition, not only of such of the patients as are improperly treated, but of all resident in the establishment; for the fear of the removal of any patient through want of due care and attention, must exercise a powerful influence in stimulating superintendents to improve the condition of the whole. It is undeniable that change of circumstances and scene exercises a very beneficial influence on many mental affections, and this influence is occasionally illustrated, although not in the most satisfactory manner, by the improvement which takes place in patients who effect their escape, even when the nature of the malady seemed to give little hope of a favourable result. We have in this fact a strong argument in favour of discharging patients on trial, without waiting for their perfect recovery.

The Statute has omitted to determine the period during which the Sheriff's order shall warrant the re-admission of a patient after an escape; but as the 34th section of the Act limits the period within which the order when granted must be acted on to fourteen days, we are of opinion that no patient should be readmitted on the original order, whenever his absence has extended beyond a fortnight. The necessity for some definite provision on this point is shown by the history of E. B., who was admitted into the Perth Asylum on 9th September 1858, labouring under the monomania of suspicion. On 8th July 1859, he was transferred to an asylum in Musselburgh, still labouring under delusions, and believing that he was annoyed by spirits. He escaped on the 8th October of the same year, and was concealed by his friends, who maintained that he was "as well as ever he was in his life." The proprietor of the asylum, however, four weeks after his escape, was still endeavouring to effect his capture with no other authority than the original order, and only desisted when we expressed a doubt as to the legality of his proceedings. This patient, we believe, is still at large, and self-supporting.

Being of opinion that the proper care of patients in asylums is greatly dependent on the number and qualifications of the attendants, we called for a return of their numbers in every asylum, and poorhouse with lunatic wards, as on 1st March 1860, with a statement of the period of their service, and the amount of their



Condition of Lunatics. wages. In the Tables of Appendix G. we have given a summary of these returns, and shall here, accordingly, merely indicate their general tenor. Classifying all the persons employed in asylums under the general head of attendants, we find that in public asylums there are 16 male attendants for every 100 male patients, and 17 female attendants for every 100 female patients; in private asylums, 12 attendants for every 100 male patients, and 23 attendants for every 100 female patients; and, in lunatic wards of poorhouses, 8 attendants (paid and unpaid) for every 100 male patients, and 9 attendants (paid and unpaid) for every 100 female patients. The apparent preponderance of female attendants in private asylums arises from a considerable proportion (more than a third) being the ordinary domestic servants of the families of the proprietors. The Tables in the Appendix show the numbers of persons performing only the duties of attendants; of those acting as attendants and artizans; as attendants and servants; and as servants only; but, in the comparison which we have here instituted, we have classed the whole together, as affording, perhaps, the fairest indication of the amount of service provided in each class of establishments. One of the greatest difficulties under which the superintendents and proprietors of asylums labour is that of securing intelligent and trustworthy attendants. The occupation is one which requires, for its satisfactory discharge, high moral qualities, for in no other, perhaps, are the duties more irksome, and self-denial more necessary. A superintendent, if disturbed by the duties and cares of his office, has it in his power to seek the privacy of his own apartments; but an attendant has no such choice, and must remain with his patients day and night, without for a moment allowing his vigilance to relax. To command the permanent services of efficient attendants, a high rate of payment, or other equivalent advantages, must, therefore, be necessary. But our returns show that the wages of attendants are by no means such as we might infer should be paid for services requiring the association of considerable intelligence with good temper, firmness, forbearance, honesty, and sobriety. Accordingly, we find that in public asylums 62 per cent. of the male attendants receive less than £30 annually, and 53 per cent. of the female attendants less than £12; that, in private asylums, 84 per cent. of the male attendants receive less than £30, and 84 per cent. of the female attendants less than £12; and that, in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, 56 per cent. of the (paid) male attendants receive less than £30, and 35 per cent. of the (paid) female attendants less than £12. The average rate of wages is thus lowest in private asylums, and highest in poorhouses. As private interests have a powerful tendency to limit expenditure, this result, as regards the former class of establishments, might have been expected, but it does not at first sight appear why the rate in poorhouses should be higher than in public asylums. The explanation, however, is not difficult. A large proportion of the attendants in poorhouses are ordinary paupers, who receive no payment, and, hence, such as are paid receive, on an average, higher wages than the attendants in public asylums.

On the whole, the wages of attendants in asylums are not equal to those of ordinary domestic servants. Men servants in private families, for instance, receive much better payment than the attendants even of the highest class of patients in asylums; and ordinary female domestic servants are also on the whole better paid than female attendants. As might be expected, therefore, the changes in the staff are frequent; a large number leave within the first six months, and comparatively few remain more than two or three years. Thus in the public asylums, 53 per cent. of the male attendants, and 64 per cent. of the female attendants, do not complete two years' service. In the private asylums, the proportion of attendants who leave before completing two years' service is 70 per cent. for males, and 80 per cent. for females; and in the poor-houses, of the paid attendants, this proportion is 70 per cent. for males, and 75 per cent. for females. It is obvious that this state of matters is far from being satisfactory. There is no doubt that it is not easy to find the combination of qualities necessary to constitute a good attendant; but it is equally certain that the present inducements are insufficient to dispose persons of superior qualifications to undertake the work. In Roman Catholic countries, religious principle comes into play; and in many of the asylums of France, Italy, Belgium, and the Roman Catholic districts of Holland, the duties of attendants are undertaken by religious societies. The Inspectors-General of Asylums in Holland and Belgium speak in high terms of the services of these associations; and with experience of both religious and lay attendants, give a decided preference to the former. It has, however, been stated as an argument against this system, that the authority of the medical superintendent over the members of these societies must necessarily be more limited than over ordinary attendants; and consequently, that his means of maintaining discipline must in a corresponding degree be restricted. But various superintendents, speaking from experience, maintain that this is very far from being the case, and that the objection is altogether one of theory. Indeed, so satisfactory is the system found to work in Belgium, that the religious societies are commonly entrusted, not only with the attendance on the patients, but with the whole administration of the asylum. For example, the asylum of Ghent, in common with the other charitable institutions of the city, is vested in the *Commission des Hôpitaux*. But this body does not undertake the immediate management of any of the hospitals. It appoints and pays the resident physician and the almoner of the asylum, but it contracts with the religious society of the *Frères Charitables* for the maintenance of the patients. The society is put in possession of the asylum buildings and grounds, and undertakes to maintain the patients at a fixed rate per head, which is periodically revised, and which in 1860 was 76 centimes, or 7½d. per day. For this payment, food, clothing, and medical comforts are provided, and indeed all the wants of the patients supplied, with the exception, as we have seen, of medical and clerical attendance. The treatment of the patients must be satisfactory to the resident physician, to whose instructions the

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*Frères* are bound to conform. He has, however, no immediate authority over them, and must in cases of neglect appeal to the resident superior of the society, who, it is said, never fails to take such steps as may be found necessary to remove the grounds of complaint. The operations of this society are widely spread throughout Belgium. They are owners of several private asylums for the better classes, which they manage entirely on their own account. The members are bound together by religious vows; but as these cannot be enforced by the civil law, any one may withdraw from the association, with no further penalty than such as may result from his own conscience, or the infliction of clerical censure. The *Frères* are not generally of high mental cultivation. They are usually drawn from the class of small farmers, or the more opulent of the peasantry, and may have followed some handicraft or other occupation before joining the society. Thus, one may have been a blacksmith, another a weaver, a third a soldier or schoolmaster, and so on; and there is thus generally among them several who are capable of directing the patients in the exercise of various crafts. How far the influence of the Roman Catholic faith may be necessary for the successful institution of such societies it is not within our province to offer an opinion, but we may express regret that lay associations, having similar objects in view, have not been established in Protestant countries. Our public asylums may, it is true, be termed charitable institutions, inasmuch as they have been erected with charitable funds, and are presided over by managers or directors whose services are gratuitous; but here their resemblance to the Belgian establishments ceases, for the every day management of the Scotch asylums is conducted by a staff of officers and attendants whose services are remunerated in the ordinary way. The attendants belonging to the Roman Catholic religious societies, on the other hand, receive no individual remuneration. The stipulated payments for the maintenance of the patients are paid to the society, which defrays therefrom the expenses of its members.

Following the practice adopted in our Second Report, we shall now illustrate the condition of the individual asylums, by extracts from the entries made in the patients' book by the Visiting Commissioners.

Aberdeen  
Asylum.

The following extract is from the entry in the register of the Aberdeen Asylum, made at the visit of 10th and 11th February 1860. We would particularly direct attention to the remarks on the accommodation provided in separate buildings.

"The first statutory visit for the year was paid to this establishment during the severe snow storm which occurred on the above dates, when the temperature was exceedingly low; but making every allowance for this circumstance, the cold in various parts of the house was such as to attract the attention of the Reporters, and as to appear to them inimical to the successful treatment of nervous diseases. The degree of cold may at one point have been explicable, by the fact that a gallery inhabited by patients communicated directly with the open air, in consequence of alterations in the building at present in progress; but in other parts of the house the pro-



“visions for heating appeared defective. According to observations made by the officiating medical officer during the night of the 10th, the mean temperature of one of the galleries was found to be about 34°. In connexion with the state of the weather, it may be observed that 20 male patients were visited in the north airing-yard, which was covered with snow about a foot in depth, some of whom were poorly clothed, or wearing thin canvas dresses, and of such feeble constitution as to render the effects of such exposure doubtful. In this yard, the state of the privy and recess continues as offensive as when formerly adverted to, and calls for immediate improvement.

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Asylums.  
—  
Aberdeen  
Asylum.

“All parts of the house were thoroughly examined. Cleanliness prevailed throughout. We have particularly to point out the neatness and comfort in the separate cottages, and, generally, on the female side. . . .

“The clothing of the women, in almost every case, was not only sufficient, but neat and comfortable. Four males were observed in canvas dresses, and, though the upper clothing of some of the inmates of the low-north halls appeared neglected, in the majority the arrangements, in this respect, were suitable for the season.

“Two parties were seen at dinner, who departed themselves with perfect propriety and decorum, and seemed to enjoy the plain, but clean and substantial meal placed before them.

“Twenty-two patients were found in bed, only one of whom, however, was in the infirmary; and although several laboured under bodily ailment or infirmity, a certain portion of this number may be fairly attributed to the inclemency of the season. Only 13 individuals are reported as under medical treatment, and that the health of the community is, and has been satisfactory, may be gathered from the fact that only five deaths have occurred since the 3d of August 1859, a rate of mortality so low, that we may now, as upon former occasions, regard it as indicative of the care and superintendence bestowed.

“Except for a few minutes in the female refractory ward, where three individuals were noisy, great quiet and order characterized the demeanour of all the inmates; and from no patient, neither those communicated with during the ordinary visitation, nor those who demanded and obtained a private interview (8 in number), was any feasible and apparently valid complaint urged against the mode of management.

“We would again speak in terms of strong commendation of the arrangement carried out in the cottages, as especially characterized by privacy, domesticity, and homeliness. And it is encouraging to find that this system, already carried out in favour of 23 individuals—13 in one cottage, and 10 in another—could be still farther extended, did buildings exist for the reception of additional groups. It is worthy of note that the experiment has hitherto been confined entirely to females.

“The accommodation and comfort in the main building will be greatly increased by alterations now in progress, consisting of the considerable enlargement of two day-rooms on the basement storey, and one dormitory on the second storey, in the male and female departments.

“It is understood that plans are in preparation for the proposed building on the grounds of Elmhill. They were not seen, but the Reporters entertain hopes that the proposed addition to the establishment will be made with as little delay as possible, inasmuch as it appears that 51 applications for admission of patients have been refused during the last six months, of which 39 appear to have been for pauper lunatics; whether belonging to the district of Aberdeen or not could not be ascertained.

“The asylum at present contains 144 males and 166 females, being 5 less than at last visit. Since that time, 27 individuals have been admitted, for whose detention the prescribed orders were seen. 27 were discharged—17 as recovered, the remainder as relieved; but of the latter, 3 appear to have been transferred to poorhouses. All the books and registers were found to be correct; that for seclusion and restraint contained only one entry, but at the time of the visit J. G. was found shut up in his own room, in con-

Condition of Lunatics.	"sequence of excitement, where the cold was extreme, three of the panes of the window being broken.
In Public Asylums.	"Upon a full consideration of the extent and nature of the duties which fall to be discharged by the medical superintendent; with a conviction, at the same time, that these, though onerous, are ably and faithfully discharged, we reiterate the recommendation made at the visit of 31st May 1858, that an addition be made to the medical staff. In again directing attention to this subject, we have before us the fact, that in every similar institution in Scotland such assistants are provided, and are believed to conduce to the best interests of the patients."
Aberdeen Asylum.	

The succeeding entry is dated 16th August. It alludes to a further extension of the accommodation by detached buildings, and indicates, in several other respects, a wish on the part of the directors to do all in their power to provide suitable accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district.

"Since the statutory visit of 10th and 11th February, 34 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged, and 10 have died. The discharges include 16 cases of recovery, 3 of relief, and 6 of non-improvement. Of the deaths, 4 are ascribed to paralysis, 1 to apoplexy, 1 to epilepsy, 1 to accidental choking, 1 to dysentery, 1 to chronic gastritis, and 1 to pneumonia. The numbers at present resident in the house comprise 140 men and 169 women, being one patient less than at the previous visit.

"The whole of the establishment was carefully inspected, and the Commissioner has much pleasure in recording his opinion, that it is conducted in a very able and efficient manner. Active exertions are at present being made to extend its sphere of usefulness, by the erection of the new asylum on the lands of Elmhill; and by the conversion of the house formerly occupied by Dr. Jamieson into accommodation for male patients, similar to that of the detached cottages occupied by the females. The occupation of this house in this manner will afford accommodation of a very cheerful character for 20 patients, and will probably obviate any future necessity for refusing parochial patients belonging to the district. . . .

"The new asylum on the lands of Elmhill is planned for the reception of 60 patients at the higher rates of board. It is making rapid progress, and will afford accommodation in all respects in accordance with modern views of treatment. Having inspected the plans and the building so far as constructed, and having been requested by the house-committee to offer any remarks which might occur to him, the Commissioner would suggest the suppression of the enclosed airing-courts, which he thinks are unnecessary, and which would greatly detract from the amenity of the day-rooms. Should experience show that airing-courts are really required, the Commissioner is confident that ordinary wire fences would answer every purpose. . . . The site of the building is too close to the present boundary of the asylum estate, but it is in contemplation to acquire additional land; and the Commissioner would urge upon the Directors the extreme importance of a broad policy in securing to the patients those sources of amusement and occupation which an extensive possession of land can alone supply.

"The Commissioner notices with satisfaction various improvements that have been made in the buildings and arrangements of the main asylum. Two day-rooms on each side have been enlarged, and the alterations have likewise furnished some additional sleeping accommodation. A new day-room has likewise been formed on each side, adjacent to the refractory airing-court; but it would have been a further improvement had these airing-courts been done away with. . . . A refractory airing-court fosters the idea that refractory patients are inevitable inmates of an asylum, and it is desirable that this view should be discouraged in the attendants, by the removal of all appliances indicating special modes of treatment. . . . In former entries allusion has been made to the desirability of

“extending the means of occupation and recreation, and this recommendation is again repeated. The very satisfactory sanitary condition of the asylum, the low mortality, the absence of restraint, the restricted use of seclusion, and the satisfactory proportion of recoveries, all bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which the asylum is conducted; but the means which tend to render the patients more contented, and to diminish the tedium and monotony of their existence, nevertheless deserve the attention of an enlightened management, nearly in an equal degree with those more immediately conducive to the restoration of their sanity, or the preservation of their bodily health. Impressed with these views, the Commissioner would suggest the construction of workshops for the more varied occupation of the patients; increased opportunities of exercise beyond the premises both under the care of attendants and on parole; and the introduction of additional sources of amusement and interest, both in the airing-courts and wards, in the shape of flowers, pet animals, &c. In making these remarks he does not overlook what has been done, nor is he ignorant of the obstacles which impede progress.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.Aberdeen  
Asylum.

“The various apartments were found well-ventilated, and free from any urinous or offensive smell, and the bedding was in every instance clean, sufficient, and in good condition. The clothing of the patients was likewise in good condition, and with scarcely an exception they were all clean and tidy in person and dress. 4 males wore strong canvas dresses, and several beds are provided with quilted canvas coverlets. No patient was found in seclusion, and great tranquillity prevailed in every quarter, with the exception of the female refractory airing-court. 2 men and 3 women are registered as suffering from bodily ailments; 44 men and 63 women as attending chapel on week days, and 80 men and 104 women on Sundays. The number employed is stated at 50 men and 95 women, leaving 90 men and 74 women unemployed.

“Improved privies are being constructed in the airing-courts, and it is understood that the uncertain supply of water alone prevents the substitution of water-closets. As matters of minor, though considerable importance, the Commissioner would direct attention to the propriety of substituting an improved cooking apparatus for the present kitchen grate; to providing pieces of matting for the floors of the rooms paved with stone or asphalt; to the introduction of wash-stands into the rooms of the quieter patients, and to supplying them with additional furniture.

“In conclusion, the Commissioner has to express his great gratification at the appointment of an assistant resident physician, a step which cannot fail to conduce greatly to the comfort and welfare of the patients, and which affords the strongest possible indication of the determination of the directors to conduct the management of the asylum on enlightened principles.”

The Dumfries Asylum was visited on the 19th, 21st, and 23d March, when its condition was thus commented on:—

Dumfries  
Asylum.

“The external appearance has been considerably improved by the completion of new approaches to the different buildings, and by the formation of terraces around the western aspect of the Crichton Institution; but there are still large collections of earth in various parts of the grounds which greatly interfere with cultivation, comfort, and amenity.

“The cottages alluded to in the Report of the Commissioners, June 1859, as built, or proposed to be built, near to the north wing, are likewise finished. The opinion then expressed is not departed from, and it is feared that the position of the second is such as to render great changes in the ground in the immediate vicinity absolutely necessary to secure an ordinary degree of cheerfulness. These houses may, however, increase the means of classification, and give a degree of domesticity to the arrangements for individual patients of the affluent classes. Further structural changes are going on in the erection of offices connected with the garden outside the south boundary wall; and the conversion of a portion of the balcony in the convalescent



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Public  
Asylums.

Dumfries  
Asylum.

“gallery for males, into what are called smoking-rooms. No opinion is here pronounced upon the necessity for such an arrangement, but it will undoubtedly have the effect of darkening the gallery at a place where it was already sufficiently gloomy. A similar provision has been added as an off-shoot, to the south retreating wing in the Southern Counties Asylum.

“All parts of the houses were visited and examined, and found in a satisfactory condition, and a marked improvement observed in the cleanliness, order, &c., throughout. Ventilation is still required in the lower galleries for females, in both houses, where patients of degraded habits are placed, and where a strong urinous smell was perceptible, the result, however, partly of the weather, and partly of the visit being made towards the close of the day. The lavatories in the galleries in the Southern Counties Asylum were undergoing a change, it cannot be called an improvement, at the time of the visit, as from the projection of the spigot, into or over the basin, washing the face, &c., will be next to impossible. The supply of gas appeared to the Reporter very defective in various parts of the establishment, but especially in the long galleries of the Southern Counties Asylum. It was stated by some of the officials that the insufficient light, even for industrial purposes, has been long complained of. The gloom which certainly prevailed may be the consequence of inadequate pressure, or of the small number of jets. On either supposition it can readily be removed, and an attempt should be made to correct the defect here pointed out, as it must greatly influence the cheerfulness and happiness, as well as the proper supervision, of the patients. The bed, and body linen, and clothes, were, with a few exceptions, clean and well kept. Several canvas dresses of an old pattern and unsuitable texture were seen; one of the individuals so clothed was in a state of extreme excitement, another was in seclusion, violent and erotic; and these formed the only exceptions to the marked calm and tranquillity which prevailed in both houses. Attention is directed to the table-linen, the mode of serving meals, &c., in the Crichton Institution, as matters which affect the health of the inmates, as well as those habits of order, propriety, &c., which are elements of moral treatment. In the great efforts which have been made, are still made, and should be persevered in, to influence the moral and intellectual condition of the inmates of this institution, it is but natural that some of the minor details, which form part of the conventional mode of life of the educated classes, should have been overlooked; but now that the staff is said to be complete and efficient, new exertions should be made to increase the physical comfort by a more liberal supply of modern furniture, by neatness and uniformity in the table equipage, and by a general assimilation of the arrangements to what exists in a well-regulated boarding-house of even moderate pretensions.

“Since last statutory visit 23 persons have been admitted, 17 have been discharged, and 13 have died. . . . The present population is 63 males and 50 females in the Crichton Institution, and 133 males and 84 females in the Southern Counties Asylum; an amount not differing materially from that reported in November. While an assurance was given that the Southern Counties Asylum is at present below the complement it is supposed capable of containing, and while in general the sleeping apartments were free of heavy or offensive smells, and appeared well-ventilated, the public rooms and galleries were, in the evening especially, on the male side, overcrowded. The health of the community is good, only 4 inmates being reported as suffering under bodily ailments. The fact, however, that 8 individuals only are under medical treatment directed to the removal or mitigation of mental alienation, would indicate either great chronicity or incurability of the cases now in seclusion, or greater confidence in the usefulness of other agents. The deaths have arisen chiefly from phthisis, 4, and diarrhoea, 3.

“The numbers employed in the Southern Counties Asylum are now 55 males and 78 females; but there does not appear to be any additions to those engaged in trades and handicrafts. It might be well to consider the expediency of instituting schools for instruction in such occupations as shoe-making and carpenter-work. Under a judicious and zealous foreman this

“ plan has succeeded elsewhere, and has the recommendation of increasing the number of resident artisans, of providing useful employment during the periods when garden-work cannot be prosecuted, and of acting upon and developing the healthy capacities of the pupils.

Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Public  
Asylums.

Dumfries  
Asylum.

“ It is stated that classes of various kinds are in active operation. These are chiefly or exclusively for the benefit of the higher classes ; but the reported success of the measure may perhaps encourage its extension to the pauper inhabitants, whose imperfect education and great docility offer opportunities for the introduction of such a curative agent. A list of amusements was submitted, which shows that, besides recreations beyond the walls, assemblies, anniversaries, &c., there is a weekly reunion of the tranquil and convalescent of both sexes and all ranks, for purposes which, in general, have a higher tendency than mere enjoyment.

“ The Sheriff's orders for cases admitted since last examination, also books and registers, were seen. Those of seclusion contained 25 entries. 11 patients appear to have been placed in their rooms for periods varying from a few hours to six days ; in every case, in consequence of maniacal fury or excitement. One woman wore soft gloves to prevent self-mutilation ; but no one was under restraint, nor has it been had recourse to.

“ The Reporter leaves the institution with favourable impressions. He is confident that a decided step has been taken in removing blemishes which might be traced to temporary circumstances, and in developing the great resources at the disposal of the governors and officers ; and relying implicitly upon the sound views and experience of the medical staff, he sees grounds for anticipating the realization of the hope expressed towards the conclusion of the last report.”

The next report, dated 8th December 1860, is as follows :—

“ Since the statutory visit of 23d March, the following changes have taken place in the population of the asylum. In the Crichton Institution there have been 14 admissions, 9 discharges, and 9 deaths. Of the patients discharged only 1 had recovered ; the remaining 8 were considered incurable. Death is ascribed in 1 case to diarrhoea and marasmus, in 2 to chronic pneumonia, in 1 to epileptic convulsions, in 2 to tuberculosis, in 1 to abdominal disease, in 1 to general paralysis, and in 1 to marasmus. The average age at death was 55 years. In the Southern Counties Asylum there have been 54 admissions, 32 discharges, and 16 deaths. Of the patients discharged 18 had recovered, and 14 were still insane. A large proportion of the last mentioned were pauper patients of other districts, and their transference to other asylums was called for to render the whole accommodation available for the wants of the Southern Counties. There are still several private patients in the asylum whose removal is not contemplated, as this step would, in all probability, be productive of much distress to the patients themselves, as well as to their relatives. It may, however, be noted as a fact of grave import, that notwithstanding the removal of the patients of other districts, the population of the asylum has nevertheless increased since last visit. It is also worthy of note, that after deducting the cases transferred to other asylums, there have been very few discharges of patients not recovered from the Southern Counties Asylum. In the Crichton Institution, on the other hand, all the patients discharged were, with one exception, considered incurable. This fact appears to indicate that there are difficulties in the way of the removal of non-recovered patients from the Southern Counties Asylum, which do not exist in the Crichton Institution ; and it is accordingly suggested, for the consideration of the medical superintendent, whether there may not be among the patients of the former asylum several who might, with propriety, be confided to the care of their friends.

“ Of the 16 deaths in the Southern Counties Asylum, 2 were ascribed to epilepsy, 2 to diarrhoea, 1 to general decay, 2 to cerebral disease, 3 to general paralysis, 1 to syncope, 3 to apoplexy, 1 to erysipelas, and 1 to gastric fever. The average age at death could not be satisfactorily determined, as the requisite data in several of the cases were not supplied by the register.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.Dumfries  
Asylum.

"The population of both houses is at present--

	Males.	Females.
Crichton Institution, . . . . .	62	49
Southern Counties Asylum, . . . . .	135	90
	<hr/> 197	<hr/> 139

"Of the patients in the Crichton Institution, 19 males and 15 females are considered curable; and of those in the Southern Counties Asylum, 15 males and 13 females. This estimate for the Crichton Institution appears high when compared with that made for the Southern Counties Asylum, and when it is borne in mind that only 1 recovered patient was discharged from the Institution during the last 8 months.

"In many respects, the present condition of the asylum is worthy of, and calls for warm commendation. Both houses were found clean, well-ventilated, and comfortably warmed; and the overcrowding, noticed in former entries, is now entirely removed. The patients, although confined to their wards by the inclemency of the weather, were remarkably free from excitement, the only exception to this state being in the female refractory wards, where, however, it appeared to be entirely due to the presence of the Reporter. Throughout both institutions the clothing was in good condition, and the patients were tidy in person and dress. Canvas dresses of objectionable appearance are still occasionally in use, but these will gradually be replaced by others of more suitable material.

"The bedding was found clean and in good condition, but many of the mattresses, especially in the lower wards of the Crichton Institution, were, in the opinion of the Commissioner, uncomfortably hard. The wet patients, as a general rule, lie on canvas stretchers, which are in contact with the free air of the ward, with the intervention of a sheet only. This arrangement, though it may facilitate cleanliness, appears to the Commissioner objectionable, as affording the patients—many of whom are already debilitated by disease—insufficient protection against cold. In some of the wards the patients are supplied with 2 pairs, and in others with 3 pairs, of blankets. In those wards in which 2 pairs are supplied, the Commissioner occasionally found 3 pairs on the beds of the attendants.

"There continues to be a great want, in the Southern Counties Asylum, of articles of furniture not absolutely necessary; and little distinction is made in the accommodation of the wards for different classes of patients. In this department, a great deal remains to be done to place the asylum on a level with several of the licensed houses. The lower wards of the Crichton Institution continue to present a very bare and comfortless appearance.

"The Commissioner would further direct the attention of the directors to the want of urinaries within doors, which leads to the constant wetting of the seats of the water-closets; to the absence of proper larder accommodation in the Southern Counties Asylum; and to the want of a wringing-machine in the washing-house. He would also again dwell on the importance of securing additional land, as the present asylum estate is too circumscribed to afford adequate means of occupation and exercise for the patients of both houses.

"The registers record that, in the Southern Counties Asylum, 66 males and 46 females are employed. Among the former are 2 shoemakers, 2 tailors, 1 carpenter, and 1 painter. It is probable that, with more varied means of occupation, a greater number would be employed as artisans.

"The register of restraint and seclusion in the Crichton Institution contains two entries of seclusion since last visit, one for a day, the other for half an hour. The corresponding register of the Southern Counties contains 5 entries of 'restraint in lock-bed,' and numerous entries of seclusion; but this record does not appear to be very accurately kept, and considerable doubt appears to exist as to the meaning which properly belongs to the term 'seclusion.'

"All the registers were examined, and found, on the whole, very carefully kept; but the Commissioner would suggest that the entries in the register



“ of seclusion in the Southern Counties be made more immediately, and the books themselves better protected from injury. . . .

“ In conclusion, the Commissioner feels bound to express his deep feeling and appreciation of the conscientious manner in which the medical superintendent fulfils his arduous and responsible functions, and of the unwearied zeal and great talent with which he and his assistants discharge their multifarious duties. And he would observe, that in the remarks which he has made in the preceding report, his object has not been to censure either the directors or medical officers, but simply to call their attention to matters, on many of which a difference of opinion may well exist.

“ The Commissioner is of opinion that his former reports require no farther explanation than this, and he refrains from making any comment on the critical analysis made of them by Dr. Gilchrist at the instance of the directors.”

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.Dumfries  
Asylum.

The Dundee Asylum was visited on the 3d and 4th April, and again on the 28th and 29th August. In both entries, the inconvenient and antiquated internal arrangements are commented upon, and opinions expressed that the existing accommodation should be improved. Attention is likewise directed to the fact that the asylum is overcrowded, and that almost the whole of the accommodation is occupied by chronic and incurable patients; and suggestions are made for their partial removal, with the view of making room for recent and curable cases. The visit of 3d April was made,—

Dundee  
Asylum.

“ after a considerable number of the female patients, and these belonging to the most degraded class, had retired to bed. The apartments occupied by them were clean, comfortable, and well-ventilated. The application of this test, involving as it did a personal examination of several of the most excitable patients, does not appear to have produced any agitation or untoward effects; as the officer, whose attention was directed to the circumstance, reported that the night had passed quietly, as quietly, in fact, as upon ordinary occasions. The supply of gas was sufficient, and, with the exception of one or two of the passages, the house was well-lighted, and appeared cheerful.

“ Since the 30th November 1859, 16 cases have been admitted, 11 discharged, 10 of them as recovered, and 3 have died. 9 patients have been refused admission, 8 of whom were natives of the county of Forfar, and 3 of these belonged to what are styled privileged parishes. The inmates are at present 215 in number, there being the same number of females as when the house was last examined, and 2 additional males. The Reporter failed to ascertain that any steps had been taken to relieve the establishment of the surplus population adverted to in last Report, and which was obtruded upon observation, upon this occasion, by the crowded state of the female pauper sitting-rooms, when all their occupants are assembled in the evening, and when, in spite of every precaution, the atmosphere must become overheated and vitiated.

“ All parts of the house were carefully inspected; a considerable addition to the farm buildings, in stone and lime, was pointed out as an indication of the recent industry of 2 patients. The food was seen and tasted, and the bedding examined in detail. The latter was clean and good, and the general impression received of the domestic arrangements was satisfactory. The structure, and many of the internal arrangements are not merely antiquated, but positively inconvenient, and behind the requirements of modern treatment; but while this should be kept in view, where any estimate is made of the working of the establishment, and while it might be inadvisable to suggest radical changes, attention is directed to the very insufficient provisions made for personal cleanliness in the male pauper department, and elsewhere; and it is suggested that the washing-troughs, &c., should be assimilated, as far as

**Condition  
of Lunatics.****In Public  
Asylums.****Dundee  
Asylum.**

"possible, to those in the north ward, F. Every patient was seen, and opportunities given for private conversation. The dress of the females is much superior to that of the males in neatness and comfort, a difference which might be removed by banishing some of the grotesque hats, which are worn from caprice, and by substituting a material that could be washed, for a part, at least, of the clothes of the males.

"Three idiot lads were observed among the males; one of whom was seen in school, and is said to be acquiring some knowledge of the alphabet. While a positive benefit has, without doubt, been conferred upon these youths by placing them in a well-conducted asylum, the Reporter feels it incumbent upon him to record here his conviction, that such cases are not suitable for such an institution. They are lost sight of; no proper means exist for developing what faculties they may possess, and their imitative tendencies lead them to copy the extravagancies of those by whom they are surrounded.

"The health of the community is excellent. No patient is reported as suffering from bodily ailment; 121 were actively employed, and a large proportion were in the open air. Only 3 deaths have occurred during the past 4 months, and these have followed general paralysis, cancer, and disease of the heart,—affections over which medicine exercises little control.

"Twenty-five cases are described as receiving medicine directed specifically to the removal of the form of mental disease under which they labour, a proportion which indicates the confidence of the medical officers in therapeutical measures, apart from those general arrangements intended to promote the physical health and comfort of those confided to their charge, and in a class of remedies which have been too much overlooked in the attempt to carry out the equally important objects of moral treatment.

"The books, registers, and Sheriff's orders required by the Act, &c., were found correct. Since last examined, the record of seclusion, &c., shows that 6 persons have, for periods varying from half a day to 6 days, been placed in solitude, and this upon 20 occasions in all. The shower-bath has been used 13 times during the same period. Both of these means of repression have been adopted as remedial or curative, and during great excitement. Only 1 person was seen in a canvas jacket." . . .

The entry of 29th August records that, since the previous visit,—

"7 patients have been admitted, 9 have been discharged, and 6 have died. Of those discharged, 8 had recovered, and 1 has been removed with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy. Of the deaths, which were all of male patients, 2 were due to general paralysis, 1 to chronic gastritis, 1 to senile exhaustion, 1 to apoplexy, and 1 to marasmus. The average age at death was 50 years.

"The numbers at present in the house are 207, comprising 109 males, and 98 females; of whom 89 males, and 78 females are at the lowest rate of board. With few exceptions, they are affected with chronic insanity, so that the number in whom recovery is probable is very limited; and the usefulness of the establishment, as a place of treatment, is thus greatly restricted.

"From the wards being filled with incurables, it has become necessary habitually to refuse recent cases, to the great inconvenience of neighbouring parishes, which have been obliged to send their patients to Montrose. It is difficult to see any adequate remedy for this state of matters, but it appears to the Commissioner that the evil would be mitigated, were the medical superintendent to transmit to the Lunacy Board a list of those patients, who, under certain precautions, might properly be confided to the care of relatives or others in their parishes, that steps might be taken for their removal.

"All the patients were seen, and the premises carefully examined; and the general impression produced on the mind of the Commissioner was, that

“great efforts will be required to maintain the asylum in the high place which it has hitherto occupied among such establishments. The male department, more especially, calls for various reforms. The nature of the accommodation is behind the views of the day, and behind what has been attained even in many private asylums. The lavatories, as pointed out in last Report, are very insufficient. In ward E, for instance, 36 patients have only one basin; and many of them must wash in the trough, or at the water as it flows from the pipe. Further, the flagged flooring of the day-rooms and corridors is, in many respects, objectionable, and should be replaced by wood. In the opinion of the Commissioner, it would be a material improvement were the wall separating the airing-courts of wards C and E removed, as a larger field for exercise would thus be afforded to a large number of patients who are never beyond the airing-courts. Indeed, it would be worth the consideration of the directors, whether they should not undertake a complete revision of existing arrangements; and by diminishing the height of some of the walls, and entirely removing others, and by enlarging the corridors and day-rooms, and adding bow-windows, seek to give the male department a more cheerful appearance, and one more in harmony with its object—that of being an hospital for the treatment of disease. The Commissioner would likewise point out that there is great room for improvement in the furniture, and for the introduction of additional sources of amusement and recreation. There is every reason to hope, from the experience of other institutions, that judicious progress in this direction would tend materially to diminish the number of complaints of unjust detention, and to permit the removal of fire-guards and other contrivances, which increased vigilance on the part of the attendants would satisfactorily replace.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.Dundee  
Asylum.

“The appearance of the patients indicates that their diet is sufficient, though complaints were made that sufficient distinction is not made between that of the workers and non-workers. Indeed, the only difference appears to be in allowing the former beer. The Commissioner saw dinner served. It consisted of an ample supply of broth, with bread and meat, with gooseberries and currants as dessert; but in the male pauper department there is great room for improvement in the manner of serving it. The clothing of the patients was in all cases sufficient, and in good condition, but was occasionally disorderly in appearance in ward E. Two males wear canvas dresses at night, and one, a general paralytic, canvas through the day. The dress of the females was, in every instance, neat and tidy; three wore dresses of strong material, but not of objectionable appearance. The bedding on both sides of the house was found abundant and clean, and all the sleeping-rooms were free from any urinous or offensive odour.

“No patient was found in seclusion, and remarkable tranquillity prevailed among both males and females. The register of seclusion records that it has been used 21 times since last visit; the longest period being for three days, and the cause requiring it being generally excitement of a maniacal or destructive character. On the male side, 3 patients were in bed; 1 from general paralysis, and 2 more from debility than positive disease. On the female side, 2 were in bed—the one from injuries received in a fall, and the other in consequence of an epileptic attack. The sanitary condition of the house may thus be described as favourable, but many of the chronic cases cannot, in all probability, long resist the progress of their maladies. The duties of night-attendant continue to be discharged as noted in former reports.

“The daily register records that 55 men and 61 women are employed, but it is obvious that the amount of work done by many of the men must be very trifling, and that it is limited in a great degree to house occupations, and assisting in the wards. From 10 to 15 are at present employed in the garden, and 3 as weavers. One occasionally assists in the tailor’s shop, but none at present in the shoemaker’s. The looms are to a great extent unemployed, from the difficulty of procuring work. The women have more sources of occupation, and are more generally employed.

“The register of visitors records that, since the 7th April, 334 visits have



Condition of Lunatics.	"been made to 101 patients; of whom 42 received each one visit, 22 two visits, and 13 three visits. 1 patient was visited 22 times, but about half of the inmates received no visit at all. Of those visited, 18 were in consequence more cheerful and contented, 7 became more depressed and sad, and 5 were injuriously excited. One visit, which was made contrary to the advice of the medical superintendent, was followed by great excitement.
In Public Asylums.	"Only one visit was made by an inspector; and, on 23 occasions, admission was refused to relatives from fear of injury to the patients."
Dundee Asylum.	

Edinburgh Asylum.

The visits to the Edinburgh Asylum were made in May and October. Both entries refer to the crowded state of the asylum, and particularly to the noise and excitement in the female refractory wards. Strenuous endeavours have been made to diminish the crowding by raising the rates of maintenance for patients not belonging to the district; but the relief thus gained has been found to be merely temporary. There is reason to fear that the unsatisfactory state of these wards will not be remedied until the management of the asylum has passed into the hands of the District Board; but every disposition is shown to correct evils, so far as the present unsettled position of the asylum will allow.

The entry of 4th May reports that,—

"The present number of inmates is :—

	In East House.	In West House.	Total.
Males, . . .	35	306	341
Females, . . .	30	305	335
	65	611	676

"These figures show an increase of 8 patients in the East House since last visit. The absolute numbers remain the same in the West House, but there is a material alteration in the proportion of males and females, the former having decreased by 20, and the latter increased in a similar degree. The consequence is, that overcrowding in the female department of the West House is even greater than at last visit. A considerable number of beds are placed on the floors of the dormitories, and the day-rooms continue to afford subsidiary sleeping accommodation. The evils of overcrowding in an asylum are not merely those which result from vitiation of the air. An impure atmosphere is, under all circumstances, prejudicial; but in an hospital for the treatment of the insane, overcrowding is chiefly injurious by concentrating the sources of excitement and keeping up nervous irritation, and by thus, in many cases, impeding or preventing recovery. It is, therefore, highly important, not only that overcrowding should be avoided, but that sufficient means of classification should be afforded to prevent the excitement of noisy and refractory patients being communicated to the peaceable and tranquil. For this purpose, the command of a certain number of single rooms is indispensable; and the Commissioner would accordingly again urge upon the Managers the importance of providing some in the main building of the West House. It appears to him that there would be no great difficulty in converting part of the end-dormitories into accommodation of this kind. At present, noisy patients must almost of necessity be sent to the separate buildings, where their concentration can scarcely fail to keep up the excitement which, under more favourable circumstances, would probably soon have subsided. At present, the separate buildings on the female side contain no fewer than 76 patients. Of these, several are extremely noisy and excitable; and at meals, and on other occasions when all are collected together, they communicate this excitement to the rest, and give rise to scenes of tur-

“bulence and angry gesticulation which have no parallel in any other asylum in Scotland. As remarked in former entries, the cause of this excitement is probably, to a considerable extent, due to this asylum being made the receptacle for all the worst cases of a large portion of Scotland; but the influence of concentration is seen in the comparative tranquillity which prevails when the patients are dispersed through the airing-grounds and wards.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Public  
Asylums.Edinburgh  
Asylum.

“The Commissioner notices with pleasure that various improvements have been effected since last visit, particularly in the introduction of comfortable sick-room furniture into the male infirmary, of urinals into the airing-courts, and of extended washing accommodation into several of the galleries. The infirmary has likewise been papered and painted, and the airing-court attached to it has been planted and laid out as a garden. A further improvement, at least so far as the patients are concerned, would consist in lowering the walls of this court, so as to freely open up the view. Indeed, the whole of the airing-courts of the asylum too much resemble those of a prison. The enclosure walls not only too much shut in the patients, but too much shut out the public. In the courts of the male department, the Commissioner noticed several patients extended on the ground and exposed to the sun without any covering for the head, and others untidy and disorderly in their dress. He is of opinion that if the courts were more open to public view, a wholesome check would be exercised upon the attendants, and their vigilance and attention increased. He would also direct attention to the absence of covered seats in the airing-courts of the West House, and suggest that some shelter from the sun's rays be provided.

“The whole of the premises were carefully inspected and found remarkably clean, and, with the exception of one or two of the small rooms of the separate building on the male side, well-ventilated and free from all offensive smells. The bedding was ample, in excellent condition, and, including that of the wet patients, thoroughly clean. The number of inmates in the West House, who are habitually of wet habits, is perhaps not much under 60, but the Commissioner is of opinion that this number would be greatly restricted by the introduction of the system of night-nursing. General experience shows that the adoption of this treatment, not only greatly promotes the comfort of the patients, but saves the labour of the attendants, and very much diminishes the tear and wear of the furniture.

“In the female department, the Commissioner noticed in several of the dormitories a number of articles belonging to the patients disposed of under the mattresses of the beds; and he would suggest that drawers or boxes be provided for the clothing, work, &c., which is left in their own charge.

“Since last inspection, 150 patients have been admitted; of whom 21 have already been discharged, 15 recovered, and 6 as not recovered; and 8 have died. Altogether, there have been 94 discharges; of whom 46 were cases of recovery, 22 transfers to other asylums and lunatic wards of poor-houses, and 26 non-recoveries. The deaths have been 47; 11 due to general paralysis, 10 to phthisis, 5 to organic cerebral disease, 3 to cardiac disease, and the rest to various affections in numbers of one or two. The sanitary condition of the house is at present favourable, only 3 male and 6 female patients in the West House being in bed.

“The numbers registered as employed are:—

	In East House.	In West House.
Males, . . . . .	10	128
Females, . . . . .	15	165
	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 293

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"The employments in the West House are :—

of Lunatics.	Males.			Females.		
In Public	Assisting Attendants, . . . . .	32		Sewing, . . . . .	67	
Asylums.	„ Gardeners, . . . . .	40		Knitting, . . . . .	13	
	„ Storekeepers, . . . . .	5		Darning, . . . . .	7	
	„ Blacksmiths, . . . . .	2		Embroidery, . . . . .	2	
Edinburgh	„ Carpenters, . . . . .	5		In Laundry, . . . . .	38	
Asylum.	Clerks, . . . . .	5		In Kitchen, . . . . .	12	
	Glaziers and Plasterers, . . . . .	1		Assisting Attendants, . . . . .	26	
	Masons, . . . . .	1				
	Matmaker, . . . . .	1				165
	Painters, . . . . .	3				
	Plumbers, . . . . .	1				
	Printers, . . . . .	4				
	Shoemakers, . . . . .	11				
	Slater, . . . . .	1				
	Stokers, . . . . .	6				
	Tailors, . . . . .	7				
	Upholsterers, . . . . .	3				
			128			

" More than 60 male patients have the privilege of the grounds ; that is, of walking in them unaccompanied by attendants. During the past winter considerable exertions have been made to extend the sources of amusement and recreation. Eight lectures have been delivered to full and attentive audiences ; and a weekly literary club has been instituted, which has held 20 meetings, and is attended by from 20 to 24 members. The library is open for an hour twice a week for the distribution of books to the patients, but no progress has been made in fitting up the reading-room. This delay is much to be regretted.

" The register of restraint and seclusion contains 5 entries of the use of the polka, and 2 of restraint by sheets, since last visit. The entries of seclusion average 3 or 4 a day. A large proportion of them apply to the same patients, and the period of seclusion is occasionally extended to a fortnight or three weeks. The patients in seclusion, on the 2d instant, comprised 2 males and 6 females."

At the visit on 13th October the numbers amounted to—

" 311 males and 286 females, all of whom were seen except 1 male and 1 female, who recently escaped and have not yet been recovered. The changes which have taken place in the community since last Report consist in the admission of 119 individuals ; in the discharge of 118—52 as recovered ; and in the death of 25, 11 of whom appear to have been affected with phthisis pulmonalis, 2 with general paralysis, 2 with pneumonia, and 2 with cerebritis. It is worthy of observation, that of 41 patients who left the asylum as of unsound mind, and were transferred to other asylums, 11 only were placed in public institutions, the remainder being distributed in licensed private houses and poorhouses. The diminution in the numbers under treatment has produced a sensible impression upon the aspect of the house, and rendered the observations on overcrowding contained in last Report less applicable. There still appears, however, at certain points, a very dense population, and this occurs precisely where a different arrangement might be desirable. There are at present 73 patients resident in the separate building for females, who are committed to the charge of 6 attendants, or in the proportion of 12 patients to 1 guardian. These persons are congregated, and must spend much of their time in two public halls of ample dimensions ; where, however, without employment, (?) and exposed to all the concentrated evil influences of confinement, monotony, of their own delusions, and ill-regulated passions, and the excitement of their companions, it is not extraordinary that scenes of uproar and violence occur, altogether incompatible with the comfort and happiness of the community, and with the restor-



“ation or serenity of the individual mind. It would be presumptuous to predicate what might be the effect of breaking up this mass into several groups, and of increasing the number of guardians; but it is highly desirable that some effort should be made to remedy this most prominent defect in the establishment. . . .

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“The patients were examined under various circumstances in their galleries during occupation and exercise, and it may be mentioned that the formation of a corps of volunteers affords a new and excellent mode of gymnastic training. At their meals, their appearance, dress, and deportment, were most satisfactory, but the mode of serving the meals is less orderly and domestic than might be accomplished. The food appeared to be ample and of good quality, but it was sometimes taken at a distance from the table, and in a more slovenly manner than was explicable even by a consideration of the manners of the lower orders in this country, or the mental condition of the individuals.

“Every part of the different buildings was minutely examined, and, with the exception of one room, and the recess in which water-closets are placed in the separate buildings in the female department, ventilation and cleanliness prevailed throughout. The provision for bathing and personal cleanliness is now ample; and although an additional number of hand-basins, &c., in the dormitories might increase the comfort of individuals, the general health of the community affords a guarantee, to a certain extent, of the efficacy of these internal arrangements; for although 20 females and 5 males were found in bed, only 12 persons are considered as suffering under serious bodily ailment.

“The Reporter would advert to the following structural alterations as decided improvements, and as indicative of the judicious views which actuate the Governors and their medical advisers:—1. The completion of the library, which is to be used in the evening as a reading-room by the inhabitants of the West House. 2. The opening of the billiard-room, which adjoins the library, and which it would be well to connect directly with the galleries where its frequenters reside. 3. The separation of the kitchen, scullery, &c., by a wall from the court of workshops, &c. In the latter, 8 shoemakers, 6 tailors, 2 printers, and various other craftsmen were found at work. 4. The construction of a large and commodious store on the site of the original laundry, having two entrances, one connected with each side of the house, where every article of diet, clothing, &c., is issued on order delivered to the keeper. . . .

“The Reporter concluded a long and careful inspection with increased confidence in the system of general management, and in the usefulness of the institution.”

So far as the nature of the buildings will permit, the Elgin Asylum is conducted in a satisfactory manner; but the entries of the Commissioners show that they do not consider the present house will ever afford appropriate accommodation. It was visited in February, and again in April. The report of the first visit, dated 4th February, states that the house then contained,—

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“24 males and 28 females; of whom, 5 males and 18 females are reported as industrious.

“Five females of the number were confined to bed by different ailments, and one male, reclining on the bench in the male day-room of the lower flat, was described as seriously ill. The changes in the population since the visit of Dr. Coxé have consisted in the admission of 3 males and 9 females; in 9 discharges, 7 of them regarded as cures; and in 5 deaths. Although on former occasions we have had to record the small proportion of deaths, it is at present incumbent upon us to direct attention to the large rate of mortality during the last half-year, especially as it seems to depend upon diseases materially influenced by the physical circumstances under which

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"the patients exist. And, in connexion with this subject, we would advert to the fact that the invalid seen in the male day-room, and reported to be affected with scrofulous sores, is an inmate of the low and damp dormitory at the extremity of the building, which, although considerably improved, is still open to the condemnation recorded against it on former occasions. We conceive that this is the place to express our opinion, that the offensive smell and state of the floor in the first and third cells for females, and in the first, second, and fifth cells for males on the basement flat; the general dampness and ruinous condition of many of the walls, partly the effect of the weather, and partly the result of defects in the working of the water-closets; the low temperature which must exist during winter; and the filthy and disgusting state of the privies in the airing-yards, must materially affect the curability, as well as the physical health and comfort, of the inmates. We regard this result as inevitable, in despite of whatever exertions may be made, and which we doubt not are made, for the amelioration of the disease under which they labour; and we are further of opinion that no change, however radical, can be expected to render this structure suitable for the purposes for which it is intended, or to bring it up to the most moderate standard which experience points out as required for all cases of insanity.

"We have with satisfaction to record the clean and neat state of the clothing and bedding, the cheerful and orderly aspect of the female day-room and dormitory on the high flat, the improvement effected in the male bath-room, and the quiet deportment and general contentedness of the patients, all of whom were seen and spoken with.

"We observed that an additional female attendant has been appointed, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commissioner. We examined the medical officer's book, which contained entries as to patients under treatment for bodily disease, but which it is highly desirable should be extended to a complete history of the case; and we further remarked, that only 8 instances of seclusion have taken place since the last statutory visit. Sheriff's orders for the cases admitted since 6th August 1859 were produced, and the registers and books required by the Act were examined and found correct.

"We would, in conclusion, recommend, for the consideration of the directors, first, the transference of the dirty male patients from single rooms to the dormitory on the basement storey, where their habits will be supervised and corrected by the attendants; secondly, that some means of indoor occupation should be provided for the male patients; and, thirdly, that more ample means of recreation should be furnished to the whole community.

"We would continue to express our general approbation of the superintendent."

The report of the second visit, dated 13th August, states that,—

"Since the statutory visit on 4th February, 18 patients have been admitted, 6 have been discharged, and 2 have died. There is thus an increase of 10 patients; and the present numbers are 29 men and 33 women. The house is accordingly full, and it will soon be necessary either to provide additional accommodation, or to take measures for the removal of such of the patients as can be appropriately placed under private care. The Commissioner notices with pleasure various improvements that have been effected in the structure and arrangement of the buildings, such as the removal of the washing-house to a detached house, the conversion of the former washing-house into a dormitory, the provision of water-closets in the airing-yards, &c.; and he has reason to believe that the Directors or District Board would willingly undertake more fundamental alterations were the General Board to adopt the premises as the district asylum. But the Commissioner is convinced that the District Board would be the first to regret this step, for the existing asylum labours under disadvantages which no structural alterations can remove. It is too close to the town, too much surrounded by

“ public roads, and too open to inspection from without, to allow the patients  
 “ that amount of liberty which modern views of treatment demand for the  
 “ insane. The present house could only be recognised by the General Board  
 “ provided a sufficient quantity of land could be obtained in perpetuity ; and  
 “ this has been fixed at one acre for every four patients. A larger quantity  
 “ might be turned to profitable account by the labour of the patients ; but it  
 “ would certainly be imprudent to begin any fundamental alterations, or to  
 “ enter on the erection of new buildings, with less. It appears to the Commis-  
 “ sioner that it would, in every respect, be better to remove the establishment  
 “ to some distance from the town. The price of land would be much less, the  
 “ liberty afforded to the patients would be much greater, and cheerful views  
 “ would be obtained ; and though the cost of building might considerably  
 “ exceed the cost of alteration, yet the result would be much more satisfactory.  
 “ Indeed, it is to be feared that no changes which can be made would, in the  
 “ end, give satisfaction, even to those who attach most weight to economy.  
 “ The Commissioner has pleasure in reporting that, so far as the present  
 “ premises will allow, he found the establishment in a very creditable state of  
 “ efficiency. The attendants are in adequate number, and appear careful and  
 “ humane in their management of the patients, who were all well and tidily  
 “ dressed, and generally expressed themselves as contented and well-treated.  
 “ Their physical appearance, too, denotes that their diet is ample and appro-  
 “ priate. The register of seclusion contains eighteen entries since last visit,  
 “ a large proportion of them referring to J. S., who was found in seclusion  
 “ at the inspection. His seclusion, however, is not continuous, as he is taken  
 “ out to walk beyond the premises for several hours daily. Several of the  
 “ patients are allowed to go out on parole, and a few attend church on Sundays.  
 “ It is the object of the governor to extend the means of employment and  
 “ recreation as much as possible ; and, with this view, all are encouraged  
 “ to work in the grounds, to go walks beyond the premises, and occasionally  
 “ to make excursions to the seaside. As remarked in a former report, there  
 “ is nothing wanting but a better house and better site to make the establish-  
 “ ment stand comparison with any in the country.  
 “ Holding the views that the present house should be abandoned, the Com-  
 “ missioner refrains from pointing out the alterations which he would other-  
 “ wise consider desirable, and confines himself to recommending the supply  
 “ of additional furniture, such as small chests of drawers for the quieter  
 “ female patients, and a few additional chairs. More appropriate bedsteads  
 “ for wet patients should likewise be introduced. Any outlay in this direction  
 “ will not be lost, whether the present house be retained or not. A cheap paper  
 “ on the walls of the day-rooms and dormitories would add greatly to their  
 “ cheerfulness, at no great expense ; and the Commissioner is encouraged to  
 “ hope that these suggestions will meet with attention from the evident desire  
 “ that has been shown to carry out the recommendations in former reports.  
 “ He would take this opportunity to repeat that made in last report in regard  
 “ to the case books. Only one patient is at present suffering under bodily ail-  
 “ ment, and the sanitary condition of the establishment must therefore be  
 “ regarded as very satisfactory. The two deaths registered since last visit  
 “ were due to chronic maladies of several months’ standing, but the registers  
 “ do not show their precise nature.  
 “ The register of visitors contains thirty-nine entries, all by friends of  
 “ patients, with the exception of five by inspectors.” . . .

The Glasgow Asylum was visited in April and December, and  
 the entries made in the register on these occasions bear ample testi-  
 mony to the very satisfactory manner in which it is conducted.  
 The financial difficulties under which it labours continue to place  
 obstacles in the way of introducing many improvements, the neces-  
 sity and importance of which are thoroughly recognised ; and, on  
 this account, it is extremely desirable that some definite arrange-  
 ment should be concluded with the District Board, either for

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transferring to them the asylum, or for supplying the existing management with the funds necessary to make such alterations on the building as are necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patients. The following extract is from the entry dated 27th April. The number of inmates was then :—

	Males.	Females.
In East House, . . .	218	200
In West House, . . .	50	36
Total,	504	

"When last visited, the asylum contained 270 males and 239 females, or 5 patients more than at present. The diminution has occurred principally in the West House, the difference in the East House being only 1. The demand for accommodation for parochial patients continues to exceed the capabilities of the house, and of late a considerable number, even from privileged parishes, have been refused, although every exertion is made to receive them. The pressure is, as much as possible, relieved by placing beds on the floors of the dormitories, which are removed through the day, and by converting one of the corridors of the West House into a dormitory. Nevertheless the crowding which results adds greatly to the labours and responsibilities of the medical officers and attendants. . . . In each division of the East House there are only three day-rooms for the accommodation of about 150 inmates; and, on the female side, one of these day-rooms serves also the purpose of chapel and recreation-room. The statement of these facts will illustrate the nature of the difficulties under which the management of the asylum is conducted; and how much credit is due to those charged with the care of the patients will appear when it is added, that the small amount of excitement, even among the refractory, was remarkable, and that no patient was in seclusion.

"The pressure of the debt, under which the asylum labours, continues to delay the introduction of many improvements. Thus, the female parochial patients are still unprovided with any other airing-court than the small and dull enclosure formed by the asylum buildings, and no progress has been made in increasing the number of benches with backs, in introducing basin-stands into the rooms of the quieter patients, and in otherwise rendering the accommodation more home-like or domestic. In the infirmary wards there continues to be a great deficiency of what may be termed sick-room furniture; and the Commissioner would draw attention to the absence of blinds, or other means for excluding the sun, except by closing the shutters. But, notwithstanding these wants, a high place must be accorded to the asylum as a well-conducted establishment. The system of night-nursing is very efficiently carried into effect in the male and female departments of the East House, and the male department of the West. About 10 males, and the same number of female patients, are habitually raised, and the number of wet cases is thus restricted to about 3 in each side. As remarked, no patient was found in seclusion; but about 57 entries of its application are made in the register since last visit. Of these, 42 referred to 4 patients. The longest period was for eight days, in a case of periodical mania; in all the others, it never exceeded a few hours. There are no entries of restraint; but 3 patients were observed wearing gloves to control destructive habits, or prevent improper practices. No male patient was observed wearing a canvas dress, but 6 or 8 females wore dresses of strong material; and several patients on both sides, and in both houses, are provided with quilted canvas coverlets. The clothing of the whole, both males and females, was orderly, clean, and in good condition; the bedding ample; and, on careful inspection, found clean and dry, even where the habits of the patients were degraded. The house was free from offensive smells, and all the seats of the water-closets clean and dry,—a result in some measure due to the copious introduction of urinaries. In some of the rooms, however,

"the air felt rather close and oppressive, caused, it appeared to the Commissioner, by the stillness of the external atmosphere, and by the windows being made to open only a few inches at the top. The thermometer in several of the galleries stood at about 55°.

"Since last visit, 89 patients have been admitted, of whom 14 have already been discharged—7 recovered and 7 not recovered—and 3 have died. During the period the total number of discharges has been 66; 33 recovered, 30 relieved, and 3 not improved. Of those discharged not recovered, 9 were transferred to other asylums or lunatic wards of poorhouses. The deaths have been 29—11 caused by organic disease of brain, 2 by abdominal disease, 6 by pulmonary and cardiac affections, 5 by epilepsy and general paralysis, 3 by puerperal mania and maniacal exhaustion, and 2 by suicide. In one of the suicidal cases death was caused by suspension; in the other by drowning, the patient, when walking beyond the grounds with an attendant, making a sudden rush, and plunging into deep water. The mortality during the winter has been more than usually great, but it is chiefly due to causes over which medical treatment exercises comparatively little control. There has been no epidemic affection. At present 11 men and 11 women are registered as suffering from bodily ailments.

"The daily register records that 204 men and 163 women are employed. The following list shows the occupations of the men and women in the East House on the 25th instant:—

Men.		Women.	
In Garden, . . . . .	12	In Laundry, . . . . .	24
In Grounds, . . . . .	26	In Wards, . . . . .	16
In Wards, . . . . .	24	Cleaning, . . . . .	12
Walking, . . . . .	3	Needlework, . . . . .	34
Shoemakers, . . . . .	3	Kitchen, . . . . .	4
Upholsterers, . . . . .	1	Upholsterers, . . . . .	2
Carpenters, . . . . .	1	Reading, . . . . .	10
Masons, . . . . .	2	Amusement, . . . . .	44
Engineers, . . . . .	7		146
Stokers, . . . . .		Unemployed, . . . . .	50
Smiths, . . . . .		In Bed, . . . . .	4
Painters, . . . . .	1		200
Writing, . . . . .	10		
Amusement, . . . . .	42		
Reading, . . . . .	42		
	174		
Unemployed, . . . . .	35		
In Bed, . . . . .	9		
	218		

"The number of men employed in the workshops thus appears to be very limited; it might probably be extended by a greater variety of occupations.

"The numbers attending chapel are, in East House, about 90 males and 60 females; in West House, 20 males and 15 females."

The report of the second visit, dated 15th December, states that—

"The asylum was visited upon the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th December 1860. It this day contains 507 patients, of whom 253 are males and 254 females.

"The health of the community appears to be satisfactory, as 18 only are represented as suffering from bodily disease, and in many instances the affection was so trivial as not to require removal to the infirmary wards. Of 11 females and 8 males found in bed, several preserved or were recommended the recumbent posture, from moral rather than physical causes, or as a

Condition of Lunatics. " means of husbanding strength or inducing quiet. 20 deaths have occurred since the last inspection—11 in the pauper, and 9 in the private department. These are attributed to general paralysis, 3, to phthisis, 3, to gastro-enteritis, 3, and other maladies to which the insane are especially subject. While one of the deceased had resided 17 and another 14 years in the establishment, the mortality has, as usual, taken place chiefly in recent cases, not less than 13 having died within 2 years of their admission. The average age of the patients who have succumbed appears to have been 48 years.

In Public Asylums. " Two individuals are said to have been received when actually moribund.

Glasgow Asylum. " All the inmates were seen, and, upon the whole, presented great quietude and decorum of deportment. The chief exception to the prevailing tranquillity was observed in two of the galleries for female paupers, where dinner was served, and where the latitude allowed as to the mode of partaking of the meal, the position, the absence from table, &c., produced considerable confusion.

" As a pleasing contrast to this scene, however, must be mentioned the great calmness and order which invariably characterized the refractory ward, where 36 females, of the most excitable temper and temperament, are pent up in a small room, which is regarded as disproportioned to the number and restless condition of the occupants, and not in harmony with the amplitude of the accommodation in other parts of the building. None of these individuals were under restraint, although several wore strong dresses; and, in other classes, the application of stuffed gloves was observed in 4 instances, in order, it was explained, to prevent nudification, and, in one case, that of a furious and vindictive maniac, to protect the nurses from danger. No record is yet kept of recourse to such measures, as suggested in the entry of 4th November 1859, which, although perhaps perfectly legitimate, approach so closely to the confines of coercion, that a special notice, either in the register of seclusion and restraint, or in the case-book, appears called for. The staff actually intrusted with the supervision of patients amounts at present to 71, but this number includes special attendants, or those having the charge of one individual, whose peculiar mental condition, or position in society, demands or secures such an arrangement; and does not include 12 supernumeraries who, on Sundays, are called upon to discharge the duties of such persons as attend worship in Glasgow, but who act as domestic servants during the week.

" All parts of the house were examined, many upon several occasions, and were found scrupulously clean and orderly, and generally well ventilated. In two rooms in the female pauper side, the smell was offensive; but this was probably attributable to labyrinthine passages, by which they are approached, and is alluded to for the purpose of observing, that simplicity in structure is perhaps as conducive in securing a pure atmosphere as extent of space; and that dirty and destructive patients are better cared for, and their habits more easily corrected, in dormitories than in seclusion rooms. The bedding was carefully examined, and proved to be of excellent quality, and abundant; but the more general use of hair or wool for straw in the beds is suggested for the consideration of the officers. It is incumbent, when commenting upon the domestic arrangements of an asylum, to bear in mind the various difficulties and obstacles which have been overcome in order to arrive at a given result. The simple fact that the sleeping accommodation, &c., is satisfactory, does not express the whole truth; and, in the present instance, this state of matters has been accomplished in spite of the opposition encountered in the tendencies of 27 dirty patients, 19 epileptics, 8 paralytics, 7 burrowers, 11 masturbators, 2 mutilators, 2 abstainers, 2 ordure eaters, 3 gyrators, and 10 bent upon escape.

" Nearly the same list of the employments in which the lunatics are engaged might be incorporated with this as in the preceding reports; but the great apparent inactivity of a large portion of the community, has led to the conviction, that in computing the number habitually occupied, it is necessary to deduct those included as reading, writing, attending amusements, &c., as such pursuits are either desultory, accessible only occasionally, or available only to the educated classes; so that while 192 males and 193 females are reported



“to be employed, a more rigid analysis would reduce these numbers greatly, and more accurately represent the vast accumulation of idle, listless, lethargic demented encountered in the wards. This condition is unquestionably fostered, if not produced, by the association of the insane together in large bodies, where individual capacities and habits are lost sight of; and might partially be counteracted by the distribution of the inmates into small industrial groups in separate dwellings within the grounds. The situation of the offices in Gartnavel, the partiality of a number of the patients for this department, and the work to which they apply themselves there, have deeply impressed the Reporter with the feasibility and practicability of the commencement of such an experiment, at least upon a small scale. Among various frivolous complaints submitted, was the tangible statement of defective arrangements for taking exercise, especially by inmates of the West House. A number of gentlemen returned from walking upon each day the house was examined. It is understood that several of the ladies drive out every day, and the proximity of canals, the river, &c., and the gradual encroachments of the town, afford an immediate explanation of the interdiction or limitation of exercise beyond the boundaries; but it remains to be considered, whether the omnibus now possessed by the Institution might not usefully be employed, daily or frequently, in carrying parties into the country.

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“One hundred and thirty-one patients have been admitted since 27th April, of whom 66 were paupers. Of a large number of cases, the cause could not be discovered, or is vaguely stated; but 15 are attributed to intemperance, 11 to religious excitement, 4 to anxiety, 5 to the puerperal condition, 5 to masturbation. 18 applications for admission have been rejected—8 of which were on behalf of paupers. It would appear that 63 of the patients admitted belonged to the county of Lanark.

“One hundred and three individuals have been discharged during the same time, 68 as recovered.”

The Montrose Asylum was visited in February and August. The new house is now in full operation, and it is more than probable that the accommodation of the old house also, will soon again be fully occupied. During 1860, the number of patients has increased from 353 to 418; and if the increase continue at the same rate for another year, no vacant accommodation will remain in any of the public asylums. The report of the first visit, dated 14th February, is as follows:—

Montrose Asylum.

“The Montrose Asylum may be regarded as consisting of the original house, now containing upwards of 100 patients, and the new building at Sunnyside, to which the great majority of the inmates have been transferred. The latter has been in full operation since the month of September; and notwithstanding the difficulties and embarrassment which must have attended the removal of so large a number of cases, and the admission of no less than 125 individuals, labouring under some of the most intractable forms of mental disease, and who had previously been subjected, in many instances, to great mismanagement, and to circumstances unfavourable to the amelioration of their condition, the community was found in a most creditable state of organization. It is very obvious, that the rapid increase of the population from such sources must ultimately have an influence on the proportion of cures, as it appears already to have exercised on the rate of mortality—25 deaths having occurred since the date of last visit, a considerable number of these in individuals recently admitted. As in every similar establishment, several of these deaths are attributable to causes over which treatment or management has no control, and one was traced to injuries supposed to have been inflicted by a fellow-patient. An ample inquiry was made at the time into the circumstances attending the accident, and a report transmitted to the Board of Lunacy.

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Montrose  
Asylum.

"While we would express the satisfaction derived from the fresh and cheerful aspect of the new building, its furnishings and internal arrangements, we direct attention to the indications of decay and dilapidation observed in the old house, in order that, by timely care, effect may be given to the wise and laudable resolution of the directors, to maintain the establishment in full operation for the accommodation of districts as yet unprovided with asylums. The house of the medical superintendent is already far advanced, and is expected to be completed in the course of the ensuing summer, an arrangement calculated not merely to add to the comfort and health, but to the usefulness of that officer, and which should be accepted as indicative of the spirit and judicious views which appear to actuate the proceedings of the directors.

"There are at present 155 males and 202 females in the general establishment. These numbers include, however, 2 individuals who effected their escape on the 11th inst., by abstracting the master-key of the gallery, &c., from beneath the pillow of the bed in which the attendant was sleeping. There are in the house 13 epileptics, 1 paralytic, 2 cases of general paralysis, and 11 individuals reported as of dirty habits—proportions which we regard as unusually low.

"Sixteen patients were found in bed. A few of the more robust males were engaged in trenching, but the excessive inclemency of the weather confined almost the whole of the inmates to their galleries and day-rooms, which were, with a few exceptions, warm and comfortable. Notwithstanding this great condensation of the population within doors, perfect quiet and tranquillity prevailed—a remark which was quite as applicable to the refractory wards as to those appropriated to convalescents. In pointing out that two or three sheets were slightly stained, and that two water-closets were damp and somewhat neglected, and that in two rooms a urinous smell was perceived, we chiefly do so for the purpose of commending the cleanliness and tidiness of the bed and body clothes, and of the apartments generally. The beds were particularly well arranged, and night-dresses, in the majority of instances, were provided. The aspect of the gallery and apartments for the female boarders was especially cheerful and agreeable; but even in the apartments appropriated to paupers we observed pictures, birds, flowers, &c. Throughout there was noticed considerable industry and activity; 5 wrights, 9 shoemakers and net-makers, and 2 tailors were found at work; and, with the exception of several females crouching in corners and before the fire, there were less abstraction and listlessness than are generally met with in asylums. How much of this effect may be referred to the various means resorted to for sustaining mental activity and cheerfulness, we are not called upon to determine, but feel it incumbent upon us to state, that classes for reading, writing, arithmetic, sewing, &c., are in operation, that lectures and readings have taken place, and that concerts, exhibitions of various kinds, social re-unions, and seasonable festivities are amongst the sources of distraction and recreation constantly supplied. Besides access to a library and literary periodicals, 6 daily newspapers, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 weekly, and 7 weekly serials, are in constant circulation through the house.

"We examined the registers and orders for detention, and found all correct. That for seclusion contained 142 entries. This means of repression or protection was applied to 20 individuals, for periods varying from 1 half hour to 12 hours. It might be well to distinguish the circumstances under which the step is resorted to, and the character of seclusion adopted, and that each entry should be signed by the medical officer. The record does not include the case of M. S., either in the month of November, when placed in a passage on account of her violence, and where she is supposed to have inflicted the injuries resulting in the death of J. A., likewise placed there on account of excitement, nor since that event, which led to her being confined almost constantly in a darkened room, where she was visited and found in a condition not altogether satisfactory, and evidently suffering in bodily health. 32 discharges have taken place, 29 of which are entered as recoveries."

The following is the report of the second visit, dated 18th August 1860:—

Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Public  
Asylums.

Montrose  
Asylum.

" Since the statutory visit of 13th and 14th February, the changes in the population of the asylum have been very numerous—the number of admissions being 125, that of discharges, 62, and that of deaths, 21. The patients in both houses comprise at present 181 males and 217 females, being an increase of 42. Of the discharges, 52 are registered as cases of recovery; and of the remaining 10, several are recorded as having been removed prematurely and against the advice of the physician. Of the deaths, 1 is ascribed to general paralysis, 4 to senile decay, 2 to exhaustion, 1 to epilepsy, 8 to phthisis, 2 to maniacal exhaustion, 2 to abdominal disease, and 1 to apoplexy. Several of the patients died within a very short period after their admission; and of the 21, no fewer than 12 were admitted during 1859 and 1860.

" The old asylum contains 50 male and 57 female patients, who are generally old chronic cases, of whose recovery or improvement no great hopes can be entertained. The new asylum receives all the recent cases, and contains already 131 males and 160 females. There is accordingly every prospect that it will soon be entirely occupied, and that the whole of the old asylum will again gradually be taken into occupation. A considerable portion of this house has recently been put in thorough repair, and the remainder requires little else than papering and painting to fit it for the reception of patients. The airing-courts are at present being put in order.

" The Commissioner is inclined to think that the increase in the number of patients may be partially due to the detention of some, who, though not restored to sanity, are yet in such a mental condition as to render their removal home not only safe, but really desirable; and he may take this opportunity to state that the Board of Lunacy, in placing impediments in the way of inspectors removing cases improperly, had no wish to prevent the removal of such patients as could with propriety be intrusted to their friends. The Visiting Commissioners have, on several occasions, made entries in the asylum registers to this effect; and a suggestion is now made that Dr. Howden should transmit to the Board the names of any patients for whose removal he thinks it would be proper for them to grant their sanction. As a matter of course, the decision of the Board would, in a great measure, be regulated by the nature of the accommodation which could be provided for the patients, and the degree of care to which they would be subjected.

" The condition of the patients in both houses was found satisfactory. A good deal of sickness prevails in the new house—1 male and 7 females being registered as suffering from bodily ailments; but this is almost necessarily the case when new patients are being rapidly received. The clothing was orderly and in good condition, and the bedding, without exception, clean and sufficient. The Commissioner would, however, suggest, that in those few cases in which canvas stretchers are used without any mattress, the bedsteads should be so framed as to prevent the under surface of the stretcher being in contact with the free air of the room. Only one patient, M. S., was found in seclusion. She is exceedingly violent and dangerous, and has hitherto withstood every effort for her improvement. It appears from the register that she is extremely intractable, and seclusion in her case is occasionally required for many days in succession. The Commissioner is well aware how difficult it is to conduct the treatment of such a patient, but he would be glad to see a trial made of extended exercise, by giving her prolonged walks beyond the premises. In the other cases in which seclusion was required, its use rarely exceeded a few hours. Great tranquillity prevails throughout both establishments, even in the refractory wards, where several patients were observed in strong canvas dresses.

" The occupation of the new house has revealed many wants which Dr. Howden is actively engaged in supplying. Rapid progress is accordingly being made within doors in painting and furnishing; and without, in arranging the grounds, forming the airing-courts, and providing the offices. These



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Public  
Asylums.

Montrose  
Asylum.

"operations necessarily to some extent influence unfavourably present appearances, but indications everywhere abound that the establishment is conducted in an earnest spirit, and on enlightened principles. An assistant physician has been added to the staff; an educated matron procured as companion to the ladies; and the means of occupation and recreation, shown by former reports to have received much attention, are being still further extended. Night attendants, however, still remain to be appointed.

"The Commissioner learns with satisfaction that it is in contemplation to lease an adjoining farm, as he feels confident that nothing so much tends to add to the comfort and health of the patients as the extensive possession of land; and with the command of the sewage of a large establishment, its cultivation can scarcely fail to be profitable. There is also some idea of erecting accommodation for patients in connexion with the offices, and of providing cottages for the attendants. The experience of the Aberdeen Asylum in this direction is very encouraging.

"The registers were found correctly and carefully kept, and the Sheriff's orders for the patients received since last visit were produced."

The general tenor of both of these reports is extremely satisfactory; but it must nevertheless be feared that the amount of the seclusion to which M. S. is subjected is calculated to exercise a very prejudicial effect upon her mental and bodily condition. Refraining, however, from any expression of opinion as to the necessity or propriety of such prolonged seclusion, we may yet say that we should have been glad to try the effect of change of place and circumstances, had our statutory powers enabled us to transfer her to another asylum.

Perth  
Asylum.

The reports on the Perth Asylum show a considerable improvement in the internal arrangements, and, on the whole, a satisfactory condition of the inmates. It appears, however, that a good deal remains to be done to render the accommodation altogether appropriate, and to afford the patients adequate means of extended exercise. These reports contain further evidence of the desire of the Commissioners to render existing accommodation as much as possible available for the reception and treatment of curable patients.

The first, dated 17th February, is as follows:—

"This day was visited James Murray's Royal Lunatic Asylum, Perth, one of the earliest erected asylums in Scotland, and evidently intended chiefly for the reception of patients belonging to the affluent and higher classes. The necessity for providing immediate accommodation for the numerous and clamant cases belonging to the district, has led to a partial abandonment of the original design of the architect, and, as was stated in a previous report, to the conversion of the suites of rooms in the north wing into dormitories for paupers. In carrying out this alteration still further, the reporters found that the balconies connected with this part of the house have been glazed, and so prepared as to render them suitable for workshops for both sexes. From the exposure, spaciousness, and light of these apartments, they cannot but be regarded as well adapted to the object in view; but whether in keeping with the ultimate destination of the institution, remains to be seen. Amongst the changes, we have to record with regret the abandonment of the attempt to assemble the educated patients in a reading-room during the day, especially as this step does not seem to have been demanded by the failure of the experiment, or by any want of harmony on the part of the individuals who participated in the indulgence.

"We would advert to the increased comfort and clothedness secured by the

“ general adoption of curtains to the windows, and to the beauty and cheer- Condition  
 “ fulness diffused throughout, by the number of pictures, statuettes, and of Lunatics.  
 “ flowers. But in commending, and strongly commending such appeals to the  
 “ higher qualities and sentiments of the inmates, we would record as our In Public  
 “ opinion, that the success of all such appeals must depend in great measure Asylums.  
 “ upon the physical health and condition of those to whom they are made. Perth  
 “ And we would therefore point to the following circumstances as greatly Asylum.  
 “ favouring that sanitary state in which the higher efforts of moral treatment  
 “ can be best appreciated : First, increased attention to the purity and clean-  
 “ liness of the linen ; secondly, greater care in deodorizing the water-closets,  
 “ and in seeing that they are properly filled with water ; thirdly, more  
 “ strenuous efforts to promote the thorough ventilation of the low female  
 “ gallery, and the three dormitories attached to it, the state of which has  
 “ repeatedly attracted the attention of the Reporters on former occasions ;  
 “ fourthly, the substitution of canvas, or some similar material, for the wooden  
 “ bed bottoms used in the low male gallery, which were, when inspected,  
 “ exhaling a strongly urinous smell ; and fifthly, the more frequent change of  
 “ the dress of the male patients, the necessity for which was observed in several  
 “ instances, but especially in those of J. M’E., G. S., and R. D.

“ All the patients were seen and spoken with, and no complaints tendered  
 “ of harsh usage. We were indeed impressed by the quietude and tranquillity  
 “ and general air of contentment which prevailed through the whole com-  
 “ munity. With the exception of two cases, no excitement whatever was  
 “ observed, and in one of these the agitation was so transitory as obviously  
 “ to be attributable to the presence of the reporters.

“ A dinner-table, at which sat 17 boarders, and a work-room in which 16  
 “ women were busily engaged, afforded pleasing proofs of the order and  
 “ industry which may be secured by proper management. Many indications  
 “ were observed that occupation, activity, and moral management, form the  
 “ great characteristics of the establishment.

“ Since the last examination in December, 7 patients have been admitted,  
 “ for whose detention the necessary orders were exhibited ; 8 have been dis-  
 “ charged—7 as recovered ; and 4 have died. The present population, accord-  
 “ ingly, amounts to 94 males and 97 females ; of whom 63 are reported as  
 “ curable, 105 as generally employed, and 2 as ill.

“ All the registers required by the Act were examined and found to be  
 “ accurately kept. That for seclusion, however, contained only three entries,  
 “ the longest period of detention being one day ; whereas a female was found  
 “ at the time of the visit in a darkened room, where it was stated she had  
 “ been confined for a week.”

The second report, dated 23d August, is to the following effect :—

“ The asylum contains at this date 103 male and 104 female patients ; of  
 “ whom 33 males and 42 females are considered curable. This proportion is  
 “ considerably higher than is usually found in old-established asylums, but it  
 “ is understood that every one is entered in this list of whose recovery the  
 “ slightest hope is entertained. There is no doubt that the great mass of the  
 “ patients is composed of chronic cases, among which are probably several  
 “ which might with propriety be placed under the care of relatives, or of others  
 “ in their parishes ; and as it is extremely desirable that as much accommoda-  
 “ tion as possible should be reserved for recent cases, it is suggested to the  
 “ medical superintendent that he should transmit to the Lunacy Board a list  
 “ of such patients as might be removed, provided suitable arrangements could  
 “ be made for their care and treatment elsewhere.

“ Since the statutory visit of 17th February, 40 patients have been admitted,  
 “ 20 have been discharged, and 5 have died. The increase in the intervening  
 “ period is thus 15 ; and as the whole accommodation of the asylum may now  
 “ be considered as more than fully occupied, the necessity of some such step  
 “ as that recommended is very apparent, although the pressure will probably,  
 “ to a certain extent, be relieved by the removal of several patients at the  
 “ expiry of the quarter.

Condition of Lunatics.	" Of the patients discharged, 9 had recovered, 3 were relieved, and 8 had received no improvement. Of the deaths, 1 was due to senile bronchitis, 1 to acute pneumonia, 1 to exhaustion from the maniacal excitement of general paralysis, 1 to disease of the heart and kidneys, and 1 to typhoid bronchitis complicated with pneumonia. The average age at death was 51 years.
In Public Asylums.	" The whole of the premises was carefully examined, and the Commissioner was glad to notice many indications of progress. Wash-stands have now been provided in a large number of the rooms of the upper and middle galleries, and the lavatories are consequently little used. In the lower galleries, however, the patients remain entirely dependent on the lavatories, which, in the front house, are antiquated and inappropriate in their construction. The Commissioner would recommend that the more quiet and tractable of the pauper patients should also be supplied with wash-stands; and that, for the others, improved lavatories should be introduced. He would further suggest that urinaries should be provided in suitable situations in the male wards, to prevent the water-closets being used for this purpose, whereby the seats are kept wet and dirty.
Perth Asylum.	" The apartments of the private patients were found clean, comfortable, and free from offensive smells. The lower wards occupied by the pauper patients are much less cheerful, and are inappropriate in several respects for their accommodation; all the more so as they are considerably overcrowded. The changes necessary for their improvement are, however, almost necessarily delayed from the present uncertain position of the establishment, and the intention to receive only private patients after the erection of the District Asylum.
	" The rooms occupied by the wet patients still continue to exhale a urinous smell, and this it will be almost impossible to prevent so long as the water is permitted to drop on the floor. The evil would be greatly mitigated were the canvas stretchers adapted to bedsteads, with closed sloping bottoms; but would be most satisfactorily met by the appointment of regular night attendants, who would train the patients to habits of cleanliness.
	" The accommodation for the male and female patients in the rooms formerly occupied by the highest class of patients is of a very cheerful description, and the corresponding galleries are now occupied—the one as a work-room for the females, and the other as a common workshop for the tailors, shoemakers, and carpenters. Nearly 30 of the women were found busily occupied in sewing. Of the men, 2 work as tailors, 3 as shoemakers, and 2 occasionally assist as carpenters. Altogether, the number registered as employed embraces 55 men and 61 women; about 36 of the men working in the garden, and at pumping water for the house. A considerable number of the patients are never beyond the airing-courts, though there is little doubt that they would derive benefit from more extended exercise. It is probable, however, that for this purpose a larger staff of attendants would be found necessary. The present staff consists of 10 men and 12 women, including artisans and house-servants. But the means of extended exercise might, in a certain degree, be afforded, without any increase of staff and at almost no expense, simply by removing some of the walls which sub-divide the airing-grounds.
	" Great tranquillity prevailed among the patients in both sides of the house, and this fact is the more worthy of notice as at the time of the visit they were all kept within doors by the inclement state of the weather. No patient was in seclusion; and the register records only 19 applications of seclusion, and 2 of restraint, since last visit. The duration of the seclusion never exceeded a day, and was generally for a much shorter period; the restraint was merely the muffling of the fingers of one hand by a glove, to prevent the patients irritating broken skin.
	" The bedding was found in good condition, and in every instance clean. The clothing was always sufficient, and all the patients, with the exception of some in the Conolly Gallery, were clean in person, and tidy in dress. The appearance of the inmates indicates that their diet is ample and appropriate; and although 3 male patients are registered as suffering from bodily



“ailments, the general sanitary condition of the house must be described as  
 “satisfactory. The registers and orders were examined and found correct.  
 “The Commissioner suggests that a periodical analysis should be made of the  
 “register of visitors, to show the effect of the visits of relatives upon the  
 “patients, the relative number of visits paid by inspectors and friends, and  
 “the proportions of the patients visited and not visited.”

Condition  
of Lunatics.

—  
In Public  
Asylums.

—  
Perth  
Asylum.

The following Table shows the result of treatment in the public  
 asylums during 1860:—

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Public  
Asylums.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	51·0 94·0 145·0	35·5 139·5 165·0	17 22 39	19 20 39	10 5 15	7 10 17	3 3 6	5 7 12	9 7 16	4 2 6	58·823 22·727 38·461	36·842 50·000 43·589	17·647 7·446 11·034	11·268 1·544 3·636
2. Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	26·0 85·0 111·0	23·5 74·5 98·0	8 7 15	3 7 10	4 4 8	6 3 9	1 1 2	2 ... 2	1 10 11	1 ... 1	50·000 57·142 53·333	100·000 85·714 90·000	3·846 11·764 9·909	4·255 ...000 1·020
3. Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	64·0 134·0 198·0	51·5 89·0 140·5	12 35 47	8 37 45	1 9 10	1 12 13	5 8 13	6 ... 14	7 11 18	4 12 16	8·333 25·714 21·276	12·500 32·432 28·888	10·937 8·209 9·090	7·766 13·483 11·387
4. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	83·5 262·5 346·0	96·0 228·5 324·5	32 76 108	44 106 150	15 21 36	19 43 62	12 33 44	11 39 50	12 33 45	4 21 25	6·875 27·631 33·333	43·181 40·566 41·333	14·371 12·571 13·006	4·166 9·190 7·704
5. Elgin Asylum, .....	27·5	29·5	14	14	2	3	2	6	2	2	14·285	21·428	7·272	6·779
6. Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	90·0 169·0 259·0	70·5 171·5 242·0	52 41 93	49 62 111	17 23 45	26 25 51	25 14 39	17 23 23	13 10 23	9 12 21	32·692 68·292 48·387	53·061 40·322 45·945	11·111 7·692 8·380	12·765 6·997 8·677
7. Montrose Royal Asylum, { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	19·0 148·0 167·0	32·0 186·5 218·5	19 82 101	26 88 114	8 32 40	7 33 40	4 8 13	6 ... 14	3 15 18	5 18 23	42·105 39·024 39·604	26·923 37·500 35·087	15·789 10·135 10·778	15·625 9·651 10·526
8. Perth Royal Asylum, .... { Private patients, { do., { Pauper Total,	40·5 57·0 97·5	40·5 59·5 100·0	6 19 25	16 19 35	5 6 11	5 8 13	2 3 5	4 5 9	2 3 6	1 4 5	83·333 31·579 44·000	31·250 42·105 37·143	4·938 7·018 6·153	2·469 6·722 5·000
GENERAL RESULTS, .....	1351·0	1319·0	442	518	167	208	124	130	139	99	37·782	40·154	10·288	7·505

During the past year two applications were made to us to grant our license to new asylums, but, after inspection of the premises and the institution of inquiries, we did not think it advisable to accede to either request.

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
In Licensed  
Houses.

One asylum, that of Springbank, in Glasgow, has been discontinued. It had fallen into a state of decay from lack of energy in the management.

The following Table shows the number of refusals of application for admission to licensed houses during 1860 :—

ASYLUMS.	Refusals of		Total Refusals.
	Private Patients.	Pauper Patients.	
Eastport House . . . . .	4	16	20
Englishtown do. . . . .	3	10	13
Garngad do. . . . .	17	19	36
Hallcross do. . . . .	1	10	11
Longdale do. . . . .	8	17	25
Middlefield do. . . . .	2	0	2
Millholm do. . . . .	9	33	42
Newbigging do. . . . .	6	41	47
Somerside do. . . . .	0	2	2
Tranent do. . . . .	0	4	4
Whitehouse . . . . .	11	0	11
	61	152	213

Many of these refusals, however, no doubt, apply to the same patients. Their number last year was 126, and the increase during 1860 is a striking proof of the necessity which exists for the immediate provision of additional accommodation, as that still afforded by the old asylum of Montrose, which is the only house with vacant room, will, according to the rate at which its inmates are at present increasing, be entirely occupied in the course of another year. The difficulty of finding accommodation in any establishment in Scotland will then be almost insurmountable, until some of the district asylums are in operation.

The following Table gives the result of treatment in the licensed houses in 1860 :—



Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Licensed  
Houses.

LICENSED HOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Baldovan Institution,.....	13.0	9.5	5	1	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	100.000	...	10.526
2. Mrs. Brownlee's House,.....	2.0	9.0	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Campie Lane House,.....	22.0	18.5	10	11	4	4	1	1	3	2	40.000	36.363	13.636	10.810
4. Eastport House,.....	14.5	24.5	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	100.000	13.793	4.081
5. Englishtown House,.....	12.5	17.5	9	17	3	11	...	...	...	1	33.333	64.706	...	5.714
6. Garngad House,.....	29.5	32.5	15	21	6	6	10	10	4	2	40.000	28.571	13.559	6.153
7. Gilmer House,.....	...	17.5	...	9	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	33.333	...	...
8. Hallcross House,.....	37.0	42.0	15	8	3	3	4	6	1	3	20.000	37.500	2.702	7.143
9. Hawkfield House,.....	9.0	13.0	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Lilybank House,.....	31.0	38.5	8	4	1	16	...	...	2	4	12.500	...	6.451	10.389
11. Longdale House,.....	64.5	63.0	14	27	5	3	7	6	1	5	35.714	59.259	1.550	7.936
12. Middlefield House,.....	4.5	3.5	2	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	150.000	66.666	...	...
13. Millholm House,.....	39.0	78.5	12	30	5	12	3	6	4	15	41.666	40.000	...	19.108
14. Newbigging House,.....	31.0	53.5	24	23	8	3	5	3	1	4	33.333	13.043	8.225	7.476
15. Saughtonhall,.....	23.5	27.5	9	6	2	1	2	4	2	...	22.222	16.666	8.510	...
16. Somerside House,.....	...	20.0	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	14.285	...	10.000
17. Springbank House,.....	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Trantent House,.....	15.0	19.5	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	100.000	...	...	5.128
19. Whitehouse,.....	15.0	24.5	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	66.666	33.333	...	4.081
GENERAL RESULTS,.....	363.0	515.5	128	177	43	66	36	42	20	42	33.593	37.288	5.509	8.147

On the whole, these results are favourable. The proportion of recoveries, it is true, is below that of the public asylums and poor-houses; but in forming an estimate of the value of this comparison, it is necessary to bear in mind that a considerable number of the patients were removed from public asylums in an incurable condition, and that many others were sent in from their parishes only when their strength had so failed, or their malady had assumed such a form, as to place difficulties in the way of their continued detention in private houses. The average mortality is below that of public asylums. This fact is probably dependent on the large proportion of chronic cases admitted. Our attention, however, has been specially directed to the high mortality which occurred in Millholm House. An inquiry which we instituted regarding its cause, leads us to believe that it is mainly attributable to the constitution of the patients having been enfeebled by long continued disease under unfavourable circumstances previous to admission.

The following extracts from the entries of the Visiting Commissioners will illustrate the present condition of the individual houses. Where no extract is given, the asylum remains in the same condition as at last Report.

*From Entry of 7th March 1860.* . . . The Commissioner has pleasure in reporting that considerable improvement has taken place in the female side since last inspection. The lower rooms have been lined with wood, and the furniture both of the upper and lower rooms made more comfortable. The bedding, however, still requires attention. The straw mattresses at present in use are hard and inelastic, and the coverings are in general too scanty for the season of the year.

Campie  
Lane  
House.

No patient was found in bed, and the sanitary condition of the house is satisfactory. . . . The clothing of the patients was generally in good condition and sufficient in quantity, but the general use of flannels in the winter season is recommended for all the patients. Both men and women were quiet and free from excitement, and many of the latter were engaged in housework, or in knitting and sewing. For the men, there is a great want of any means of occupation, but Mr. Chalmers has some hopes of being able to rent a field in the immediate neighbourhood of the asylum. The patients generally spoke of being kindly and considerately treated; and their diet, judging from their physical appearance, appears to be ample and appropriate. One male and one female are reported as habitually wet during the night. They sleep on canvas stretchers, which were dry and clean, but the bedding of one of the men, an old frail patient, was dirty and urinous. Mr. Chalmers, at present, labours under the disadvantage of having no male attendant, but he expects soon to supply this want.

The register of restraint contains no entries since last visit. One of the men was dressed in a strong canvas dress on account of his destructive habits. But this kind of clothing is unseemly, and it is hoped that when a new attendant is got that it may be dispensed with. The orders for admission of patients since last visit were examined, and two of them, both from Haddingtonshire, were found to be granted upon only one medical certificate.

*From Entry of 2d October 1860.* . . . A statutory visit was paid this day; the house, however, was previously visited upon September 11. It at present contains 19 females and 24 males, who were all seen and examined. It appears that 3 applications for the admission of male patients have been refused, in consequence of the limitation prescribed by the license. 12 admissions, 5 males and 7 females, have taken place since 7th March 1860, for whose detention the necessary orders were produced. During the same

Condition of Lunatics. period, 4 individuals have been discharged recovered, and 3 have died, from the debility of old age, cardiac disease, and diarrhoea. . . . The attention of the medical officer is directed to the cases of B. S. and Mrs. W., in which considerable improvement has taken place, as apparently requiring a more liberal diet. No patient was found in bed. A. M. still wears a canvas dress in consequence of his destructive tendencies, but there was no actual restraint ; nor is there any entry in the register since last report. It is necessary, however, to state, that this document cannot be regarded as trustworthy, inasmuch as when the establishment was visited three weeks since, C. M. was found wearing canvas muffs, and it was confessed she has done so several times of late. It is obvious that unless every resort to such means of repression be faithfully reported, such a register becomes deceptive as well as useless. When the inspection was commenced, 12 of the male inmates had gone to some distance to raise potatoes under the charge of a person who acts as shoemaker, but is not attached as a paid servant to the establishment. The staff consists at present of a man and his wife who act as attendants. When the proprietor is at home, which was not the case upon either occasion when the house was visited, this proportion of guardians may suffice ; but when absent, the occasions upon which the attendant of the male patients is required to go to the house on the opposite side of the street—in which the cooking goes on, the stores are kept, and Mr. Chalmers resides—must leave those under his charge repeatedly during the day without supervision. Neither of these parties speaks Gaelic, although that is the language of seven inmates, and the only means of communication with one of them. . . . In the dormitory in the attic of the house for males, the bedclothes were insufficient. The day-room in the same house, the single room occupied by P. K., and several portions of the walls of passages, appeared squalid or neglected by the dirtiness or removal of the paper, &c., and require immediate attention. The books and registers were produced ; that for visitors contains eight entries, some of which record visits from inspectors of poor. The case-book suggested by the Board of Lunacy has been procured, but has not been used. The Reporter does not regard the case of P. M'D. as suitable for such an establishment, and would recommend that he should be transferred to a public institution, where special provision is made for the management of violent mania.

Eastport  
House,  
Mussel-  
burgh.

*From Entry of 5th May 1860.*— . . . There are still five individuals confined here, females, of whom Gaelic is the native language, and who have no means of communicating freely with persons who can fully understand their meaning.

Two females were found in bed in consequence of bodily ailment ; one or two were sauntering in the court or yard behind the house ; but the great majority occupied the parlours, or the dormitories attached to them. With one or two exceptions among the females, great quietude prevailed ; but it was the tranquillity of indolent apathy, as there was little occupation or distraction observable. One woman, J. B., wore a canvas dress ; by adopting this precaution, and by engaging an additional attendant, as suggested upon a former occasion, no mechanical restraint has been employed in this case since 14th November 1859, and the physical condition of the patient has greatly improved since its discontinuance. Three males were found in the apartment opening upon the court ; one of these is described as labouring under general paralysis, and one as being in an advanced stage of dementia ; a fourth is added to the number during the night—for the room is still used as a day-room and dormitory—who, though himself insane, is intrusted with the charge of his companions. However harmless or useful the person so trusted may be, the practice is hazardous, and should be discontinued. The cells upon the opposite side of the court present the same character as when formerly commented upon ; and, although free from offensive smells, are so exposed, so squalid, and so uncomfortable, as to be altogether unsuitable for the purposes to which they are appropriated. Mr. Scott is fully alive to these facts, as well as to the disadvantages of the main building, and states that he has instituted and continues inquiries for a building and grounds of sufficient accommodation and extent, but has, as yet, failed in accomplishing this object. It is most desirable



that every exertion should be made to secure such a substitute for the present Condition of Lunatics. asylum, previous to any application for a renewal of the license. In the expectation that this hope will be realized, the Reporter avoids comment upon the state of the walls in some of the dormitories, the ruinous state of the windows in the small bedroom at the top of the stair in the main building, &c.

*From Entry of 13th July 1860.*— . . . All the patients were seen and carefully examined, and were found clean in person and dress, and comfortably clothed. None was in bed, and all were free from excitement. J. B., referred to in previous reports, continues to wear a canvas dress, but there has been no occasion to return to the use of mechanical restraint. Several of the females were in the airing-court under a burning sun, without sufficient protection for the head; and the Commissioner recommends that all be furnished with bonnets, and that a covered seat be provided for the women similar to that for the men. Both airing-courts are of very circumscribed dimensions, and it is therefore of consequence that the patients should enjoy frequent walks beyond the asylum grounds. It is said that they have occasionally this indulgence, but, the Commissioner is satisfied, by no means sufficiently often. The present male attendant has been in the house only for a fortnight, but during this time he has not been beyond the premises with the patients; and several of the latter complained of their constant confinement to the airing-courts, which, for size, they likened to poultry-yards. To remove all doubt as to the amount of extended exercise allowed the patients, the Commissioner recommends that a record should be kept of every walk beyond the premises, with a list of all those who joined in it. Several patients expressed a wish to be allowed to attend church; and the Commissioner recommends that this indulgence be extended to all capable of conducting themselves with propriety, and to whom, in the opinion of the medical attendant, it can properly be granted. A list of the patients attending on each Sunday should be kept for the information of the Commissioners. A demand for liberation was made by several, who, during the time the Commissioner conversed with them, exhibited no very marked symptoms of insanity. With a view to form a decided opinion, not only as to their insanity, but also whether being insane they might not properly be intrusted to private care in their parishes, the Commissioner was desirous to refer to the histories of their cases, but he found that no case-book, detailing the features of their mental affections, is kept in the asylum; that referred to in last report containing merely the details of medical treatment of those affected with bodily ailments. . . . The Commissioner notices with pleasure an improvement in the general aspect of the house since his last visit; but the premises to the back would appear to be incapable of amelioration. Though clean and free from offensive smells, they are not suitable for the reception of patients, and can only be tolerated on the understanding that Mr. Scott is making serious exertions to find more appropriate accommodation. . . .

*From Entry of 3d February 1860.*— . . . Since the visit of Dr. Coxe, English- eighteen cases have been admitted, one of these being the re-admission of D. town M.R., after escape. He left the house on the 10th, and was recovered on the House, 27th December. The Sheriff's order for his second reception bears date 27th Inverness, January 1860—the interval between his return to the house and the issue of the warrant having been occupied in correspondence with the Board of Lunacy. During the same period, three male patients have been discharged; one female has died; and two males have escaped, one of whom still remains at large. There were accordingly found in the house sixteen females and ten males, all of whom were seen and spoken with, or specially examined. Two individuals were found in bed, but the bodily health and aspect of the patients was, on the whole, satisfactory. We have to express our approbation of the dress, neatness, and general accommodation for the females; and although our impression, in these respects, with regard to the males was not quite so satisfactory, much allowance has to be made for the circumstances under which they were found, and to which allusion will be made. We have further to express our conviction that the diet is sufficiently liberal.

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
In Licensed  
Houses.  
English-  
town  
House.

We would express our hope and expectation that the arrangements in operation, and proposed in this establishment, are calculated to carry out the views of the Board, in regard to provision for certain classes of lunatics; but if the principle of selection and domesticity is to be fully secured in cottage homes, there must be found there the same amount of physical comfort and homeliness which is attained in the dwellings of the well-doing poor and in larger establishments. In illustration of this we would point to the low temperature existing in the separate buildings, called the Cottage and the Barn, and to the absence of obvious means of warming these. Further, to the want of correspondence in the amount of bedclothing (which was, however, good), with the requirements of particular places and individuals. In continuation of these remarks, while the bedding and body-clothes were, on the whole, sufficiently clean, in the barn and cottage several instances were observed of neglect and absolute dirtiness.

In developing the views of Dr. Cox, Mr. Hyslop is employing workmen, with the assistance of the male patients, in substituting a boarded and raised floor for the damp flags commented on in the last report. In consequence of this state of transition, several of the male patients were found dining in the kitchen, and unavoidable confusion existed in this department.

We would suggest that this occasion should not be lost for adding the two dark closets at the end of the male sitting-room to that apartment, or of separating them entirely from the male department by building up the present doors, and opening one into the passage adjoining the kitchen.

We examined the Sheriffs' orders and the registers, and found them correct, and are glad to record that the register for seclusion and restraint contains as yet no entry. From the absence of all complaints, and other circumstances, we are inclined to believe that the inmates are humanely treated.

*From Entry of 10th August 1860.*—The asylum contains, at this date, 12 male and 18 female patients, who are under the care of two male and two female attendants. One of the last is M. M., a discharged patient.

Since last statutory visit on 3d February, there have been 11 admissions, 6 discharges, and 1 death. All the discharges have been recoveries, and include three of the recent admissions. The death is that of a female, and the cause is ascribed to dropsy, consequent on heart disease.

All the patients were seen, and carefully examined, both as to their mental and bodily condition. With the exception of one female labouring under puerperal mania, all were remarkably tranquil, and the greater number were found actively employed—the men in the grounds, and the women in various female occupations. The extent to which occupation is carried is one among many indications of the care and attention with which the patients are treated. And the willingness with which they engaged in work may be regarded as an almost sure sign that it is not excessive.

It will, however, be necessary to bear in mind, that much labour, especially in the open air, requires an abundant diet, and that the average allowance of food should therefore be greater than in those asylums where the means of employment are more limited or less used. As formerly remarked, the clearing of the waste land promises unlimited means of occupation for the men, and the females are employed by working for the Inverness shopkeepers. The system under which patients are admitted has been found, on the whole, to answer well, though it necessarily gives some additional trouble to inspectors of poor. It has been successful, however, in excluding cases for which the asylum would not afford satisfactory accommodation; and the result is, that there is at present no patient of dirty habits, and that restraint or seclusion has never been resorted to. Indeed, so conscious is Mr. Hyslop of the benefits resulting from the restrictions placed on the indiscriminate admission of patients, that he would regret their being withdrawn.

All the patients were found in good physical health, and their appearance generally was indicative of their receiving a sufficient diet. The expressions of contentment were very general; and when a wish was expressed to return home, it was generally from anxiety to be with friends. No patient appeared to be detained without sufficient cause. In arriving at this conclusion, the

Commissioner was materially assisted by the case-book, which Mr. Hyslop has kept since the opening of the asylum.

The bedding was found, in every instance, abundant, clean, and comfortable; and the dress of both males and females was in good condition, clean, and tidy. Occasionally, however, articles of female attire were found stowed away under the mattresses, and the Commissioner accordingly recommends that such of the patients as can be trusted with the keeping of their own clothes should be provided with boxes or small chests of drawers. This asylum affords peculiar opportunities for assimilating the condition of patients to that of the general community, and these should be embraced as much as possible. The Commissioner was glad to observe common wash-stands in several of the rooms, and other indications that this view is acted on.

The whole of the accommodation in the main house is now reserved for the females; the male dining-room having been transferred to the detached buildings, and the room in the main house formerly used as such having been boarded, and converted into a female dormitory. Stoves have been introduced into the men's apartments, which can now be warmed to any extent required. Notwithstanding the open nature of the premises, there has been no escape since last visit,—a result which may be ascribed partly to the selection of the cases, partly to kindly treatment, and partly to the proportionately high number of attendants. A seclusion-room has been provided in connexion with the male department, but there has never been occasion for its use; and, indeed, with the class of patients admitted, a seclusion-room, properly so called, can rarely be wanted. It would, however, be of advantage to have one or two single rooms, both on the male and female sides, for patients who might be noisy, or who, for other reasons, would be better separated from the others.

The registers were examined, and found correctly kept. That for visitors contains 37 entries, principally by friends of patients, but including 3 by inspectors, and 2 by parish ministers. A register is likewise kept of those who attend church, go pic-nic expeditions, &c. The distance from the parish church (four miles) necessarily limits the number who can attend worship there; but all the patients, with two or three exceptions, are present when Mr. Hyslop reads prayers on Sundays.

*From Entry of 17th May 1860.* . . . All the patients were seen with the exception of one who was convalescent, and who has left, it is supposed, in search of work. The community is in a satisfactory state of health; no patient was found in bed, and the fact that no death has taken place since last visit, notwithstanding the severity of the winter, speaks very favourably for the general principles on which the establishment is conducted. The Commissioner, however, cannot avoid expressing disappointment that no progress has been made towards rendering the house a more cheerful residence. The separate building and several of the basement rooms of the main house are very gloomy and cheerless, and calculated to exert a depressing influence on the patients. It is true that several of these are of degraded habits, and at present little capable of enjoying or appreciating higher comforts; but the Commissioner is of opinion that, with improved surroundings, a very salutary influence would be exercised even upon the worst cases. He would accordingly recommend Dr. Hill to consider whether, if he intend making application for a renewal of his license, he should not, at the same time, be prepared with a plan for remodelling the objectionable portions of the establishment.

The clothing of the patients was in all cases sufficient, and generally in good condition; but to this there were some exceptions among the demented patients and those of degraded habits.

The bedding was always in sufficient quantity, but was not always clean; and in one bed a wet mattress had been left by a patient who was charged with the care of it. In general, the wet patients, of whom there are 3 men and 5 women, sleep on straw in sacks, which were removed; but the floors were still wet, and, though washed, exhaled an oppressive urinous smell.

All the patients, with the exception of one female, were tranquil, and free from excitement. Several of the men were employed in the garden; and a number of the women were employed in household work, sewing, and knitting.

Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Licensed  
Houses.

English-  
town  
House.

Garngad  
House,  
Glasgow.



Condition of Lunatics. The Commissioner saw dinner served, and was pleased to find it abundant, and of good quality. On inquiry it appeared that considerable attention is paid to vary the diet, of which several of the patients spoke in terms of warm commendation.

In Licensed Houses.

Garngad House.

From all that the Commissioner saw, he is inclined to think that much kindness is shown the patients, and that they are treated with consideration and skill; and he therefore the more regrets that he feels it his duty to censure the condition in which the basement rooms and those of the separate building remain.

*From Entry of 20th December 1860.* . . . . All the inmates were personally examined. They were, upon the whole, clean, well-dressed, and calm. Greater tidiness, however, might be observed in the mode in which their clothing is worn. Three individuals, R. F., J. M., and A. M'D., were, in accordance with instructions from the Board, specially observed, and their condition inquired into. All these persons are of unsound mind. R. F. is quiet and inoffensive; never attempted to escape; goes into the airing-ground, but does not engage in work; manifests mental disease chiefly by delusions as to the impurity of the water used, and might with safety, but not with benefit, be removed to a private house. J. M. is of dirty habits, mute, assaults patients and attendants; never goes out, and is regarded as most dangerous. A. M'D. is healthy and muscular, menacing in language and has struck those around him, and entertains delusions as to the enmity of clergymen to him. In neither of these cases would removal from seclusion be justifiable.

Although fires had been lighted in almost every room, the temperature was low; in the separate building and in the basement storey especially so. . . .

The bedding in several instances was dark and apparently long worn; in that of J. M. it was positively dirty. The Reporter would not advert to this fact, did he not feel it incumbent on him to remark, that while he has reason to believe the inmates are substantially well treated, the graver defects of cheerlessness, of the non-development of resources which exist, and of the absence of arrangements in keeping with the present management of the insane, are still to be adverted to. It is, however, fair to state, that Dr. Hill may be restrained from introducing changes, as he entertains an intention of parting with the establishment.

The suggestions of the Commissioners for the improvement of the house have received so little attention, that we had it in contemplation to take the only measure at our command for giving effect to our views, namely, the withholding of the license. We have, however, in the meantime abstained from taking this course, partly because Dr. Hill has promised to use every exertion to improve his asylum, and partly from the difficulty which would be found in providing for the accommodation of the patients elsewhere.

Gilmer House.

*From Entry of 27th May.* . . . . All parts of the house were inspected, and the Reporter regrets that the state of the bed linen, the want of cleanliness and order, and tidiness generally, left an unfavourable conviction as to the capacity of the attendant for her duties, and as to the amount of superintendence. . . . It is quite obvious that, notwithstanding the natural advantages of site, grounds, gardens, &c., which this establishment possesses, such a state of things as is described above cannot be allowed to continue.

*From Entry of 13th June.* . . . . Visited and inspected the asylum, and found a material improvement since Dr. Browne's visit.

*From Entry of 3d August.* . . . . The present inmates under the Sheriff's order are now 17 in number, and there are 3, namely, Miss C., Miss P., and Miss R., for whose detention there is no legal authority. Of these, it appears that Miss C. has no desire to leave the establishment, and that she is at liberty to go out and come in as she chooses; but both Miss P. and Miss R. are restricted in their liberty, and should, in the opinion of the Commissioner,

be considered as patients. The premises were carefully inspected, and found on the whole in a creditable condition. The bedding was clean, but one or two of the rooms would be improved by better ventilation. There is a very general want of chamber utensils, which the Commissioner was informed were about to be supplied. . . .

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Licensed  
Houses.

All the patients were seen and conversed with, and their complaints listened to. It appears to the Commissioner that there are no solid grounds for objecting to the diet, clothing, and physical treatment generally; but he is of opinion that the patients should be much more frequently taken for extended exercise beyond the asylum grounds, and that as many as possible should be taken to church. To show to what extent these recommendations are in future carried into effect, he suggests that lists of the patients taking walking exercise in the country and attending church should be regularly kept and submitted to the Commissioners at their visits. . . .

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Gilmor  
House.

*From Entry of 12th May.* . . . . A careful examination of this establishment, made this day, during which every room, whether occupied or not, was entered, almost every bed turned down, and every patient spoken with, left the painful conviction that the general economy is not such as can be approved; not such as can conduce to the recovery or comfort of the inmates; nor even what it formerly was. These propositions will be best illustrated by quotations from memoranda made on the spot.

Hallcross  
House.

On the male side of the house, the room marked No. I., which is both an entrance to the day and dining room and a parlour for the attendants, presented a very dirty floor and an aspect of negligence.

No. II. The floor and walls were soiled and dirty.

No. III. is now converted into a sitting-room for the females, in consequence of the removal of the billiard and work-room. Upwards of 30 patients were seen at dinner here, but so crowded and huddled together as to preclude all order and propriety. The entrance to the apartment is through the kitchen; the precise dimensions of the room were not ascertained, but it formerly was a dormitory containing 8 beds.

No. V. The smell was heavy and unpleasant.

No. VI. The paper on the walls was on many places rubbed off, and much soiled and greased. Although a dormitory, a shoemaker was at work in a corner of the room.

In No. VII. the smell was most sickening and disgusting. The walls were dirty and the linen soiled. A man recovering from epilepsy was here confined to bed.

No. VIII. As on the basement, the floors were dirty, rough, unswept; the smell damp and disagreeable; the pillows soiled, and so flat as to afford no proper support to the head, and the beds crowded.

No. IX. is a small, bare, squalid, dirty closet, with a window, portions of which were stuffed with debris of straw. It is so repulsive in appearance, and so rude, that it should be discontinued as a place of seclusion or residence.

In No. X., about 6½ feet by 13 feet, and perhaps 8 feet in height, were two beds. The floor was marked with urine, and although a small shutter above the door opens to the external air, the ventilation was imperfect. Two patients sleep here. The room is likewise altogether unsuitable for the reception of the insane.

Similar observations were, although in a less degree, applicable to the female side of the house; but it may be sufficient to particularize No. XII., where a patient, I., appeared to be in partial seclusion, and where the atmosphere was laden with urinous and offensive effluvia. Also No. XXI., formerly a drawing-room, now a work-room and dining-room, which contained at time of visit one patient seriously ill in bed, and five others engaged in sewing, and was altogether confused and comfortless. It is further to be remarked, 1st, That the dress of the male patients generally requires much greater attention: repair in many cases, and cleaning in a still greater number. 2d, That the whole range of buildings at the bottom of the garden, although built so recently as 1859, are ill-kept, and give indications of decay,—results to be referred to the absence of order and care. 3d, That the bed of a patient, A. M., is placed in the laundry when she is noisy and excited. This arrangement



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Licensed  
Houses.

Hallcross  
House.

should be abandoned. 4th, That soiled beds were noticed in the piggery yards, in closets, &c., where, in fact, they should not have been, but where it may be convenient to place them until a suitable drying-house be provided. 5th, That three epileptic males were seen exhibiting severe contusions, reported to be the consequence of falls. Increased vigilance might lessen such accidents, both in number and severity. 6th, That in accordance with former recommendations, the walls separating the airing-yard for excited males from the garden have been taken down, and that there is now no means of preventing the two sexes from communicating with, or even touching, each other. The circumstances which have called for these remarks, are, to a certain extent, due to the transition state in which the establishment has for some time been ; to the removal of a large portion of the old building and the erection of a house of considerable dimensions, for which a license is about to be sought ; to laying out the garden and grounds ; and to temporary expedients for accommodating the patients. The defects pointed out, though glaring, have not been recorded in a depreciatory spirit, but because the present may be regarded as a most suitable season—a new starting point, when all that is objectionable or capable of correction may be amended, and advantage taken of the increased means of development at the disposal of the proprietrix.

*From Entry of 19th July.* . . . The Commissioner regrets that he cannot speak in favourable terms of the manner in which the house is conducted ; and he accordingly feels it his duty to direct the attention of the Board to the small heed that is paid to the recommendations of the Visiting Commissioners. It was pointed out, in former entries, that the register of restraint is not kept with sufficient care and accuracy. At the present visit, no entry of restraint appeared since last inspection, and yet 3 patients were found with mechanical appliances for restraining the hands. These were M. C., J. M., and B. M'K., and the reason assigned for the application of restraint was their destructive habits. It consisted, in the case of M. C., of wristlets fastened to a leather belt round the waist, and in the case of M. and M'K. of thick leather muffs. Notwithstanding the absence of entries in the register, the Commissioner is satisfied that the use of restraint in these cases is habitual. With clothing of strong material, such as is used in other asylums in similar cases, and with proper attendance, there should be no difficulty in dispensing with mechanical contrivances for restraining the hands ; but the Commissioner is apprehensive that indecent exposure of the person has likewise to be guarded against, more especially in the case of J. M. This establishment is no proper residence for patients of this description. In previous entries it has been pointed out that there is no adequate separation of the sexes, either within the house or in the airing-court. The rooms for males and females are often contiguous, and the patients in passing from one part of the house to another, or on entering or leaving the airing-ground, are frequently brought into contact. The airing-ground itself is divided into separate courts for the males and females respectively, merely by a low fence, which affords no barrier to free intercourse between the sexes, so far as vision and conversation are concerned, and only a very imperfect one in other respects. The Commissioner is therefore disposed to recommend that some restriction should be placed by the Board upon the indiscriminate admission of patients ; more especially as it is extremely difficult to get unsuitable cases transferred to other asylums, after having been once admitted. Considerable expenditure has recently been undertaken in erecting a new residence for the proprietrix, and in providing accommodation of a superior kind for the better class of patients ; but nothing has been done to improve the accommodation of the pauper patients. The Commissioner found the seclusion rooms on the male side precisely in the same condition as described by Dr. Browne, and one of them, moreover, is occupied at night by two females. It is a feature of the house, that the improvements are principally of an external showy character, and that little or nothing is done to render the buildings accommodating the pauper patients more appropriate for their reception. Their rooms are generally small, overcrowded, and ill-ventilated, and two patients occasionally occupy the same bed. . . .

The Commissioner was told, in answer to his inquiries, that several of the



patients take walking exercise beyond the premises, and that some attend church ; but with the view of ascertaining to what extent this is the case, he suggests that a record be kept of the names of all the patients joining in any walking party or attending any church. As has been stated, the number of male patients registered as occupied is 15, but it is evident that their occupation must be almost nominal, from the very limited means of employment which exists. The great importance of providing additional sources of occupation is strongly urged on Miss Reid. The sanitary condition of the establishment is good, only one patient being confined to bed from bodily ailment.

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
In Licensed  
Houses.  
Halleross  
House.

*From Entry of 10th May.* . . . All the patients were seen and spoken to. No complaints were made, and no demands for liberty, except by one individual, who evidently laboured under delusions as to his name, lineage, and real position in society. No instance of excitement was observed, and the quietude of the whole establishment was so great as to suggest the chronicity of the cases under treatment, or the gentle and domestic character of the discipline adopted. All parts of the house were examined, and appeared scrupulously clean and neat. The dress of the gentlemen, alluded to in a previous entry, was satisfactory, with the exception of one case, where the poverty or disinclination of relatives affords an explanation.

Hawkfield  
House.

*From Entry of 11th July.* . . . All the patients were seen, and found tranquil and well cared for. The house was clean, free from all offensive smells, and the bedding was throughout in good condition. The establishment is evidently conducted with every desire to promote the patients' comfort.

*From Entry of 8th March.* . . . None of the patients at present in the house is considered curable ; 6 men and 16 women are registered as employed, and 2 men and 2 women as suffering from bodily ailments ; 1 female is entered as refractory. The health of the patients appears to have been satisfactory during the past severe winter. Only 1 was found in bed, affected with scrofulous sores ; and the 3 others suffering from bodily ailments are persons debilitated by old age or refusal to take food.

Lilybank  
House.

All the patients were seen and spoken to. The females are generally well and comfortably clothed ; but the clothing of the males, though in better condition than at previous visits, is still susceptible of improvement. The bedding was found sufficient, but some of the mattresses were hard and uneven.

There are no patients of wet habits at present in the house, which was quite free from all unpleasant or urinous smells.

Great tranquillity prevailed on both the male and female side, and the rooms generally had a comfortable domestic look, with sufficient fires, and other indications of attention and kindness. There is, however, one patient in seclusion, who, it appears from the register, has been restrained during the night by the strait-waistcoat, during the greater part of the two last months. With proper means of seclusion mechanical restraint would not be required. Mr. Aitkenhead is at present making extensive additions to the asylum ; and it is suggested to him that the opportunity should be taken to provide a proper seclusion-room. Otherwise, cases such as that of M. M'N. should be transferred to houses where proper appliances for their treatment are to be found.

*From Entry of 11th September.* . . . The body-clothes of the males were, in a large number of cases, dirty and ill-kept ; those of the females neat and clean. The bed-clothes presented a similar contrast—those on the male side being dark, and in some cases soiled ; while those on the female side were fresh, and evidently recently renewed. As there is at present no patient of dirty habits among those under treatment, an additional encouragement is afforded to establish that cleanliness and order which, besides conducing greatly to physical health, act beneficially and directly upon the mind. One man is subjected to constant restraint (muffs) in order to prevent him from tearing and destroying his clothes. The Reporter cannot regard the cause

**Condition of Lunatics.** assigned as sufficient to justify the course adopted, and would strongly urge upon Mr. Aitkenhead the substitution of apparel of a stronger material, or what is infinitely better and more successful, as eradicating the habit as well as protecting property, increased vigilance on the part of the attendants. 5 patients besides F. have been restrained by jacket or muffs since last statutory visit.

**In Licensed Houses.**

**Lilybank House.** The apartments were free from smell, but those occupied by the males on the upper floor of the new building might be more tidy. The room adjoining the laundry would be greatly improved by the removal of the furniture with which it is crowded; and the public room for females would be more in keeping with its purpose were Mrs. C.'s bed placed elsewhere; and much of the confusion and scattering of the female population might be avoided. The defects here commented upon are partly due to the changes going on in the central building, and especially in the portion used as a dwelling-house by the proprietor, to which a new-frontage, &c., has been given, involving the presence of a number of masons, joiners, &c.

**Longdale House.**

*From Entry of 19th May.* . . . . All the patients were seen, with the exception of one, who was before the Sheriff, with the view of being sent to Ireland. No one was found in seclusion, and great tranquillity pervaded both the male and female departments. The register of seclusion, however, records 36 instances of its application since last inspection, the longest period being for 48 hours; and the Commissioner must again express regret that no more appropriate seclusion-rooms have been provided. The condition of the yards and airing-grounds has been somewhat improved, but it appears to the Commissioner that there is great unwillingness to do anything which is not calculated to produce immediate profit. He would again urge on Dr. Muirhead's attention the consideration of the various suggestions made in the previous entries. The clothing of the patients was found in good condition, but the bedding and bedsteads require improvement. The use of pails for urinals, in the male department, the Commissioner considers unseemly, and recommends their removal. He likewise suggests that proper bathing accommodation should be provided.

The patients generally are in good bodily health, and, in essential respects, appear well cared for.

*From Entry of 21st December.* . . . . No structural or other change has been introduced into the institution since last entry, so that the observations of the Commissioners apply with even greater force, and demand immediate consideration; and it is incumbent on the Board to entertain this subject specifically when the period for the renewal of the license arrives, and in connexion with such considerations as the experience of the Visiting Commissioners may suggest for increasing the comfort and usefulness of the house.

**Middlefield House.**

*From Entry of 9th May.* . . . . It is creditable, and in keeping with the former reputation of the house; that all the patients are now in tolerably good health; that no deaths have occurred; that no attempts to escape have been made, notwithstanding the general freedom permitted; and that no restraint or seclusion has been necessary during the past six months. . . .

**Millholm House.**

The manner in which Millholm House is conducted continues to merit our approbation. But, as already stated, the mortality has been very high during the past year, and we therefore think it right not only to give the entries of the visiting Commissioners in full, but also to add a Tabular Statement of particulars connected with the fatal cases. The following is the entry of 8th May:—

A statutory visit was paid to Millholm House this day, and upon Saturday last. The present inmates consist of 39 males and 84 females, of whom 42 are regarded as curable. Since 1st August 1859, 38 admissions have taken place—including 5 boarders, paying rates of board ranging from £25 to £40.

Of the patients admitted, 1 belonged to Selkirk, 1 to Roxburgh, 1 to Condition  
Inverness, 1 to Haddington, 1 to Linlithgow, 5 to Perth, 3 to Berwick, 3 to of Lunatics.  
Argyllshire, 7 to Fife, 7 to Edinburgh, and 8 to Ayrshire. 10 cases are  
recorded as having been of less than a month's duration, 19 as having com-  
menced within a year; the recent origin of the malady showing the compa-  
rative readiness with which seclusion is resorted to, and materially affecting  
the proportion of deaths and discharges in the establishment. Of 17 patients  
dismissed, 16 have returned home in a state of convalescence, and 1 has been  
transferred to the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse. 10 patients have died;  
and although several of these sunk after short illness, and within 3 months  
after admission, none of the deaths have been sudden. 3 are certified as  
due to phthisis; 4 to "exhaustion"—a term so vague as to convey no idea of the  
circumstances under which death took place. No epidemic has prevailed in the  
community, and at present only 6 individuals are reported as suffering under  
bodily disease. Medicine is prescribed in 11 cases, in 8 for physical, and in 3  
for mental ailments.

Every patient was seen, and to several were granted special interviews,  
during which, although the wishes of the individuals for liberty were expressed,  
no direct demand for the interference of the Board was made. Great quiet  
and order were observed everywhere. The aspect and deportment of a large ma-  
jority indicated health, and as great an amount of contentment as is compatible  
with seclusion; and while the dress of some of the males (R., for example) was  
less tidy than what was desirable, the body and bed clothes generally were  
clean and neat, and the domestic arrangements most satisfactory and creditable.  
On Saturday evening the changes of linen, flannels, &c., had been apportioned  
and laid upon the bed of each individual, and appeared not only suitable and  
sufficient, but afforded proof of excellent management. In a number of cases  
a small wardrobe is placed beside each bed, in which the patient is allowed to  
deposit clothes, books, and such articles as she is permitted to regard as her  
own property. This provision is to be gradually extended. Basin-stands  
have been liberally introduced, and a considerable improvement has been  
effected in the lavatory, situate near to the seclusion-room, in the female de-  
partment. Painting and papering have been carried out still farther than  
when the house was last examined, and have added greatly to the cheerful  
aspect of rooms and passages which would otherwise be gloomy. Among  
other improvements may be mentioned the conversion of what was formerly  
designated as the bath-room into a dormitory, measuring about 6 yards  
by 5, intended for epileptics, and actually containing 6 beds for patients  
so affected, and an attendant. While such an attempt at classification is  
to be commended, the overcrowding here, as well as in some other rooms,  
is to be regarded as objectionable. In an adjoining room was observed  
a sloping couch, which is used on the occurrence of any convulsive attack.

With a few exceptions, the patients, when visited, were not employed, but  
77 of the number are registered as regularly occupied, 56 being females.  
Of these a large proportion sew, and so consistently industrious have they  
been, that the licensee has been necessitated to procure work from tradesmen  
in order to meet their wishes and ability. Of the 21 male workers, 1 acts as  
cook, 1 as a tailor, 1 as a shoemaker, and 18 as gardeners, whose usefulness  
may be inferred from the state of the gardens. The Commissioner saw  
various arrangements calculated to insure personal cleanliness; but he would  
direct immediate attention to the expediency of making provision for affording  
means of regular bathing to the patients, not merely for purposes of ablution,  
but as a remedy of recognised utility in the treatment of mental disease.  
The house generally was well ventilated, notwithstanding the difficulties pre-  
sented by the internal structure, but steps should be taken to improve the con-  
dition of the floor in the seclusion-room for females on the basement storey,  
and of the central single-room in the passage leading to the public work-room  
above the laundry. It is understood that the application of some liquid to  
the boards is contemplated, with the intention of rendering them impervious  
to urine, &c.; but this must not be regarded as a substitute for frequent  
washing, the non-occupation of the room for a time, and constant ventilation.

In Licensed  
Houses.Millholm  
House.



**Condition of Lunatics.** A number of inmates use Gaelic as their ordinary means of communication ; this difficulty is, however, met by the employment of several attendants who speak that language. The medical officer can likewise converse with them.

**In Licensed Houses.** It is announced that a second course of clinical instruction is to be commenced here in a few days by Professor Laycock.

**Millholm House.** The books, registers, and orders required by the Act, &c., were examined. The record of seclusion contains 14 entries of 9 persons having been placed in the darkened seclusion-room for periods varying from 2 to 12 hours ; while that of restraint shows that the camisole had been applied 5 times, and the canvas dress once, in 5 persons, from 5 to 12 hours. The patient formerly subjected to modified coercion, in consequence of indecent practices, now deports himself in such a way as to render such an expedient unnecessary. No one was under restraint or in seclusion when the inspection took place.

The institution maintains, in the opinion of the Reporter, the high character which it has latterly secured. This opinion is, however, in part founded upon the contrast existing between the pile of old and ruinous houses and out-houses, from which the establishment has been formed, and the comfort, and order, and discipline which may be observed ; and not upon any conviction that there is not ample room, and, in the male department, an absolute necessity, for improvement.

The entry made on 17th July is to the following purport :—

Since the statutory visit of 8th May there have been 12 admissions, 5 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the cases admitted, 3 were on the order of the Sheriff of Fife, 2 on that of the Sheriff of Ayr, and 7 on that of the Sheriff of Edinburgh. Of the patients discharged, 3 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another asylum, and 1 was taken home with sanction of the Board of Lunacy. Of the deaths, 1 was due to disease of kidney, 1 to cirrhosis of liver, 2 to consumption, and 2 to bronchitis and pneumonia. The age at death was, in the first case, 39 years ; in the second, 48 ; in the third and fourth, 52 and 87 ; and in the fifth and sixth, 23 and 46. The patients had been in the asylum 1 year, 21 months, 2 years, 3 months, 15 months, and 2 years. The present inmates are 122 in number, comprising 38 men and 84 women. Of these, 10 men and 29 women are considered curable ; and 22 men and 53 women are registered as employed. They are confided to the care of a staff, embracing, besides Mrs. Cowan, her sister, and the resident medical superintendent, 3 male and 7 female attendants. The domestic work of the house is performed by 4 female servants, 2 laundry-maids, and a housekeeper ; and a "cutter" superintends the patients employed in the work-room.

The whole of the premises was inspected, and all the patients seen. The general condition of the establishment reflects much credit on Mrs. Cowan, who shows great anxiety to carry out the suggestions of the Commissioners. The uncertainty, however, in which she is placed as to the degree in which her position will be affected by the erection of district asylums, prevents her from entering on improvements of which she sees the necessity and feels the importance. The airing-court of the male department, for instance, is exceedingly circumscribed, and the accommodation, in various other respects, is satisfactory neither to the Commissioners nor to Mrs. Cowan herself. It is, however, difficult for the former to urge the adoption of any improvements which would entail any great expenditure, so long as the probability remains of their being rendered valueless by the erection of district asylums. But, in the meantime, the Commissioner would suggest more frequent recourse to extended exercise beyond the premises. During last summer, some 12 men and 22 women bathed regularly in the sea ; but this year, owing to the lateness of the season, bathing has not yet commenced, nor do walking parties appear to have been established. The Commissioner would consider it satisfactory were a record kept of the names of all the patients who join in either the bathing or walking parties, and also of those who are permitted to attend church—who are at present 10 in number. He is aware that the patients generally are not confined to the airing-courts, but are taken for

change and exercise to the garden ; but this he does not consider as coming in the place of exercise beyond the establishment.

In both departments all the rooms were clean, well-ventilated, and entirely free from offensive smells. On the female side there is some appearance of crowding ; but as great care is taken to insure the admission of fresh air by apertures in the walls and doors, the Commissioner refrains from making any suggestion for limiting the numbers in the license. The mortality, it is true, appears high ; but it will be seen from the analysis given above, that of the 6 patients who died since last visit, none was above 2 years in the house, and that it is probable most of them entered with the seeds of the fatal malady. It will, however, be prudent in future to observe in what degree the mortality might probably be ascribed to the respiration of a vitiated atmosphere. At present, 3 men and 4 women are registered as suffering from bodily ailments ; but the only serious case appeared to be that of a man affected with renal disease.

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of Lunatics.

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Houses.

Millholm  
House.

The Commissioner saw several patients, regarding the propriety of whose detention some doubts might be entertained were a decision arrived at merely from the mental state of the patient at the time of the visit. With a view to enable the Visiting Commissioners to form an opinion in doubtful cases, a case-book should be kept, in which should be recorded the various changes which the mental affections of the patients undergo.

The bedding in both departments was clean and in good condition, and particular care is taken to insure the cleanliness of the bedsteads and bedding of the wet patients. The experiments for rendering the flooring of the seclusion-rooms impervious to wet, alluded to in Dr. Browne's report, have lately been tried, but are not altogether successful. The composition gives the floor a dirty look, and, as it does not dry well, straws and other substances adhere to it, and make the room difficult to clean. The attempt, however, deserves commendation, and may yet succeed. The clothing of some of the men continues to be less orderly than is desirable ; but, on the whole, the dress of both sexes was clean, comfortable, and tidy.

Great tranquillity prevailed among both males and females, and no one was found in seclusion. A large proportion of the women were employed, the better class in sewing, the others in teasing wool. The employment for the men is confined, in a great measure, to garden work ; but other means of occupation would be introduced were Mrs. Cowan's position made more stable. The chief difficulty to be overcome is the want of workshops, which could only be met by taking possession of additional premises.

The register of restraint contains only 3 entries of seclusion since last visit, limited to isolation during the night.

In conclusion, the Commissioner repeats Dr. Browne's recommendation to provide proper bathing accommodation, and suggests that covered seats be placed in both airing-courts.

The subjoined Table contains the particulars of the fatal cases. In the opinion of the medical attendant, from which we see no reason to differ, the mortality was attributable, "not to over-crowding, nor to any endemic disease, nor to any want of hygienic arrangements, but to the advanced age and weak condition of most of the patients on admission." We find, moreover, on consulting the documents connected with these patients, that, as a general rule, they were removed from very unfavourable circumstances, and frequently from private houses or poorhouses in distant counties. Accordingly, though we are of opinion that the mortality in Millholm House was unavoidable, we believe that, had proper accommodation been provided for the patients at an earlier period of their malady, and within their own districts, many of the deaths would have been prevented.

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House.

Name.	Age on Admission.	Date of Admission.	State on Admission.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
A. R. G.	32	May 23, 1845	Weak	1860 Jan. 12	Cancer.
M. A. M.	54	Mar. 9, 1859	Weak	Jan. 14	Exhaustion.
J. S.	55	May 5, 1858	Weak	April 3	Exhaustion and diarrhoea.
E. A.	52	Mar. 2, 1860	Very weak	April 4	Enteric Fever.
J. R.	38	May 10, 1859	Weak	May 10	G: anular disease of kidney.
L. E. B. M.	50	May 20, 1858	Weak	May 11	Phthisis.
A. M.	22	Feb. 5, 1859	Good	May 24	Bronchitis, with Pneumonia
E. F. P.	44	June 4, 1858	Good	June 4	Pneumonia.
M. T. M.	87	Mar. 16, 1860	Weak	June 9	Phthisis.
J. C.	46	Sept. 29, 1858	Weak	June 17	Cirrhosis of liver.
M. H.	66	June 30, 1858	Weak	Aug. 11	Phthisis.
J. C.	43	Sept. 28, 1859	Weak	Aug. 21	Dysentery.
J. H. L.	62	July 18, 1859	Weak	Aug. 22	Bright's disease.
J. M. H.	55	July 12, 1860	Weak	Aug. 27	Dysentery.
M. H. K.	76	May 24, 1860	Weak	Sept. 18	Softening of Brain.
J. A.	56	June 28, 1860	Very weak	Sept. 19	Typhoid Fever.
A. A.	37	July 17, 1860	Weak	Sept. 30	Cardiac disease.
S. S.	55	Sept. 23, 1857	Weak	Dec. 5	Cardiac disease.
J. S. S.	35	Nov. 25, 1859	Weak	Dec. 26	Chronic inflammation of bowels, with ulceration.

Newbigg-  
ing House.

*From Entry of 13th March.* . . . . Both males and females were remarkably free from excitement, and several expressed themselves as treated with much kindness and consideration. A considerable number of the men were working diligently and cheerfully in the garden, and many of the women were occupied in the kitchen and washing-house, and with sewing and knitting in their rooms. The bedding and clothing were in all cases sufficient in quantity, but some of the sheets were old and torn; and the clothing of one or two of the males was old, worn, and tattered. The Commissioner saw dinner served to both the men and women. It consisted of an ample supply of broth, with bread and meat, but there is room for improvement in the mode of serving it; and the Commissioner would suggest that the better class of patients should be provided with plates, and with knives and forks. . . . In essentials, the comfort of the patients is well attended to, but there is a want of tidiness in the male department which a little extra care would obviate. Four of the female sleeping-rooms in the attics are overcrowded, and the Commissioner would suggest, that this should be relieved by the transfer of some of the patients to the rooms formerly occupied by the men.

*From Entry of 24th July.* . . . . All parts of the house and grounds were inspected; the furniture, bed-linen, body-clothes, &c., examined. The general impression was favourable as to domestic arrangements, and the bedding may be pronounced satisfactory; but the clothing of the inmates was, in many instances ragged, shabby, and in the great majority of both sexes, deficient in that neatness and tidiness which compensate for age and repairs, and indicated a want of due attention and exertion on the part of the attendants intrusted directly with the personal comfort and appearance of the inmates. This part of the staff at present consists of three male guardians, none of whom has been in the proprietor's service much more than a year, to whom are confided thirty-seven patients; and of three females who have charge of fifty-four inmates. One of these has been in her present situation for eight years. The number of attendants appears adequate to the duties; but unless possessed of some previous experience, or carefully trained by their superiors, it is in vain to expect that ordinary uneducated servants should be competent to undertake the grave responsibility of such a trust as that of ministering to the insane, or to adapt their disposition, temper, and manners to the new and very trying circumstances in which they are placed. An illus-



tration of this occurred during the present visit. It appears that a patient named W., who labours under the mania of suspicion with delusions, effected his escape. He was brought back with his hands secured by iron-shackles. These were accidentally or designedly kept in the house, although the property of a constable in Lauder, and applied some weeks afterwards to the same individual, without the knowledge of the medical officer or proprietor, without any adequate reason, and without any assigned reason, except that he was noisy in his dormitory. His hands were fixed behind his back by this instrument, so that he could not sleep or rest without great pain or uneasiness in any posture; and this mode of restraint was resorted to, according to the confession of the attendant by whom it was applied, during one night, but according to the declaration of the unfortunate sufferer upon three successive nights. This fact is introduced not merely to show the ignorance and harshness of uninstructed and inexperienced attendants, but that the Board of Lunacy may exercise such powers as are committed to them for the protection of the lunatic poor.

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ging House.

The books and registers prescribed were seen. That for visitors contained 88 entries since its commencement—17 of which refer to the visits of inspectors of poor; but on inquiry it appeared that their presence was owing to their conveyance of a patient to the house, and was not for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of those already there. Admission to a patient has been refused on one occasion only.

Many of the observations of the Reporter resolve themselves into recommendations, and may be inserted in that form.

1. Provision should immediately be made for drying or sweetening soiled beds, &c., elsewhere than in the garden, or on the sward occupied by the inmates, &c.

2. The difficulty experienced in arriving at any accurate knowledge as to the origin, history, or progress of individual patients—a knowledge required for legal as well as medical purposes—suggests that case-books should be kept, in which the principal features of the case, the changes and modifications of the physical and mental condition of the patient, the nature and result of the treatment pursued, &c., should be regularly, however briefly, entered.

3. The repeated complaints of inmates as to the quantity and quality of the food allowed, as well as the inability of the Commissioners to form any opinion as to the precise character or suitableness of the general aliment from a hurried glance at one meal, suggests the necessity for the preparation of a diet table to be submitted to the Board of Lunacy, and on approval to be hung up in the different dining-rooms of the patients, and to be adhered to by the proprietor.

*From Entry of 3d April 1860.*—The establishment was found in its usual comfortable condition, and calls for no special remarks. The Commissioner will only allude to the circumstance that the proportion of noisy or refractory patients appears to him to be higher than is generally found in similar establishments, without attempting to say whether this result is due to accident, or to the class of society from which the patients are principally received. The Commissioner notices, with much satisfaction, the erection of a hall or lounging-room in connexion with the gentlemen's department, which will afford additional means of exercise in unfavourable weather, and prove of great service generally. Three of the patients requested private interviews with the Commissioner, but he is satisfied that they all meet with the treatment appropriate to their cases.

Saughton  
Hall,  
Edinburgh.

*From Entry of 16th October 1860.* . . . There existed no restraint nor seclusion, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, nor does there appear to have been any recourse to such means of repression since the report of April 3; and the great majority of the patients conducted themselves with propriety, and in the manner which might be expected from their position in society. The building alluded to in last Report has now been completed, and is intended not merely for lounging and exercise in inclement weather, but also as a place for recreation, and on Sundays for worship. It was applied to the latter purpose on Sunday last for the first time. The hall is spacious, measuring about 20 yards by 7, and appears well adapted for the purposes intended.

Condition of Lunatics, *From Entry on 18th April 1860.* . . . As has been repeatedly remarked in former reports, this establishment is adapted for the reception of quiet and cleanly patients only. All at present in the house may be fairly reckoned as belonging to the former class, with the exception of M. M'L., who is violent and destructive, and on this account habitually wears a canvas dress or jacket, which restrains her hands. On reference to the register of restraint no entry regarding this patient is found, which is a neglect of the statutory requirement. The wet patients, three in number, sleep in the small room adjoining the kitchen, along with M'L., who is placed there to be within call of the two servant girls, who sleep in a closet attached to the kitchen. No attendant sleeps upstairs where the rest of the patients are; hence the necessity that they should all be quiet and trustworthy. The dress and bedding of the patients were clean, in good condition, and sufficient in quantity, and their physical appearance and state of health indicated that their food was sufficient. The Commissioner examined the house with reference to Mr. Moffat's request to have the numbers for which the house is licensed increased, and is of opinion that it should not be granted. . . .

In Licensed Houses.

Somerside House, Dalkeith.

*From Entry of 21st August 1860.* . . . M. M'L. is still here, is now much excited, wearing a canvas dress, and tending to disturb and injure those with whom she is associated, and pointed out as blame-worthy for all the torn dresses, &c., which were observed. She unquestionably requires a different place and mode of treatment. All parts of the house were examined; a urinous smell was observed in the two attic rooms, and exhaling from the persons of several of the patients, especially of I and G. The pillows would require to be refilled and made larger, in order to afford sufficient support to the head; the straw-beds seemed hard and uncomfortable. With these exceptions the arrangements were satisfactory. The straw-beds are used chiefly for the patients of dirty habits, but the Reporter entertains great doubt whether a better and more economical provision could not be made for this class.

The weather being fine, the patients were found scattered about the airing-ground or shrubbery. Four occupied a room on the second floor, which, during the night, is used as a sleeping-place for the attendant, and were engaged in sewing under the supervision of the daughter of the proprietor, who now acts as sub-matron. . . .

Tranent Asylum, Tranent.

*From Entry of 10th May 1860.* . . . The house contains at present 16 men and 20 women, being the full numbers for which it is licensed.

The premises are being enlarged by an addition to the back building, which is appropriated to the males. The work is carried on entirely by the patients, among whom are two masons. One of these acts as builder, the other as hewer, and five or six patients assist as labourers. When this addition is completed the ground will be divided into two portions of about a quarter of an acre each; one of which will form the airing-court for the men, and the other that for the women. The hired field is at present laid down in barley, and affords no means of occupation.

All the patients were carefully examined. With the exception of two men who were in bed, all appeared in good, though not in robust health. The circulation of many of the men was feeble, and the Commissioner is inclined to regard the diet as not sufficiently nutritious, especially for those engaged in labour. The dinner, which he saw served, consisted of broth and potatoes, without either meat or bread, and the broth was by no means rich. Meat is said to be given twice a week, but apparently on no stated days, and no bread is served when there are potatoes.

The clothing of the patients was generally in good condition and sufficient; and the bedding was found clean, and the coverings ample. The men, however, are not supplied with chamber utensils, but continue to use pails placed in the middle of the floor.

Several patients are said to take exercise with the attendants beyond the premises, but on inquiry it was found that no one had been out for about three weeks. One patient complained that he had not been allowed to walk

out since the month of February ; and it appeared that he had been deprived of this privilege for posting a letter. The patient alluded to, J. H., shows no manifest symptoms of insanity, though, from his past history, it is probable that he could not with safety be discharged. He was interdicted all correspondence, it is said, at the request of his wife, though it does not clearly appear that this was the case. Indeed, it would seem that no patient is allowed to correspond with relatives ; the reason apparently being the expense of paper and postage.

There is still no proper separation between the males and females. The erotic patient, M. C., continues an inmate of the asylum, from the impossibility of obtaining admission for her into any of the chartered houses. The window of the room she occupies looks into the male airing-yard—an arrangement which cannot fail to keep up her erotic excitement. When the addition in progress is finished it will be possible to effect a more satisfactory separation, though the asylum will never constitute a proper residence for patients of both sexes.

By alterations made since last visit, the unsatisfactory seclusion-room, taken from the passage, has been done away with, and added to the adjoining room. There is now no single room either on the male or female side, and thus no means of treating refractory patients. Reference to the register shows that restraint by the strait-waistcoat has been applied five times since last visit, and that seclusion has been had recourse to four times. The register of seclusion is signed by Mr. Davie, but it would be satisfactory if the medical attendant would note the occasions on which he finds any patient secluded or restrained.

The registers and orders were examined and found in order. The register of visitors has been instituted, and contains 3 entries by inspectors, and 1 by a clergyman, since 19th April. In consequence of Mrs. Davie's death, a matron has been engaged, who will enter on her duties on 15th instant.

With regard to Mr. Davie's application for extension of his license, the Commissioner reports that there is sleeping accommodation in the dormitories for three or four additional patients on the male side. But with the limited extent of airing-ground and the want of single rooms, it is very doubtful whether this application should be granted, unless with some restriction as to the kind of patients to be admitted.

*From Entry of 18th September 1860.*—No admission, nor discharge, nor death has occurred since 10th May, so that the number of inmates, 16 males and 20 females, is the same as at last statutory inspection. All these persons were seen. 2 were confined to bed, 3 engaged in erecting an outhouse, 3 in domestic services, but the remainder were loitering listlessly, and without occupation, in the dormitories or yards. Although it is reported that five males and two females are permitted to go beyond the walls at stated periods, the amount of ground set apart for exercise is altogether disproportioned to the necessities of physical health as well as mental soundness and serenity. It appears farther, that the suggestions of the Commissioners upon this subject have been misunderstood, or are not carried into effect, as although the space at the back of the premises has been nominally apportioned as an airing-court for the males, and is used as such, this was not the case to-day. The shrubbery between the two houses, formerly used by both sexes, is only accessible to the females during two hours each day, from 10 to 11 A.M., and from 3 to 4 P.M. ; while at all other times they must remain in their respective sleeping-places, or be cooped up in the narrow court into which the kitchen, laundry, &c., open. The only effectual remedy for this very objectionable state of things is to shut up the doors entering the female apartments from the court alluded to, and that entering the male apartments from the shrubbery, and to introduce doors in the opposite sides of these buildings, thus giving access to the airing-grounds of each sex respectively. A considerable addition has been made to the male department by the completion of the building which was in progress at the date of last entry. To this the attention of the Reporter was directed by the licensee, as a reason for yielding to his application for an increase to the number of inmates ; but unless some means can be devised for securing a corresponding extension of ground, it is impossible to

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of Lunatics.  
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In Licensed  
Houses.  
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Tranent  
Asylum.



Condition of Lunatics. regard the proposed arrangements in any other light than as adding to the prison-like aspect of the establishment. Several of the patients were noisy and agitated, but M. C. was perfectly calm and unobtrusive in her conduct ; and it is affirmed that her erotic tendencies are much less intense. Many demands for liberation or increased facilities for exercise were urged, which, under other circumstances, would have been disregarded ; but, without more allusion to the subject, the attention of the medical officer is directed to the case of N. G., who, in consequence of an attempt to escape some time since, has for a long time been denied the indulgence of joining a walking party. Except in the room occupied by M. M'D., no offensive smell was detected ; the bed-linen appeared clean and good. Although the rooms occupied by the males were bare and gaunt and cheerless, there were observed elsewhere various indications of an approach to domesticity, and of a desire to meet the individual wants and tastes of the inmates in the arrangements. The staff at present consists of a matron ; two females, only one of whom, however, acts exclusively as an attendant ; and two male attendants. None of these speak Gaelic, although eight of the patients use that language, and two of them are ignorant of English.

White-house.

*From Entry of 4th April 1860.*—The house was carefully inspected, and found well-warmed, well-ventilated, free from offensive smells, and generally presenting the aspect of an orderly and well-conducted private house.

All the patients were seen and spoken with. The condition of Mr. B., alluded to in last Report, is now beyond all doubt, and he exhibits degrading tendencies which render his seclusion in an asylum imperative.

The Commissioner had an interview of some length with Mr. K. His case is one of those uncertain ones which leave it doubtful whether his continued residence in an asylum is necessary, either on his own account, or that of the public, and the attention of the Board of Lunacy is therefore specially directed to it.

Mr. B. made complaints of unjust detention, but there is no doubt that he is a proper inmate for the asylum.

The establishment continues to be conducted on humane and judicious principles, and the patients enjoy an amount of domestic comfort which is very creditable to all concerned in its management.

*From Entry of 13th October 1860.*—Every part of this house was examined this day, the bed and body linen, &c., noticed, and the domestic arrangements inquired into. With the exception of the apartment called the "sewing-room," the greatest cleanliness, neatness, and sweetness of atmosphere prevailed ; but there a heavy offensive smell was observable, proceeding either from the dress of a patient unable to leave her chair, or the consequence of the number of individuals grouped together, several of them being in an advanced stage of fatuity, and hence less attentive to personal cleanliness.

. . . . In consequence of the frequent applications for the admission of patients, and for other reasons, it has been in contemplation to lease an adjoining house for the reception of quiet and convalescent inmates, but the preparations for so praiseworthy a measure are not yet matured. . . . It is creditable to the general and medical management that all the inmates enjoy good health, and that no death has occurred since April 1859.

In Idiot Schools.

According to estimates, founded on the results of our own visitations, there are 2236 idiots and imbeciles in Scotland, of whom about 270 were ascertained to be below 15 years of age. Of these, it may be calculated that about one-half are improvable, and would derive benefit from special training in idiot schools. But it is abundantly evident from general vital statistics, that the number of idiots under 15 years of age must, in proportion to the others, be considerably higher than is here stated. We know from experience, that it is much more difficult to become cognizant of the existence of idiotic children than of idiotic adults, and hence we

do not hesitate to express our conviction, that the result afforded by visitation is very much within the reality.

The term idiot-school is an unfortunate one, as it is apt to suggest to the public that children of the lowest grade of mental capacity are capable of being elevated almost to a normal state. In medical language, however, the word "idiot" embraces a wider range than in ordinary phraseology, and includes all children whose mental capacity is so limited as to make them unfit pupils for common schools. Such are the *enfants arriérés* of the French, and the backward children of the English. It is, therefore, necessary, in forming an estimate of the value of idiot schools, to have a general knowledge of the mental type of the children under training. In most of the continental establishments for the education of idiots, the mental deficiency is of a less degraded character than is generally the case in the corresponding institutions of this country. Hence, in the former, greater success appears to attend the efforts to develop the mental powers, and even scholastic training may possibly bear some fruit. Equal results cannot be expected with children of a lower type; and forgetfulness of this fact cannot fail to lead to disappointment.

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Idiot  
Schools.  
—

During the past year earnest endeavours have been made to establish a national institution in Scotland for the training and education of idiots, but the public have failed to take any warm interest in the subject, principally, we believe, from want of faith in any permanent benefit resulting to the children. It is of great consequence, then, that well-authenticated cases should be brought forward, in which the training has been permanently successful, and in which the pupils, especially if paupers, have been fitted to contribute, in a greater or less degree, to their own support. An appeal recently made to the Lord Advocate by the Society for the Education of Imbecile Children, to make provision in an Amendment Bill for the training of idiots, would be greatly strengthened by practical information of this kind.

There can, however, be no doubt that, apart altogether from the question of improvement by training, there is a great want in Scotland of an establishment specially adapted for the reception of young idiots, where they would be removed from the neglect and cruel usage they too frequently experience at home, or from the contaminating influence of association with the adult lunatics in asylums, whose eccentricities and degraded habits they are prone to copy, and from whom they frequently experience maltreatment. A refuge of this kind, to give it no higher name, would prove a valuable boon, not only to the children themselves, but also to their families.

We understand that Dr. Brodie, who conducted the idiot school in Gayfield Square before its suspension, now carries on a similar institution, on a small scale, at the village of Colinton, three miles from Edinburgh. We have, however, received no notice from him to this effect, and in the doubt whether such children as he has under training would come within the statutory definition of lunacy, we have refrained from taking any steps to enforce obedience to the statutory requirements.

Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Idiot  
Schools.

Baldovan  
Institution.

We continue to visit the idiot asylum at Baldovan, near Dundee, as the children there are still received under the Sheriff's order, although our license for the institution is no longer applied for. The fact that this establishment was founded from philanthropic motives, and without any view to pecuniary gain, and the expectation that its place will be more strictly defined under an Amendment Act, have weighed with us in delaying to institute proceedings for compelling application for a license.

The following extracts from the entries of the Visiting Commissioners will illustrate the present condition of this asylum.

*From Entry of 16th February 1860.*— . . . All the inmates, 11 boys and 10 girls, were seen and examined while at work, and engaged in gymnastic exercises. Their aspect was satisfactory, but they appeared pinched and cold, a condition resulting from the low temperature prevailing in all parts of the house, even in the room where the boys were assembled. Warmth is so essential to the comfort of those of feeble organization, such as all idiots are, and so conducive to the healthy action of the mental powers and physical energies, that we direct attention to this circumstance, and to what appears to us the insufficient supply of bed-clothes in the dormitories where the temperature must necessarily be very low during the night. According to the reports of all the officials, the expectations expressed by the Commissioners, in former reports, as to the beneficial results likely to accrue from physical training and manual occupations, have been to a certain degree realized, and certainly to such a degree as to justify an energetic continuance and development of the experiment. As it is to be hoped that many similar institutions may be founded in Scotland on the benevolent and enlightened principles which dictated the erection of this, and which have resulted in decided, though, as yet, limited success, we would strongly encourage further exertions in the direction which the management has latterly assumed.

*From Entry of 21st August 1860.*— . . . All the children were found clean in person and tidy in dress, and bearing evidence of the great care bestowed on their treatment. All the apartments were well-ventilated, and free from offensive smells, and the building, without exception, was in good condition, and very clean.

In training the children, very encouraging progress has been made in rousing their attention, developing their muscular system, and teaching them habits of cleanliness. It is a problem, yet to be solved, whether idiot children can be trained to be self-supporting; but there is no doubt that, under guidance, many may be made active and useful members of society.

In the institution, two of the girls do efficient service in cleaning the apartments, washing dishes, &c., and several have been taught to sew in a very creditable manner. A considerable number of both the boys and girls work in the grounds, and have been taught to use implements of various kinds. In the institution at Redhill, basket-making and mat-weaving have been successfully introduced; and the Commissioner would strongly recommend some further trials in training to occupations which might assist in the maintenance of the patients on returning home.

It would be extremely interesting if the after-history of those that have already left the asylum could be ascertained, to see to what extent they retained the training they had received. The Commissioner is more and more convinced that scholastic education is useful to such children only as a means of awakening their mental faculties. It is almost hopeless to look forward to any of them reading for amusement or information; but the exercise of reading will prove useful, especially when the comprehension of the words is facilitated by presenting to their senses the objects themselves.

The Commissioner desires to record his thorough appreciation of the warm benevolence that has founded and sustained the institution under the many



discouragements which such an enterprise necessarily involves, and to express his approval of the manner in which it is conducted.

Condition  
of Lunatics.

The principles which, in our opinion, should regulate the training of idiots are stated in our First Report.

In Idiot  
Schools.

In our former Reports we expressed a decided opinion that the substitution of lunatic wards in poorhouses for asylums is neither advantageous to the rate-payers, nor beneficial to the patients. The question, so far as the rate-payers are concerned, has already been adverted to in this Report under the head of Expenditure. We shall, therefore, here consider it merely as it affects the welfare of the patients. When speaking of the progress made by the District Boards for providing asylum accommodation, we pointed out that the mortality in the poorhouses of Renfrewshire, and in those of the City of Glasgow and Barony parishes, greatly exceeds that in the Royal Asylum of Glasgow. But the evils of poorhouse-treatment will be more fully displayed by a more extended comparison of the results afforded by asylums and poorhouses. In 1858, 1859, and 1860, the average number of patients resident in asylums, licensed houses, and poorhouses, and the mortality in these establishments respectively, were as follows:—

In Poor-  
houses.

	Average Number Resident.						Mortality.					
	Public Asylums.		Licensed Houses.		Poor-houses.		Public Asylums.		Licensed Houses.		Poor-houses.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858,	1253·5	1167·5	355·0	462·0	308·0	438·5	111	92	31	37	51	54
1859,	1307·0	1242·5	351·5	490·0	329·0	493·5	100	95	36	30	58	35
1860,	1351·0	1319·0	363·0	515·5	336·5	498·5	141	97	20	42	62	49
Totals,	3911·5	3729·0	1069·5	1467·5	973·5	1430·5	352	284	87	109	171	138
Average,	1303·8	1243·0	356·5	489·1	324·5	476·8	117·3	94·6	29	36·3	57	46

The most striking fact which this Table elucidates is the comparatively high mortality in the lunatic wards of poorhouses. For example, while the number of male patients in public asylums is nearly four times that of such patients in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, the mortality is little more than double. When compared with the mortality in licensed houses, that in the lunatic wards of poorhouses is found equally excessive. Thus, while on an average of three years, 29 deaths occurred in the former class of establishments, in a resident population of 356·5, 57 deaths occurred in the latter class, in an average population of 324·5. The female mortality, also, is higher in poorhouses than in public asylums and licensed houses, although in a less degree.

To the assertion that this excessive mortality in poorhouses depends upon removable causes, such as insufficiency of food, clothing,

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of Lunatics.  
In Poor-  
houses.

exercise, recreation, and occupation, or on overcrowding and the neglect of other hygienic influences, it may be replied that it is very much, if not altogether, dependent on a more enfeebled class of patients being received into poorhouses, than into public asylums or licensed houses. An analysis of our returns, however, will not bear out this supposition. On the contrary, it rather leads us to believe that a larger proportion of slight or transient cases are received into poorhouses than into asylums. With the view of elucidating this point, we shall contrast the results afforded by poorhouses and public asylums. In 1858, 449 male and 498 female patients were admitted into the latter class of establishments. Of these, 12 males and 10 females died, and 7 males and 11 females were discharged recovered, within the first month after admission. In poorhouses, on the other hand, 131 male and 201 female patients were admitted during the year. Of these, 5 males and 6 females died, and 13 males and 12 females were discharged recovered, within the first month. These facts plainly denote that a much larger proportion of patients affected with transitory mental aberration is received into poorhouses than into asylums. Stated tabularly, the results for the three years 1858-60 are as follows :—

	Admitted.				Died within one Month.				Recovered within one Month.			
	Asylums.		Poorhouses.		Asylums.		Poorhouses.		Asylums.		Poorhouses.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858, .....	449	498	131	201	12	10	5	6	7	11	13	12
1859, .....	463	455	182	222	6	12	2	3	4	7	14	23
1860, .....	442	518	164	174	13	12	7	2	7	6	18	9
Totals,	1354	1471	477	597	31	34	14	11	18	24	45	44

As a general rule, a high mortality accompanies a high number of admissions ; and as we find that the admissions, when compared with the average numbers resident, are more numerous in poorhouses than in asylums, it may perhaps be thought that herein lies the real and natural cause of the greater mortality in poorhouses. This argument would be unanswerable if the patients admitted into poorhouses were suffering under forms of disease as severe as those affecting the patients admitted into asylums. But this, we have already shown, is not the case. As the question, however, is one of great practical importance, we shall bring forward some additional facts, calculated to remove any doubts which may still adhere to it. The proportion of patients admitted into the public asylums in 1858-60, is, in each year, about a third of the average numbers resident ; and the recoveries, again, are about a third of the admissions. This appears in the following Table :—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident in Asylums.		Admissions.		Recoveries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858,.....	1253.5	1167.5	449	498	151	201
1859,.....	1307.0	1242.5	463	455	149	186
1860,.....	1851.0	1319.0	442	578	167	203
Averages,.....	1303.8	1243.0	451.3	490.3	155.9	196.6

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

The poorhouses which receive patients for curative treatment, and which, on this account, may fitly be compared with asylums, are those of the Abbey and Burgh, Paisley; of the Barony and City, Glasgow; and of Falkirk and Greenock. The average number of patients resident in these establishments during the years 1858, 59, and 60, and the numbers of admissions and recoveries, were as follows:—

YEARS.	Average No. Resident in Poorhouses.		Admissions.		Recoveries.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858,.....	187.0	245.0	110	166	45	87
1859,.....	199.0	268.0	131	162	57	95
1860,.....	200.0	284.0	128	144	69	80
Averages,.....	195.3	265.6	123.0	157.3	57.0	87.3

A comparison of these two Tables will show that, on an average of the three years, the admissions into asylums are 37.2 per cent., and into poorhouses 60.8 per cent., on the average numbers resident. On the other hand, the proportion of recoveries on the admissions is 37.1 per cent. in asylums, and 50.2 per cent. in poorhouses. These facts indicate that the proportion of admissions, compared with the average numbers resident, is considerably higher in poorhouses than in asylums. At the same time, however, there is a considerably higher proportion of recoveries in poorhouses than in asylums; and we are thence led to infer that, on the whole, the character of the affection is less severe in the patients admitted into poorhouses than in those admitted into asylums. At first sight, this conclusion would appear to be at variance with the greater mortality which prevails in poorhouses; and it is therefore of consequence to determine whether the excess of deaths in poorhouses is dependent on the condition of the patients when admitted, or is the result of the treatment to which they have been subjected after admission. It is, perhaps, impossible to bring forward sufficient proof to determine positively the truth of either of these propositions; but there



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are, nevertheless, very strong grounds for believing that the greater mortality in poorhouses is due to that last mentioned. In the first place, the excess of deaths is principally among the males, for whose proper treatment the deficiencies are greatest; and secondly, the mortality is greatly beyond that of the asylums when estimated on the average numbers resident, although the difference is rather the other way when it is calculated on the admissions. The following Table will elucidate this fact:—

YEARS.	Mortality per cent. on Average Numbers Resident.				Mortality per cent. on Admissions.			
	In Asylums.		In Poorhouses.		In Asylums.		In Poorhouses.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1858, .....	8.69	8.05	19.78	7.34	24.27	18.87	14.55	10.84
1859, .....	8.18	7.48	18.59	8.56	23.11	20.44	28.24	14.19
1860, .....	10.28	7.50	22.50	11.26	31.45	15.28	35.16	22.22

From the excessive mortality which we have thus shown to prevail in the lunatic wards of poorhouses, we are forced to conclude that the continued operation of such establishments is opposed to the welfare and interests of the patients. We are accordingly clearly of opinion that they should be closed, and that the districts in which they are situated should be called on to provide fit and proper accommodation for their pauper lunatics. We are not, however, prepared to recommend that the appropriation of wards in poorhouses for the reception and treatment of selected cases should be discontinued; of such, for instance, as are certified to be incurable, and incapable of deriving benefit from the appliances and resources of an asylum. On the contrary, as we have stated in our former Reports, we consider the accommodation which some poorhouses afford as sufficiently appropriate, and the spirit displayed by the parochial boards as sufficiently liberal, to warrant the reception of patients of this class. We refer to the entries made by the Commissioners in the registers of the poorhouses of Govan, Old Machar, and the Cunningham Combination, for evidence in support of this opinion. The entries made in the registers of several of those poorhouses from which we recommend that the license to receive patients indiscriminately should be withdrawn, bear frequent testimony to the sufficiency of the diet and clothing of the patients, and to the proper heating and ventilation of the houses; but it will be observed that they also generally dwell on the great deficiency of proper means for exercise, occupation, and recreation; on the scanty and inappropriate furniture even of the sick-rooms; on the listless apathy of a large number of the patients; and on the depressing effect of the bare and comfortless accommodation. We cannot wonder that influences such as these should tell on the

mortality. In many of their entries, it will be observed, the Visiting Commissioners have recommended extended exercise beyond the premises. In one or two instances this recommendation has been acted upon, with great additional comfort and contentment to the patients; and we would particularly note the Govan parochial authorities as having carried this recommendation into extensive effect, as well as in having given attentive consideration to all the suggestions made by the Commissioners for promoting the health and comfort of the patients. We willingly admit that in several other poorhouses an evident desire has been shown to meet the views of the Commissioners, although, from various causes, difficulties have occurred to prevent their being realized. We have, however, considered it our duty to intimate to the governor of the Rhins of Galloway Poorhouse at Stranraer, that we should not renew our license to that house. At every inspection, the Commissioners have been much dissatisfied with the manner in which the patients are treated; and as their strictures were not followed by any improvement in the management, no other course appeared open to us than to extinguish the establishment as a place of treatment for lunatics. An appeal has been made to us by the parochial authorities to reconsider this resolution, and we have agreed to suspend action until the house has been again visited.

The following Table shows the changes in the population of the whole of the lunatic wards of poorhouses during the year 1860:—

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
In Poor-  
houses.

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of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.

LICENSED WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recovers per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Abbey (Paisley), .....	32.5	42.5	19	22	7	10	1	1	10	6	36.842	45.454	30.759	14.117
2. Aberdeen, .....	17.5	18.0	3	2	...	1	2	2	2	1	.000	50.000	11.428	5.555
3. Barony (Glasgow), .....	61.5	73.0	36	35	24	22	7	5	14	4	66.666	62.856	22.764	5.479
4. Burgh (Paisley), .....	18.0	25.0	20	20	14	14	1	2	1	3	70.000	70.000	5.555	12.000
5. Cunningham Combination (Irvine), .....	11.0	14.0	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	2	.000	.000	18.181	14.285
6. Dunfermline, .....	9.0	14.0	4	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	.000	.000	11.111	7.142
7. Edinburgh, .....	22.0	71.0	8	9	*3	*11	...	...	3	4	37.500	122.222	13.636	5.633
8. Falkirk, .....	8.5	11.0	6	5	1	2	...	1	2	2	16.666	40.000	23.529	18.181
9. Glasgow, .....	56.0	89.0	41	44	21	19	12	15	12	12	51.219	43.181	21.425	13.483
10. Govan (Glasgow), .....	17.5	17.0	8	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	.000	.000	6.714	11.764
11. Greenock, .....	23.5	43.5	6	18	2	...	5	3	6	5	33.333	72.222	25.531	11.494
12. Inverness, .....	2.0	4.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.000	.000	.000	.000
13. South Leith, .....	6.5	9.5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	.000	.000	15.384	.000
14. Linlithgow, .....	13.5	14.0	8	5	...	1	2	...	1	...	.000	20.000	7.407	.000
15. Old Machar (Aberdeen), .....	8.5	9.0	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	.000	.000	.000	22.222
16. Rhins of Galloway (Stranraer), .....	...	4.5	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	.000	100.000	.000	.000
17. St. Cuthbert's (Edinburgh), .....	24.0	33.5	3	2	...	...	...	...	7	5	.000	.000	29.166	14.925
18. Stirling, .....	5.0	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.000	.000	.000	.000
TOTAL, .....	336.5	498.5	165	174	72	94	31	43	63	49	43.636	54.023	18.722	9.829

\* The patients admitted into the lunatic wards of the Edinburgh Poorhouse are, with scarcely an exception, incurable. Those which appear in this Table as "recovered" remain in pretty much the same condition mentally, as when considered pauper lunatics.



The following extracts from the entries of the Commissioners will illustrate the condition of the individual houses :—

*From Entry of 9th April.* . . . . 9 patients have been admitted, 5 males and 4 females ; 8 have been discharged—6 as recovered ; and 7 have died since the last statutory visit to the establishment. The gross number of inmates amounts, at present, to 31 males and 38 females ; of whom 31 are employed, 14 are deemed curable, and 6 are suffering under bodily disease. 8 individuals were found in bed—2 of these presented serious bed-sores ; but although they were clean and comfortable, and although gutta percha sheeting was used to protect the bedding and preserve cleanliness, the use of the water-bed, or water-cushions, is strongly recommended ; and not merely in such cases, but in all where from debility or age, or any other cause, individuals are confined to one posture. 7 persons are described as receiving medicine regularly, and 7 as allowed extras ; but whether these measures were adopted with reference to the physical condition, or the mental disease, or both, of those under treatment, could not be ascertained, and the subject is chiefly adverted to for the purpose of recording the conviction, that no amount of occupation, no attention to cleanliness and order, however great, &c., in themselves useful and praiseworthy, will suffice as a substitute for these therapeutic means recognised by experience. Although several individuals are, at present, seriously ill, the inmates have been remarkably healthy during the winter. No epidemic affections have appeared. The deaths, though more numerous than during previous years, are attributable to causes connected with the state of the nervous system ; and the ruddy and robust aspect of the majority of the patients, and especially of the males, speaks most satisfactorily for the diet and regimen, and general arrangements in operation. The males were visited while at dinner, and their deportment was perfectly quiet and orderly ; in fact, the Reporter feels called upon to state, that he has rarely witnessed such complete tranquillity and calmness as prevailed during the whole of his visit, which extended over several hours. This may be traced in part to the character of the malady in a number of the patients, but may likewise be fairly claimed as a result of discipline. All parts of the house were examined. The temperature, although very low in the open air where snow was falling, was genial. In one gallery the thermometer indicated 57°, in another 63°, and in one room—a seclusion room for males—was so high as to render respiration painful. (This apartment is said not to be used.) Except in a dormitory where three aged or ailing men were in bed, no offensive smell could be detected ; and the state of the floors, walls, furniture, bedding, body-clothing, &c., was most satisfactory, indicating scrupulous cleanliness, neatness, and judicious arrangement. Where so much is done to secure personal comfort, the substitution of basins for the large troughs used as lavatories is absolutely required, in order to render the ablution of the patients easy and effectual.

The greater number of the cases admitted since 26th October 1859 have belonged to the Abbey parish, and no applications have been refused. 8s. 6d. per week is charged as the board, exclusive of body-clothes, for paupers from distant parishes. At present 27 pay this rate.

The books and registers and Sheriff's orders were seen. The record of seclusion and restraint shows, that the former has been resorted to, in a room partially darkened, upon twenty-nine occasions, from twelve to twenty-four hours in three cases ; that the latter has been used once only ; and that the shower-bath has been prescribed, with a view either of calming excitement or rousing, fifteen times for a period of one minute, and to the extent of ten gallons, for nine persons. . . . It does not appear that any steps have been taken, or are in contemplation, to carry into effect the recommendation made by the Commissioners at former times. No faithfulness or efficiency of the officials and subordinates, can supply the deficiencies pointed out. They are radical defects, and require immediate attention. . . .

*From Entry of 1st December.* . . . . Since the visit of 9th April, 30 patients have been admitted, 14 have been discharged, and 10 have died.

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of Lunatics.

In Poor-  
houses.

Abbey  
Poorhouse.

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of Lunatics.

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Abbey  
Poorhouse.

The discharges include 7 of the patients who have been admitted since last visit, and of the whole 14, only 3 had been under treatment for more than six months. With one exception all were cases of recovery. The present inmates comprise 32 males and 43 females, of whom only 3 males and 2 females are considered curable. This fact, taken in conjunction with the short period of residence in the asylum of those discharged recovered, shows that there is a large fixed population of patients affected with chronic forms of insanity, who occupy almost the whole of the accommodation. As it is admitted that recovery cannot be expected in the great majority of these cases, it comes to be a question well worthy of attentive consideration, whether several of them could not be more satisfactorily placed in private houses in their parishes. In the interval since last visit, 10 patients have died. The mortality has thus been high, but an analysis of the cases shows, that in a considerable number the cause of death has been one little under the control of medicine. 2 deaths are ascribed to senile decay, 2 to organic affections of the brain, 2 to bronchitis, 1 to exhaustion from epilepsy, 1 to maniacal exhaustion, 1 to hepatitis, and 1 to exhaustion from disease of knee-joint. It is also worthy of note, that the average age at death was nearly 52 years. The asylum continues to merit its high reputation for cleanliness, but at the same time little has been done to relieve its monotonous bareness, which may be proper in a poorhouse, but is out of place in a building intended for the care and treatment of the insane. Indeed, there may be said to be a total want of all articles of furniture which are not absolutely necessary. And the Commissioner would particularly direct attention to the fact, that while there has been a mortality of 10 since last visit, mostly among patients well advanced in life, there is not a proper sick-room in the house, and no chairs or any kind of seats on which an infirm patient can repose with comfort. There is no choice, but to lie in bed, or sit on a hard bench. The only patient at present suffering from bodily ailment is affected with disease of the knee-joint. He sleeps in the so-called wet-ward, which contains no furniture but the beds and chamber-pots, and he is unprovided with water-cushions or any other contrivance to prevent bed-sores, which are threatening to take place. It appears to the Commissioner highly desirable, that a room with an open fire-place should be provided for the use of the sick, and that it should be comfortably furnished, with this special purpose in view. Additional furniture should likewise be introduced into the rooms of the quieter patients; such as chairs, wash-stands, stripes of carpeting by the beds, &c. The lavatories have already been commented on in former reports. They are very unsatisfactory. The troughs should be removed and replaced by basins, but wash-stands should be supplied to all the quieter patients, and the lavatories reserved for those only who cannot be allowed this indulgence. The erection of covered seats in the airing-courts, by showing that the parochial board is well disposed to listen to the recommendations of the Commissioner, leads the present Reporter to hope that the suggestions he has just made will meet with attentive consideration, and that something will speedily be done to relieve the bareness of the internal arrangements, which constitutes an unpleasant characteristic of the establishment. The clothing of the patients was found sufficient, clean, and in good condition, and their physical aspect denotes a full supply of good and nourishing food. Each bed is provided with two pairs of blankets and a coverlet, which will be sufficient for comfort and warmth if care be taken to regulate properly the supply of heated air. The means of occupation continue to be restricted to working on the land for the males; and to sewing for the females, with the addition of some household work. The patients, both on the male and female side, though confined to the house by the inclement state of the weather, were remarkably free from excitement, but were apathetic and listless from the want of occupation. One patient, a male, was in seclusion, dressed in strong canvas. The register shows that seclusion is tolerably freely resorted to, and that it is occasionally extended for eight or ten days at a time. . . .

Aberdeen  
Poorhouse.

*From Entry of 9th February.* . . . . The lunatic wards of this poorhouse were found to contain 18 males and 18 females, all of whom are regarded

as incurable. 3 were confined to bed, but all the others were seen and examined in the large day-rooms or halls, added on the suggestion of the Board of Lunacy. These rooms are spacious, well-lighted, and cheerful. There are a few pictures on the walls, arrangements for birds and animals in the windows, and several comfortable arm-chairs; and the impression conveyed was in keeping with the views of the Reporters, as to the internal arrangements of such establishments.

These apartments are entered from a passage, which runs the whole length of the house, and opens by an insufficient door into the airing-yards. The current of cold air in this part of the house was so great, and the temperature consequently so low, that we must urgently recommend the immediate provision of a second door, between that now existing, and the day-room on the one side and the dormitory on the other.

The airing-courts are provided, in both departments, with a wooden arcade, which it is hoped may be preserved for the use of the patients, and somewhat extended on the male side, and improved on both, by the removal of rubbish, &c., and by placing the soiled linen seen there in a more suitable drying place.

The condition of the privies in both airing-yards was regarded as filthy in the extreme, and as dangerous; and we therefore call for their immediate removal, or for such radical improvement as shall render them suitable and safe.

The dormitories generally, with the exception of that on the basement floor of the males, were well ventilated and orderly. In that place, a strong urinous smell was exhaled from at least one bed, and from bedding in the act of drying.

The bedding was sufficient and satisfactory in quantity in all parts, but in many beds (five) on the female side, it was very dirty and unseemly, and not in keeping with the general aspect of that part of the house. The clothing of all the patients was clean, adequate, and tidy, the males being provided with blouses, and in other respects improvements were noted; but as a means of greatly promoting personal cleanliness, we would recommend the substitution of basins for troughs in the lavatories, and a more ample supply of towels.

Dinner was served at the time of visit, and consisted of a good supply of bread, and a large bowl of excellent broth. 15 males dined together at one table, in the presence of the Reporters, and deported themselves in a most decorous and creditable manner. It was stated, that 10 of the whole number occasionally dined in the common hall, and conducted themselves with propriety.

The attendant on the males is assisted by an ordinary inmate, who sleeps in the lower dormitory; and it is worthy of consideration whether a similar arrangement should not be resorted to on the female side, as it seems called for by the interest of the patients, and as the duties of the female attendant appear great, since, amongst other things, she has the care of two epileptics and five patients of dirty habits.

As trivial matters, but indications of the good spirit in which the establishment is conducted, it may be mentioned that wooden foot-boards have been provided for all the beds, and that a fiddler visits one or other of the wards every day. In conclusion, we would remark, that there seems evidence of a disposition, both on the part of the officials and parochial authorities, to carry out liberal views of treatment.

*From Entry of 14th August 1860.* . . . All the patients were seen and examined, and appear to belong to the class for which the lunatic wards were licensed. Their physical health was good, none being confined to bed; and although two are registered as suffering from bodily ailments, the sanitary condition of the establishment must be considered satisfactory. The diet appears to be ample and appropriate, and the clothing and bedding were sufficient, clean, and in good order. In the most essential respects then, the treatment of the patients is satisfactory, but there is no doubt that their condition would be improved were more attention bestowed upon what might perhaps be considered as unnecessary amenities, did not experience show their effect in raising the mental tone of diseased minds. With this view the

Condition of Lunatics.

In Poor-houses.

Aberdeen Poorhouse.



Condition of Lunatics. Commissioner would suggest that the arrangements of the rooms should be made as domestic as possible; and he would recommend the supply of additional furniture, more especially to the females, such as chairs in the dormitories, pieces of carpet by the beds, small boxes or chests of drawers for their clothing, a screen to enclose the beds of the sick and dying, and wash-stands for the more quiet and tractable. He would further recommend that the walls of the rooms should be covered by a cheap but cheerful paper, varied in pattern in the different apartments, as calculated to remove the depressing effect of the present unbroken whitewash. He would also repeat the recommendation made in last Report as to the lavatories, the fixed troughs of which are very objectionable. He is given to understand that immediate steps are in contemplation for the conversion of the privies into water-closets, and therefore refrains from again commenting on them. The patients registered as employed are 12 men and 13 women, but the women appear for a day or two to have been without the means of occupation. For the men, teasing oakum constitutes the principal means of employment, and it is to be regretted that there is not a more fitting place for carrying it on than the day-room.

Some of the patients are taken occasionally beyond the premises, but it appears to the Commissioner that exercise of this nature might, with great benefit, be extended to more of them, and be more frequently undertaken.

Barnhill Poorhouse. *From Entry of 18th May 1860.*—Since the last statutory visit on 1st November, 43 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged, and 15 have died. Of those discharged 17 have recovered, 1 was sent to Ireland, 1 absconded, and 6 were removed as being paupers of other parishes. The causes of death were, in 7 cases, general paralysis; in 6, pulmonary disease; in 1, gangrene of leg; and in 1, refusal of food. The present numbers are 64 males and 73 females. All the patients were seen, and the premises carefully inspected. Two of the single rooms alluded to in last report are now in use, and two others will soon be provided. There will then be 4 single rooms on each side for the separation of noisy and restless patients—a provision which cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the general condition of the establishment. The sanitary state of the house is at present good, but the mortality during the winter has been considerable. The deaths, however, have been principally due to diseases over which medicine exercises comparatively little influence. But in connexion with this object attention may properly be directed to the fact, that the supply of blankets is below what is generally considered necessary for patients of weak and debilitated habits of body. Each bed has only two pairs of blankets and a coverlet. It might be affirmed that this quantity was sufficient when the wards are heated with warm air (which was not the case to-day), were it not for the fact that there are three pairs on the beds of all the paid attendants, who, moreover, are in robust health, and receive a fuller and more sustaining diet. The Commissioner examined two patients in the single rooms, and found their feet cold, and a want of a genial glow upon the surface generally. Attention is again strongly directed to the highly objectionable character of the beds for wet patients, who are placed to sleep on canvas stretchers, with the intervention only of a sheet, though the stretcher below is in contact with the open air of the dormitory. It is very evident that in these cases two pairs of blankets and a coverlet must be quite insufficient to insure comfortable warmth. For the better care of the sick and wet patients, the Commissioner would strongly recommend the appointment of a night attendant on both sides, whose sole duty should consist in attending on this class of cases. Experience shows that when this plan is adopted the use of canvas stretchers may be greatly restricted. Great saving of material is also gained, and the condition of the patients generally, is greatly improved by the diminished numbers of those of degraded habits. The bedding throughout the house was found clean and sweet, but in a few instances, especially on the female side, the sacking was out of repair. The whole of the wards were well ventilated and free from offensive odours; but this remark is not applicable to the water-closets and lavatories. Improvements, however, are at present in progress, which will tend to remove the sources of contamination.

The Commissioner notices with pleasure the more comfortable condition of the sick-rooms, and would suggest the addition of a few cushioned seats. He would likewise direct attention to the propriety of introducing additional furniture into the wards generally, and of adding objects calculated to interest the patients and relieve the bareness and monotony of the day-rooms. He would further point out that the airing-courts on both sides are in a very neglected and untidy condition.

The patients were generally well and comfortably clothed, but two boys were in kilts owing to their dirty habits, and one woman was in a strong canvas dress. A considerable portion of both males and females were employed. Of the former from 15 to 20 work in the grounds; 2 are employed as shoemakers; 2 as carpenters; 1 as a smith; and a large number unpick cotton. On the female side, sewing, household work, and unpicking cotton constitute the chief employments; but all the work in the kitchen, laundry, and washing-house, is done by the ordinary inmates.

There are four paid attendants on each side of the house, who are assisted by ordinary inmates. They generally sleep either in the dormitories with the patients, or in rooms near them; but some of the dormitories are still left without adequate supervision at night. On former occasions the Commissioners directed attention to this being the case in the extreme dormitories of the third floor; and the necessity for the caution then given was exemplified a few nights ago when two of the patients lowered themselves, by means of sheets tied together, into one of the yards.

The Commissioner saw dinner served. The food was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity, but the mode of serving it cannot be commended, and great improvement is needed in this respect. In other matters too, there is great room for departure from the present routine. It would be advisable, for instance, that the patients should be taken for walks beyond the premises, and that social meetings of both sexes at frequent and regular intervals should be instituted.

In compliance with instructions from the Board of Lunacy, special inquiry was made as to the cause of death of the patient returned as having died from refusing food. It appears that he was regularly fed by means of the stomach-pump, and there is no reason to think otherwise than that he met with all proper attention.

The registers were found kept with neatness and accuracy. That of restraint records 1 application of mufflers since last visit, and 7 instances of seclusion. The register of visitors has been instituted, and contains from 15 to 20 entries on each visiting day.

The Commissioner desires to add, that he found the patients tranquil, and, with one or two exceptions among the females, free from excitement. This favourable result is probably due to the operation of the single rooms already in use.

*From Entry of 20th December.*—The inmates of the lunatic wards amount this day to 57 males and 74 females, all of whom were seen and spoken to. In such inspections, the great pallidity of the surface, and the marked subjugation and passiveness of the community, are strongly contrasted with what are observed in public asylums. Both the physical and moral difference may be partly owing to the form of malady under which the classes compared respectively labour, but must likewise be partly referred to the lowered vitality resulting from the system of management pursued. Several deaths have occurred since last examination—3 of which were caused by general paralysis, 2 by phthisis, 1 by peritonitis, 1 by scrofula. 3 of the deceased had been admitted during the current year, and the average age of the whole was 35 years. The other numerical changes have consisted in 41 admissions and 40 discharges. Of the latter, 34 were regarded as recovered, 4 as relieved, and 2 as unimproved. 6 were transferred to other asylums. . . . All the books and registers were found correctly kept. That of seclusion records 14 occasions upon which it was resorted to, from 1½ hours to 2 days, and in the cases of 14 individuals. That for visitors contains 1035 entries. Admission to patients appears to have been refused only 5 times. Inspectors of poor have

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.Barnhill  
Poorhouse.

Condition of Lunatics. paid 3, medical attendants 8, visits. Case-books are still kept in a clear and creditable manner.

In Poor-houses.

Barnhill Poorhouse.

Of the persons at present under treatment, 13 are epileptic, 9 are of dirty habits, 1 a garbage eater, and 2 males and 3 females were found in bed from indisposition. The great majority of the population were altogether without occupation. The labours of those engaged in the grounds were suspended by a snow-storm; but, with the exception of the cleaning and arranging the wards, and the cotton picking so frequently adverted to, no resource exists by which the injurious inactivity of such a mode of life can be dissipated. For those disposed to read, a desk has been placed in the apartment containing the bagatelle board, on which a few books, and a copy of *Punch*, and of the *Illustrated London News*, were observed. 16 individuals occasionally avail themselves of this privilege, a number sufficient to justify a more liberal advance in the same direction. No such arrangement has been made for the females. It is understood that verandahs are about to be placed in both airing-courts; and that for the males has not only been considerably increased in size, but the mound at present occupying the centre is to be partially removed, and a bowling-green constructed.

An offensive smell was observed in the dirty or wet ward; in the lavatory and water-closet to which a urinal has been added on the male side; in No. 1 on the female side; and at several other points of a less marked character. The privy in the airing-yard for the males was dirty, and the seat covered with ice; and the water-closets generally were not so comfortable nor tidy as is practicable. In fact, considering that the highest class of attendants might be procured at the rate of wages allowed—£44 per annum to the principal male, and £20 per annum to the principal female officer; that there are 4 attendants and 3 assistants on each side; and that the supply of the latter class from the ranks of the ordinary paupers must be almost inexhaustible, the most perfect cleanliness, neatness, and order might be expected in all the internal arrangements.

All the inmates wear flannels, and the dress seemed sufficient; but, except in what are called the wet-wards, the bedding appeared hardly adequate. The thermometer ranged from 43° to 58° during the inspection; but at certain points, such as in and near to the female seclusion-room, the cold was intense, so intense, that the use of the room should be discontinued during the winter, especially as single rooms are now in existence, and found to be practically extremely advantageous. Open fires were burning in the infirmaries, which were warm and comfortable. A large proportion of the beds now in use are of coir-fibre, and are liked by the occupants.

Burgh Poorhouse, Paisley.

*From Entry of 9th April.*—The licensed wards contain at present 44 patients, of whom 19 are regarded as curable. Since last inspection, 18 individuals have been admitted under Sheriffs' orders, which were examined. One imbecile, W. M'C., has been placed in the ordinary wards. A large number of the paupers admitted belong to the Burgh parish; but where they do not, the charge for board is 9s., and where destructive tendencies exist, 9s. 6d. Of 15 discharges, 12 have been as recovered; 1 has been transferred to the Lunatic Wards Abbey Parish Poorhouse; 1 has been removed to a private residence, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy; and 1 has been placed with relatives, having ceased to be a pauper. Only 3 deaths have occurred—2 of them from diarrhoea. Only one person is at present confined to bed by serious illness. No epidemic affections have been observed, and the patients, though still blanched, are described as stout and healthy.

Two females were found in bed; 1 in consequence of a recent fit of epilepsy, the other, alluded to above as an invalid, sustained a fracture of the tibia or fibula, or both, by falling from the shutter of a bedroom, in which she was secluded, when the door was suddenly opened by the governor. She asserts that the injury was inflicted by being pushed over in the passage, but her statements cannot be entirely relied upon.

One patient only is reported as under medical treatment of any kind—a fact which is open to one of two interpretations; either that the cases now



under treatment are regarded as so chronic and intractable as to be beyond the influence of therapeutic measures, or that greater confidence is placed in the efficacy of other means of amelioration. Condition of Lunatics.

All parts of the wards and premises were inspected. Except in one room, at the time occupied by A. M'G., the atmosphere was free from all sensible impurities, and genial; in the apartment of A. B., epileptic, the temperature was oppressive. In Poor-houses.

The patients upon both sides were remarkably quiet and gentle. Many demands for liberation were made; but the only importunate petitioner was a female, craving newspapers. Their dress, especially that of the females, was decent and suitable; several of the males, however, were without shoes, or badly provided; and the coats of two or three, G. and A., for example, were dirty and neglected. Burgh Poorhouse, Paisley.

No changes in the structure or arrangement of the building have been made. The proposed water-closet for the females has not been erected, and the bowling-green is unfinished; but it is hoped and recommended that efforts be made to carry into effect, not only these improvements, and others formerly suggested, but every means calculated to compensate for, or lessen the evils arising from the position of the house.

The books and registers were found correct. That for seclusion and restraint showed that 8 persons had been confined to their rooms in partial darkness upon 12 occasions, and from periods varying from 1 to 4½ hours.

The governor states that 12 of the inmates have been allowed to attend concerts in town during the past winter; that, by the aid of amateurs and patients, vocal concerts occasionally take place in the house; that there is a reunion of all the patients for dancing every fortnight; and that several individuals are allowed to go beyond the walls upon parole.

All these arrangements are creditable to the officials, and must conduce to the happiness of those committed to their charge.

*From Entry of 30th November.*—Since the visit of 9th April, 24 patients have been admitted, of whom 8 are already discharged. The total discharges during the period are 23, of which 21 were cases of recovery, and 2 cases of relief. The deaths have been 2—one caused by epilepsy, and the other by effusion of water on the brain. The asylum contains at present 18 males and 25 females, and there is vacant accommodation for 3 men and 1 woman. Of the present inmates, 4 men and 6 women are considered curable, and 14 men and 19 women incurable. The large proportion of patients who have been discharged recovered, indicates a praiseworthy promptitude to receive cases before they pass into a chronic form; but it is evident that many of them have been due to excitement of a temporary character, probably brought on by an indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The period of treatment in 9 of the cases of recovery was under 3 months.

The Commissioner has pleasure in recording that he found all the patients well and warmly clothed, clean in person and tidy in dress. The bedding throughout the house was also clean, in good condition, and in sufficient quantity. As to the accommodation, the remarks formerly made on the deficient means of occupation and exercise remain equally applicable, but a gradual improvement has been taking place in internal arrangements. The sleeping-rooms for the females, especially those on the upper floor, are provided with carpeting and some small articles of furniture, which remove the bare monotony so often seen in similar establishments, and give them a home and comfortable look. A good deal more, however, might be done in the same direction. For instance, wash-stands might very properly be more copiously introduced, and a seat be placed alongside of each bed; or, what would be better, a piece of furniture that would be at the same time a seat, and contain accommodation for a few articles of clothing, such as might properly be left in the keeping of the patients. On the male side, much less has been done to give the wards a comfortable look than in the female department; and the Commissioner would be glad to see the bareness of the day-room broken by the introduction of a few chairs, and the sleeping-rooms of the quieter patients provided with seats or stools.

**Condition of Lunatics.** The sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory, only 1 patient being in bed from what appeared to be a slight febrile attack. Several patients complained of detention, but, with the exception of 1 female in seclusion, all were quiet and free from excitement.

**In Poor-houses.**

**Burgh Poorhouse, Paisley.**

The superintendent continues, by sending patients beyond the premises, to make up, to a certain extent, for the want of the means of exercise at home, but from the situation of the house in the middle of the town, this measure can be but sparingly used. Convalescent patients have been taken on one or two occasions to the theatre, with beneficial results. The daily register recorded that 7 males and 11 females are employed, and that 16 males and 19 females attended worship on Sunday last. The registers were examined and found carefully and correctly kept. That of restraint and seclusion contains 24 entries of seclusion since last visit, the longest period being for 4 days. Excitement and epilepsy are the causes generally assigned for its use. About 16 of the patients are paupers of other parishes.

**Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, Irvine.**

*From Entry of 28th March.*—At the statutory visit this day, these wards were found to contain 12 males and 13 females, all of whom were seen. The changes in the community have consisted in 3 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths. The removals, J. M'G. and S. M'C., referred to in last report, were both adopted in consequence of the mental condition of the individuals demanding provisions which the establishment does not afford.

As J. H. died about a week since, all the individuals as to whose suitability for such a house there existed any doubt, have now been removed; and the calmness and tranquillity observed, and the absence of all entries of seclusion and restraint in the register, would appear to show that the present inmates belong to the class for which such accommodation and arrangement as here exist were intended.

All the recommendations of the Commissioners have been most fully and faithfully carried into execution, except that as to the extension of the liberty and exercise of the inmates, and this has only been delayed by the inclement state of the weather. Open fires now exist; matting and carpeting have been abundantly supplied in the dormitories and elsewhere; easy-chairs have been provided; pictures are hung on the walls; and the whole establishment presented an aspect of cleanliness, comfort, and cheerfulness, most creditable to the authorities and officials, and unquestionably conducive to the happiness of the patients.

The clothing of the patients was scrupulously clean and tidy; the bedding sufficient; and the temperature is said to have been sufficiently maintained during the whole winter. No lunatic is under medical treatment for bodily ailment, and their hale and florid aspect indicates robust health. There is only one exception to this, J. W., recently admitted. When last seen by the Reporter he was in a state of wretchedness and degradation, so that his seclusion is a matter for gratulation, as calculated to improve his condition and prolong his life.

Among the patients are 2 congenital idiots, who, it appears, have been subjected to some scholastic training since their admission, and with results exceeding the expectations of the medical officer by whom the experiment was made. Their capacity, in this respect, points to instruction in some manual or mechanical handicraft as practicable and expedient.

The books, registers, and Sheriffs' orders were all seen and found correct.

The Reporter would here express his great satisfaction with the arrangements, and with the mode of management pursued in this house, and would attribute the success obtained, in equal measure, to the liberal and humane spirit manifested by the parochial boards, and by the officials in immediate charge of this department.

*From Entry of 5th December.*—The changes in the population of the lunatic wards since the visit of 28th March, consist of 4 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths. Both of the patients discharged ceased to be paupers, and were removed by friends. The cause of death in both cases was hydrothorax, the age at death being 16 and 53 years. The present numbers are 11 males and

14 females. The house was found in a very satisfactory condition, being clean, well-ventilated, and exhibiting an aspect of considerable comfort. There is, however, still room for further improvement, and this would be attained by the introduction of a few chairs, and of some small boxes or drawers, in which the patients might keep such articles as might be properly left in their own care. The bedding was scrupulously clean. Each bed is provided with 2 pairs of blankets, which are said to be sufficient. However, the fact that there are 4 pairs on the beds of the attendants makes this doubtful, and the Commissioner is inclined to think that an additional pair would tend to promote the health and comfort of the patients.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.Cunning-  
ham Com-  
bination  
Poorhouse.

The clothing of both males and females was sufficient in quantity, and was clean and in good condition; all were clean in person and tidy in dress. No patient was suffering from bodily ailments, and the physical condition of the inmates generally indicates that they are supplied with a sufficient quantity of nourishing food.

Great quiet prevailed on both sides of the house; and this fact tends to show that all the patients belong to that class for which the house is licensed. Only 1 entry of seclusion appears in the register since last visit. The period of its application was limited to 6 hours; and it seems to have been had recourse to as a means of discipline, the patient having been guilty of striking another. Nearly one-half of the patients is registered as employed, but from the visit having been made on the Fast-day none was found at work.

On Sundays about 22 attend chapel.

*From Entry of 3d April.* . . . No death has occurred since last report, and although 4 of the inmates were found in bed, this does not appear the consequence of illness, but of that inactivity and indolence, so characteristic of the class to which they belong, and which it should be the first duty of the guardians to counteract by every means in their power. The patients were all seen and carefully examined. Great quiet prevailed; the materials of their dress were satisfactory; but the bed-linen was certainly not so clean; nor were the rooms, the furniture, &c., so neat and tidy as upon former occasions, and as is now observed in similar establishments.

Dunfer-  
line Poor-  
house.

The Commissioner would recommend a more rigid separation of the inmates, both sane and insane, than what appears to exist; and that the female patients should attend, in the first place, to the due cleansing and arrangement of the wards in which they reside, before they afford assistance in the service of the house generally. No change has been made in the wards, &c.; but as the newly-appointed governor appears to entertain sound views as to the deficiencies which exist, the Reporter entertains a hope that progress may be made, and that the recommendations formerly made by the Commissioners may ultimately be carried out. The only airing-yard which exists is gloomy and uninviting, even since its enlargement, and might be greatly improved by relaying the sward, by the formation and preservation of proper walks, and by planting a few shrubs. The seats under the covered way are very rude and incommodious, and should be attended to.

*From Entry of 24th August.* . . . . The patients are at present 24 in number, comprising 10 men and 14 women. One of the rooms occupied by the males and females respectively, is now set aside as a day-room. This arrangement has its advantages, but the sleeping-rooms of the females are in consequence overcrowded—8 patients occupying the one dormitory, and 6 the other. The attendant sleeps in the day-room, so that it does not entirely subserve this purpose. In the male department, where there are fewer patients, the day-room is used exclusively as such.

The clothing of the patients was sufficient; but there was a pervading want of tidiness, and in several instances it was dirty, and not in good condition. The bedding was, on the whole, clean, but the straw sacks were frequently in need of repair. The Commissioner saw dinner served. It consisted of broth, with a small quantity of meat, and an allowance of bread. Complaint was made by T. B. that the diet is insufficient, and his appearance is certainly



Condition of Lunatics. not that of a person who is well fed. At the same time, his pallid look may be due to other causes than deficient nourishment; and the other patients appeared to be content. There is, however, great room for improvement in the manner of serving the food; and it is recommended that the patients be furnished with table-cloths and crockery, as is the case in other well-conducted poorhouses.

In Poor-houses.

Dunfermline Poor-house.

The airing-courts remain in the same unsatisfactory state, and should either be enlarged, or, at all events, opened up by the removal of the wall, and the substitution of an open fence. The patients, too, should be taken for regular walks into the country, and other means adopted to break the weary monotony of their existence. In short, there is a lack of energy pervading this department of the establishment, and an urgent necessity for general improvement. . . .

Edinburgh Poorhouse.

*From Entry of 30th March.* . . . . All the patients were seen and carefully examined. 6 men and 10 women are registered as suffering from bodily ailments, but the general sanitary condition of the inmates was satisfactory, and their physical appearance indicated that their diet was sufficient and appropriate. The clothing and bedding were in all cases ample and in good condition.

The wards were clean, comfortably warmed, and presented many indications that the tastes and habits of the patients are individually consulted. Great tranquillity prevailed both on the male and female side, and no patient was found in seclusion. The register contains one entry of this kind, since the beginning of the year, of eight days' duration in a separate cell. . . .

No structural alterations have been made since last visit, and the accommodation remains in several respects inappropriate; but when the condition of the establishment is estimated with due regard to the means at command, an expression of approval cannot be withheld.

The registers are carefully and correctly kept, and the orders were found correct.

*From Entry of 5th September.* . . . . The Reporter can speak favourably, as upon former occasions, of the general cleanliness and comfort observed, and, notwithstanding the narrow space for exercise, the absence of all means of distraction (for the occupations are not of a character to enliven or cheer), and the pent-up energies of many individuals, of the great quietude and contentment which prevailed. The only exceptions to perfect tranquillity were the loquacity of J. H., and the restlessness of I. Y., and the very numerous appeals, less for freedom than for free access to friends and relatives, especially during seasons of sickness, which, so far as may be consistent with medical treatment, should be attended to.

There were, however, several defects and indications of neglect noticed, which are, doubtless, attributable to the want of training and knowledge in the class of guardians employed—many of whom are still under Sheriff's orders as of unsound mind, and all of whom have laboured under some form of mental disease,—but the removal of which would contribute to the order and comfort of the wards, and is compatible with existing arrangements.

In the examination of the beds and bedding, clothes, bundles, pieces of work, were found in the great majority. These should be deposited in a store, or some place set apart for the purpose. Large collections of bread were detected in the same place, which should either be consumed during the meal, or returned as not required. It appears, that although the inmates of each ward dine together at a common table, they are not provided with knives or forks. The denial of this indulgence cannot proceed from apprehension of the suicidal tendencies of the patients, as a number of ordinary knives, &c., were noticed in Nos. 7 and 8, which were accessible to all around.

Wooden tubs are still used in wards Nos. 10 and 11, in place of ordinary chamber vases. Gutta percha utensils should immediately be substituted for these. Soap, dirty clothes, and useless or unseemly articles, disposed of on the window-sills or frames, especially in Nos. 7 and 8, the offensive state of the corner of the airing-yard for females, at the entrance to the staircase in

the main building, the dirty and neglected appearance of the court leading to the lavatory and privy for the males, which, at the time of the visit, contained ashes, vegetable refuse, &c., contrasted strongly with the lofty apartments and general accommodation, and, considering the almost inexhaustible supply of attendants, such as they are, that may be secured, were not creditable.

The diet is reported to be equal to "C" of the Board of Supervision, and to consist of four ounces of meal made into porridge, twice-a-day; and nine ounces of bread, twenty-four ounces of broth, made from heads and houghs, per day. No animal food, except that served up in the broth is given, unless when ordered by the medical officer. About thirty patients are at present on extra diet.

*From Entry of 17th February.* . . . These wards contained 6 males and 11 females, all of whom were seen. 2 were found in bed, and 5 were reported as suffering under bodily ailments. Since last statutory visit 5 individuals have been admitted, 2 discharged as recovered, and 2 have died. The rate of mortality, and the number at present reported as unwell, would appear to show that the sanitary state of the establishment is not wholly satisfactory.

The wards appear less crowded than on former occasions, but this is perhaps attributable to the fact, that the population is seven under the number for which the house is licensed. It is very doubtful whether such patients as K., H., and B., should be received into such an establishment.

All parts of the house were carefully inspected, and, with the exception of one room in which a female was confined to bed, and where a strongly urinous smell was perceived, it may be pronounced to be clean and well kept.

The body clothes of the patients, especially the women, were satisfactory, but additional blankets should be given in all cases where at present only one and a-half pair are supplied. Both from personal observation, and from the report of the governor, we are disposed to express a favourable opinion of both of the attendants, to whom the management of the wards is at present intrusted.

The registers were produced and inspected—that for restraint, seclusion, and the application of the shower-bath, was found to contain 125 instances of resort to the last. While the Reporters would guard themselves against the supposition of making any comment on the medical treatment of the patients, finding this record in a register of restraint and seclusion, they would express their opinion against the extended use of this mode of repression. They would further remark, that there is evidence of much care in the medical treatment and management of the patients, and also of the success which attends those exertions.

*From Entry of 6th October.* . . . 6 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths have occurred since last statutory visit. 4 persons are reported as labouring under bodily ailment, and the general aspect of those regarded as healthy was that of anæmia or lowness of tone. It appears that, with a view to counteract the effects of the very contracted yards, the patients are taken beyond the walls by their respective attendants; the supervision of the wards being at the time committed to an ordinary inmate. 2 individuals were found in bed, and 2 in their bedrooms. The latter arrangement was, however, granted as an indulgence, and not inflicted as a punishment. The clothes of the patients were sufficient and well cared for, and the bedding generally clean and sufficient; additional blankets have been given, and the wards are scrupulously clean, well-ventilated, and orderly. The beds are of straw, and might require more frequent filling or arrangement; but wool or hair would be found as economical, as well as more comfortable and more manageable substitutes. The general impressions conveyed were favourable as to the mode in which the present attendants discharge their duties, and no complaints were made of harshness or neglect.

*From Entry of 28th April.* . . . Since the visit of 24th September 1859, 45 patients have been admitted, 38 have been discharged, and 17 have died. Of those discharged, 19 had recovered, 11 were removed home not

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
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In Poor-  
houses.

Edinburgh  
City Poor-  
house.

Falkirk  
Poorhouse.

Glasgow  
City Poor-  
house.



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Poor-  
houses.

Glasgow  
City Poor-  
house.

recovered, and 8 were transferred to other asylums or the lunatic wards of poorhouses. The deaths have been numerous, and are probably to some extent due to the severity of the winter; but the causes of death, as entered in the register, are chiefly diseases over which medicine exercises comparatively little influence. Thus, in 3 cases death is ascribed to epilepsy, in 4 to general paralysis, in 4 to organic disease of the brain or membranes, in 5 to pulmonary affections, and in 1 to exhaustion from mania.

The present numbers comprise 49 males and 84 females. Of these 9 males and 14 females are considered curable, 6 are registered as suffering from bodily ailments, and 1 man and 4 women were found in bed. Of those in bed, the male patient was in an advanced stage of general paralysis; and of the women, 1 was affected with dropsy, 1 with consumption, 1 with a febrile affection, and 1 with general debility. The others were found comfortably and sufficiently clothed, and their physical appearance bore evidence that their diet is appropriate and sufficient. On both the male and female side great tranquillity prevailed, and no patient was found in seclusion. Among the females is a girl, M. L., whom the Commissioner considers would be more appropriately placed under suitable care in the country; and among the males is still the idiot boy, W. M'G., whom Dr. Browne recommended should be placed under treatment in an establishment for imbeciles. The present Reporter repeats this recommendation. If not adopted, the boy should at all events be removed to the country and boarded with some respectable female.

In several parts, the premises stand in need of cleaning and repair, but the Commissioner understands that the attention of the Visiting Committee has already been directed to this matter. The bedding was generally found in good condition, but the Commissioner would strongly recommend some modification in the beds for wet patients in the incurable female department. Canvas stretchers, even when covered by a blanket, are apt to be very cold when placed on bed frames, which allow a free passage to the air under them. The number of wet patients on the female side is very great, no less than 14; and it would therefore be very important to introduce night attendance here, as has already been done on the male side, with great advantage not only to the patients, but even to the rate-payers in the saving of the tear and wear of bedding. By a re-arrangement of the patients, it appears to the Commissioner that any seeming difficulty to its introduction might be overcome.

Nothing has been done since the previous visits to add to the comfort of the patients, by introducing additional benches with backs, and supplying furniture suitable for weak and infirm patients. In many of the beds on the female side, the Commissioner noticed that the patients placed articles of clothing under their mattresses; he would suggest that they should be supplied with proper boxes for such articles as are left in their possession. It appears from the registers, that 21 men and 36 women attend chapel on Sundays, and that 31 men and 44 women are employed. Of the males, 13 are registered as employed out of doors, 8 in the wards, and 10 at trades. Of the women, 3 are employed in the washing-house, 16 in the wards, and 25 at sewing and knitting. The number of men employed at trades appears very large, but on examination it was found that only 3 are in the shoemaker's and tailor's workshops, and that the remaining 7 are employed in teasing cotton, or some such occupation.

*From Entry of 22d December.* . . . . A statutory visit was paid this day. It may be well to sum up here such of the recommendations, contained in last Report, as have been complied with, and such as still require to be pressed upon the attention of the parochial board.

I.—W. M'G. has been removed, but M. L. is still the companion of the most agitated and intractable of the females. She appears to have added words to her vocabulary, but has not otherwise improved, nor could be expected to do so. All measures have been suspended in her case, in consequence of her "propensity to bite;" but as the most powerful impression produced by training on the weak-minded is by a change in the disposition, the Reporter would again urge the consideration of the case.

II.—A modification has been introduced on the bedding, in the incurable female department, by placing beds of straw above the stretchers, formerly



used alone. In as far as the measure secures greater warmth, it is an improvement; in as far as straw has been selected instead of thin woollen mattresses, it is a retrograde step. Condition of Lunatics.

III.—Night-watching has not been adopted with the females; and, apart from general experience, the emphatic commendation bestowed upon it by the officers on the male side of the house, where it has been in operation for two years, should enforce its immediate adoption. In Poor-houses.

IV.—In examining the beds and bedding, which were scrupulously clean and well arranged, the collections of clothing, &c., formerly adverted to, were not observed, but boxes for containing these have not been supplied. Glasgow City Poor-house.

In addition to these suggestions, the Reporter recommends that there should be erected, without any delay, a porch and a more closely-fitting door at the extremities of the galleries A and D upon the female side, which are occupied by patients of degraded habits. The cold was extreme at these points; and although the door was closed, and the galleries are said to be heated by an under-ground flue, a thermometer placed in H fell from 60° to under 40° in half-an-hour. This great defect was already pointed out on the 15th February 1858.

In connexion with this subject, it is very doubtful whether two pairs of blankets and one cover be sufficient for the beds in the large dormitories, even where fires are lighted during the night, when the low vitality, the exhausted constitution, the inactive habits, and depressed state of the nervous system of the occupants are taken into consideration.

A disagreeable smell was observed in one of the large dormitories, and in the water-closet at their extremity on the female side; but, on the whole, the house was clean, well-ventilated, and orderly. Great quietude prevailed throughout, only one female being excited; and in what may be designated the industrial ward, on the female side, a patient addressed the Reporter on the part of her companions, for the purpose of expressing their gratitude to the medical officer and superintendent, who accompanied him, for the treatment which they received. This statement was formally seconded by another patient.

In the summer of 1860, two patients were received into Glasgow poorhouse from the Central Police Office, suffering from injuries calculated to hasten death. The first, D. Y., was admitted on 9th July, when “his body presented numerous marks of bruises, and two “ribs were found fractured, the fifth on the one side and the eleventh “on the other.” The report accompanying the notice of his admission, dated 17th July, states, that there was then great febrile disturbance, and that he was seriously ill. He died on the 29th of the same month; the cause of his death being certified as “exhaustion from acute mania, and shock to system from fractured ribs.” The second, H. D., was admitted on 23d August. He was then incoherent, much excited without being violent, emaciated, and in feeble health. “Over the ribs of left side were considerable abrasions, with fracture of two ribs.” He died on the 27th of the same month from “supervention of acute peritonitis upon a previously exhausted condition of body.”

An investigation by the Procurator-Fiscal failed to discover in what way or at whose hand these injuries were received, although it was stated that there was every reason to believe, from the outrageous conduct of H. D., that in his case they were inflicted by his coming frequently and violently against a wooden guardbed in his cell. Crown counsel, accordingly, deemed it proper to instruct a communication to be made to the Glasgow Police Committee, calling their attention to these deaths, and suggesting improved accommo-

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.

dation for the temporary detention of persons found to be insane, with the view of preventing them, when violent, from inflicting injury on themselves. This recommendation has now been carried into effect, and we trust we shall in future be spared the painful duty of recording similar cases.

Govan  
Poorhouse.

*From Entry of 10th May.* . . . . All the patients were seen and examined, and appear to belong to the category for which the wards are licensed. Great order and tranquillity prevailed both in the male and female department; but the Commissioner was more particularly pleased with the orderly behaviour and clean and tidy appearance of the men. The condition of the women was likewise satisfactory, though in a less degree—a result probably attributable to the inferior capacity of the female attendant.

The sanitary condition of the patients is good, only 1 at present suffering from slight bodily ailment; but the 2 deaths during the winter are reported as having been caused by pneumonia. In connexion with this statement, the Commissioner would draw attention to the fact, that each bed during the whole season was supplied with only two pairs of blankets, a quantity which the experience of asylums has shown to be too little for patients debilitated by mental disease. It is at the same time worthy of note, that even in the present comparatively mild state of the weather, there are four pairs of blankets on the male attendant's bed, and three on that of the female attendant. The bedding in every case was found in good condition and very clean.

The appearance of the patients indicate that they receive an appropriate diet. The Commissioner saw supper served in a very neat and creditable fashion; a table-cloth being spread, and each patient being supplied with a basin and cup of crockery ware. This spirit should be further carried out by substituting chamber-pots for the pail at present in use in the male dormitory, and by gradually introducing additional furniture, so as to give the wards more of a home-like look. This remark is more particularly applicable to the female department.

The male airing-court is extremely neat, with flower borders; and a fish-pond or basin is at present being erected. Rabbits, pigeons, and a peacock have likewise been supplied for the amusement of the patients.

The men take frequent walks in the country, accompanied by the attendant, and it might be well to extend a similar privilege to the women. The patients of both sexes, with two or three exceptions, attend the religious services on Sunday, and prayers are read daily in their wards. A large proportion are employed in various ways, and generally once a week they assemble in the female department for a dance.

In regard to the application made to the Board for an extension of the numbers included in the license, the Commissioner is of opinion that the reception of 24 of each sex may be sanctioned. At present, the sleeping accommodation consists of only one large room for males and females respectively. With every extension of numbers, the risk of inappropriate cases being received becomes greater; and partly on this account, and partly with the view of affording separate accommodation for the sick and infirm, the Commissioner would suggest the addition of a small dormitory. Some such arrangement would become all the more necessary should the proposal of removing the screen subdividing the day-room be carried into effect. In many respects the removal of this screen would be an improvement, and the principal reason for its retention—the additional means of classification which it affords—would then become of less consequence.

*From Entry of 15th December.* . . . . All the inmates were seen, except T. L. and T. S. S., who were absent with the consent of the governor, and were clean in person, well-clothed, and calm and orderly. The great neatness and smartness in dress observed, was partly owing to this being the day upon which a change of clothing takes place; but the general and praiseworthy cleanliness of the wards, and the state of the Sunday suit allowed to each inmate, afford a guarantee that constant attention is directed to this matter.

This report must be chiefly directed to the enumeration of the completion, or gradual execution, of former recommendations of the Commissioners.



A distinct ward, containing three beds, opening from the general dormitory on the male side, which it is proposed should be used as an infirmary, is now ready for the reception of patients ; that on the female side is far advanced, but not yet finished.

The division in the day-room has been removed, and the apartment, when visited, presented the appearance of a large, cheerful, well-lighted hall, the walls of which were ornamented by pictures ; which contained ample ward-ropes, a clock, musical instruments, benches with backs, and in the centre a table, spread with a cloth for the evening meal, upon which rested vases for gold fish, &c. At dinner, knives and forks of the ordinary form and material are allowed to every inmate. A fish-pond and fountain have been placed in the centre of the airing-yard for males, while that of the females has been neatly laid out. All the patients of both sexes now take exercise beyond the walls—the females being accompanied by two nurses and a male attendant, whose interference has never, however, been required.

All attend worship, and to one, who is a member of the Church of Rome, the priest, who visits the poorhouse once a week, has access, should he desire to use the privilege.

The Reporter has been very favourably impressed, both by the condition of the inmates and by the disposition of the parochial board, not merely to adopt the suggestions made to them, but to originate what they conceive might be conducive to the benefit of the paupers.

*From Entry of 10th April.* . . . . The inmates of these wards consist at present of 22 males and 43 females, of whom 9 are regarded as curable, 17 are employed, and 3 are labouring under bodily disease. Since last statutory visit, 15 individuals have been admitted, for whose detention Sheriffs' orders were produced ; 19 have been discharged, 15 as recovered, 3 as having ceased to be paupers, and 1 by order of the Sheriff ; and 5 have died. 5 persons were found in bed ; 3 apparently in consequence of indisposition or infirmity, the others from excitement. One individual recently received has the legs contracted ; and is stated to have been confined in a closet for 18 years by the friends who maintained her. Another, J. N., occupied a bed in the ward in the dormitory for dirty patients, and appeared to be insufficiently supplied with bedding, to be in some respects neglected, and less comfortable than his degraded tendencies and exhausted condition appeared to demand. For all such cases, the use of water-beds, water-cushions, bed-chairs, &c., and all those contrivances devised to relieve suffering and to aid in the restoration of health, and employed in ordinary hospitals, are recommended.

All the patients were seen and examined. 13 females were unprovided with caps—a circumstance to be referred to the practice of the establishment rather than neglect. The dress of both sexes was in other respects clean, neat, and satisfactory ; and with the exception that several very filthy pillowslips were observed in the dormitory for patients of degraded habits on the male side, and that the beds were not so neatly arranged in this division of the house, the cleanliness and order are worthy of unqualified praise. The absence of every article of furniture except what is absolutely required, of every amenity, and the general bareness of the interior, suggests the idea of a place of detention rather than that of a home and an hospital.

*From Entry of 4th December.* . . . . Since the visit to the lunatic wards on 10th April, 17 patients have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, and 8 have died. Of the 17 admitted, 5 have been already discharged ; 2 as recovered, and 3 as still insane. Of the total discharges, 7 were cases of recovery, 3 cases of relief, and 2 were incurable. Of the deaths, 3 are ascribed to phthisis, 2 to general paralysis, 1 to heart disease, 1 to scrofulous disease of mesenteric glands, and 1 to effusion of pus on the brain. The average age at death was 39 years. The present inmates consist of 20 males and 43 females ; of whom only 1 male and 5 females are considered curable. There is thus a very large proportion of chronic cases, several of which it is probable might with great propriety be placed in private houses, if the statutory necessity for a license were abolished.

As on former occasions, the house was found clean, well-ventilated, and free

Condition  
of Lunatics.  
—  
In Poor-  
houses.  
—  
Govan  
Poorhouse.

Greenock  
Poorhouse.



Condition of Lunatics. from all offensive odours. Some of the patients, however, complained of cold, especially during the night; and the Commissioner accordingly recommends that the temperature, both through the day and night, should be regulated by the thermometer.

—  
In Poor-houses.

—  
Greenock Poorhouse.

The bedding was all dry and clean, and generally in good condition; and the beds of the wet patients are now provided with straw mattresses, which must add greatly to their comfort. Two pairs of blankets and a coverlet are supplied to each bed, and this amount of covering will probably be sufficient for comfort and health if due care be taken in the supply of heated air. The extremities of several of the patients felt cold to the touch; but this very frequently happens when they have not the opportunity of warming themselves at open fires.

The Commissioner notices with much pleasure the introduction of moveable benches with backs, and other indications of a wish to add to the comforts of the patients. In this respect, however, a great deal remains to be done, and reference is made to previous reports for the views of the Commissioners on this head.

Four female patients and 1 male were found in bed, but only 1 of each sex is registered as suffering from bodily ailment. In the rooms of two of the female patients who were in bed, the shutters are permanently fixed, and leave an aperture of only a few inches at the top to admit light and air. This arrangement, which appears to have been adopted to prevent the patients reaching the cords which support the sashes, darkens the rooms, and interferes with their proper ventilation. It should at once be abandoned.

It has been already stated that 8 deaths have taken place since last visit. Notwithstanding the amount of suffering and sickness which this mortality indicates, there is no room fitted up as a sick-room, and the Commissioner notes this as one of the most serious wants in the asylum. One should immediately be provided, supplied with proper furniture, and an open fire-place. In person and dress the patients were clean and orderly, and the clothing was sufficient in quantity. But while these satisfactory indications existed as to the amount of care and attention bestowed on them, the Commissioner . . . has reason to think that the female attendant makes habitual use of restraint without the knowledge or sanction of the medical officer, and he accordingly recommends that no instrument of restraint be left in her keeping.

The physical condition of the patients was such as to indicate that they receive an adequate supply of nourishing food.

The means of occupation, exercise, and recreation continue exceedingly deficient. Indeed, only 8 males and 13 females are registered as employed, leaving 12 males and 30 females unemployed.

Inverness  
Poorhouse.

*From Entry of 3d February.* . . . This establishment, licensed by the Board of Lunacy under class II. for the reception of 7 male and 7 female lunatics, on the 20th of April 1859, was visited this day for the first time, and found to contain 2 males and 4 females whose names had been returned. There were also seen three individuals classed as ordinary paupers. Two of these were seen on a previous occasion, when the house was examined previously to its being licensed. The third, A. B., in a state of idiocy of nearly the lowest type, has not been intimated to the Board, although we conceive her case obviously calls for this, and for more special management than can be obtained in such an establishment as this.

This house was recognised by the Board of Lunacy for the purpose of meeting a pressing want in the district, by legalizing the detention of the individuals seen, and of others of the same class; but we conceive it our duty to record our opinion, not only of its general unsuitableness for the object in view, but further, that it is not kept in that state of order, comfort, and cleanliness which are called for, and which circumstances admit of. We would particularly allude to the filthy state of the yard, the absence of neatness and cleanliness generally throughout the house, the dress of the lunatics (especially in the case of D. Y.), and the state of the water-closet.

We would further point to the impropriety of D. M'P. occupying a bed with another inmate. . . .

*From Entry of 11th August.*—The house contains at present 6 inmates, who are recognised as insane or fatuous, namely, 2 males and 4 females. With the exception of J. S., they are all idiots or imbeciles. Their treatment nowise differs from that of the ordinary paupers; they occupy the same rooms, receive the same diet, the same attendance, and are generally allowed the same liberty. J. S., however, is said never to wish to go beyond the premises, and it is obvious it would not be prudent to allow her to do so. All the patients were seen with the exception of J. R., who was absent on an annual visit to her friends at Nairn. Their condition, as regards cleanliness of clothing and person, is susceptible of considerable improvement, and the Commissioner recommends that they should all be supplied with shoes and stockings. The premises are recognised as inappropriate for a poorhouse, and a new building is at present in process of erection. The Commissioner, therefore, refrains from commenting on their deficiencies, which prevent due separation of the sexes, bring together adults and children, males and females, in the airing-yard, and necessitate the use of the same apartments for sleeping and eating rooms. He is, however, of opinion with Drs. Browne and Mitchell, that the airing-court and the house generally might easily be more tidily kept.

In conclusion, the Commissioner must express his opinion that the sanction of the Board of Lunacy to the detention of patients in this house can be justified only by the desire to avoid adding to the difficulties under which the district labours from the want of appropriate accommodation, and by the hope that such accommodation will soon be supplied.

*From Entry of 4th May.* . . . . The apartments were, upon the whole, especially upon the female side, as clean and comfortable as can be expected. There is room for greater neatness and order in the public parlour and dormitories for males. The house was free from offensive smells. The dress of the patients was ample and good, and their aspect indicated health and contentment. Perfect quietude prevailed. Several of the women were engaged in knitting; two were brought from the laundry, where they had been actively employed; and one man was likewise absent from his ward, in consequence of occupation elsewhere. No change by admission or discharge has occurred in the community since last statutory visit. There has been one death.

The Reporter would recommend the immediate substitution of gutta-percha chamber vases for wooden pails, which he had no conception were still in use.

*From Entry of 11th July.*—The number of patients remain the same as at last visit, there having been no admissions, discharges, or deaths, in the interval. All were seen, and apparently continue to be proper cases for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse. The female patients are, however, mentally much superior to the males, and much more capable of appreciating and deriving benefit from recreation. The Commissioner accordingly recommends that they should be taken out more frequently for country walks; and he would extend the same recommendation to the men, although the indulgence to them will be less felt. The rooms on the female side were clean and very tidily kept; but there is a great want of accommodation for the patients' clothes, some of which are therefore stowed away under the mattresses of the beds. It would greatly facilitate proper discipline were the attendants provided with additional drawers or wardrobes. There continues to be a want of tidiness on the male side; but the Commissioner was glad to observe that gutta-percha chamber utensils have now been supplied.

The clothing of the females was in good order, clean, and neat, and that of the males tolerable. All the patients are of cleanly habits, and the bedding was found clean and in good condition. The physical condition of both sexes indicates that the diet is sufficient and appropriate.

*From Entry of 8th June.* . . . . The wards are at present licensed for 15 patients of each sex, and application has been made to the Lunacy Board to increase the number to 20 in each department.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.Inverness  
Poorhouse.South  
Leith Poor-  
house.Linthgow  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Poor-  
houses.

Linlithgow  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

The Commissioner specially inspected the accommodation with this view, and is of opinion that there is sufficient sleeping-room for the desired increase ; but the day-rooms, he considers, would be crowded. With an increase of numbers, it would likewise become desirable to provide a separate dormitory for the sick and infirm, and for those whose comfort would be better provided for in a small room than in the main ward. Upon the whole, considering that 11 of the patients are boarders from parishes not belonging to the combination, the Commissioner is of opinion that it would not be advisable to license the wards for more than 16 of each sex, at least until additional accommodation is required for the wants of the parishes of the combination.

The Commissioner has pleasure in recording that he found the wards clean and well-ventilated, and the beds and bedding in excellent condition. The patients were all well-clothed, and clean in person and dress, and their physical condition gave abundant evidence that their diet is sufficient and appropriate. Their sanitary condition was likewise favourable ; only one patient being in bed, in consequence of a recent epileptic attack. The two deaths which occurred since last visit are registered as being caused by exhaustion and disease of brain.

All the patients may be considered as proper cases for the lunatic wards of a poorhouse, with the exception perhaps of J. M. and M. L. The Commissioner would strongly recommend that a serious effort be made to find accommodation for M. in a private house, as by his intelligence and education he is so far removed above his present associates as to feel himself placed in a false and painful position. M. L. appears occasionally to disturb the tranquillity of the wards ; but, it is said, not to such an extent as to render her removal imperative. The attention of the medical officer is directed to the case.

The airing-courts being of very limited size, the Commissioner would strongly recommend that the patients, and more especially the women, should be taken beyond the premises for walks in the country, or to visit the grounds of the palace.

He would likewise suggest the introduction of a few chairs into the wards, some of them calculated for the infirm.

The Commissioner notices with pleasure the evident desire shown to attend to all recommendations made for the comfort and proper care of the patients ; and he has made several suggestions to the governor with this view, which he does not consider it necessary to enter here.

*From Entry of 6th October.*—The lunatic wards have at present as inmates 16 males and 16 females, being the complement for which they are licensed. All these individuals were seen, and under special circumstances : as, although the inspection commenced at 7 P.M. exactly, they were, with the exception of two females engaged in washing the floor of one of the public rooms, found in bed. Without commenting upon the earliness of the hour of retirement, or upon the severe tax imposed upon the self-control and capacity for quiet and composure during the succeeding twelve or thirteen hours, the arrangement enabled the Reporter to examine the night provisions in actual operation, the state of the skin in each lunatic, the body and bed linen in use, the temperature and ventilation of the dormitories. The results were most favourable, and confirm the opinions already formed of the care and attention exercised by the officers. Nothing could be more clean, comfortable, and orderly than what was witnessed ; and the tranquillity and indifference of the patients to the disturbance to which they were temporarily subjected afforded an additional evidence that they belonged to the class for which such establishments were designed. The present occupant of the seclusion-room on the male side does not, however, appear to come under this category. R. C. presents the characteristic symptoms of general paralysis, entertains extravagant notions of his wealth, stutters in articulation, is of dirty habits, and is obviously in a state which calls for all the supervision and special arrangements which a public hospital for the insane can alone command. The Board is recommended to exercise its power of directing the immediate transference of this individual to Gartnavel or Morningside asylum, as may



seem most expedient. Except this person, and another at the time he suffers from hæmorrhoids, there is no patient of dirty habits in the house. J. M. was conversed with. His condition has undergone no alteration since last statutory visit, when his removal was insisted upon. It is understood he is now in the anomalous position of remaining an inmate after the sanction of the Board of Lunacy has been withdrawn. L., alluded to at the same time, has improved so much, or presents so different an aspect of the malady under which she labours, that no seclusion has been necessary in consequence of her disturbing the other members of her group, nor for any other cause, since 8th June.

Condition  
of Lunatics.In Poor-  
houses.Linlithgow  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

The patients have not, as yet, been taken beyond the grounds, in consequence, it is alleged, of an apprehension that the inhabitants of the adjoining town might offer objections to the exercise of such a privilege. While some other direction than the palace grounds may be selected, the Reporter, bearing in mind the experience of the largest establishments, the fatuous condition in which the majority of the inmates here are, and the very limited extent of the exercise-ground accessible to them, urges the measure upon the attention of the parochial board.

*From Entry of 8th February* . . . The present population consists of 8 males and 8 females, all of whom were found in good bodily health, and 10 of the number are reported to be generally employed. At the time of visit several of the men were engaged in clearing the snow from the airing-yard. The aspect and dress of the inmates were upon the whole satisfactory, except in the case of M. B., whose clothes, but especially her skin, were very dirty. Some excuse for the state of the former may be found in her usual occupation as assistant to the attendant.

Old Machar  
Poorhouse,  
Aberdeen

The bedding appeared to be sufficient in quantity, but several of the pillowslips in the male dormitory were filthy and neglected. We would commend the practice reported to us of having fires lighted in the sleeping-rooms in the evening, and of allowing the gas to burn during the night.

A sofa and matting were observed in the female day-room, and contributed so much to the aspect of comfort, &c., that we would strongly recommend similar articles, or benches with backs, to be supplied to the day-room for the males.

All parts of the premises were visited, and found to be clean and orderly; the water-closets were well-ventilated, but the privy in the airing-yard of the males did not appear to have been cleaned for several days. Some of the recommendations of the Commissioners at former visits have not yet been carried into effect; but the Reporters are disposed to believe that there is a wish on the part of the officials and parochial authorities to secure the comfort of those committed to their charge.

*From Entry of 14th August.* . . . The patients were all found well dressed, and clean and tidy in appearance; and this was particularly the case with M. B., whose dirty condition is commented upon in last Report. There is no patient of dirty habits in the house, and the bedding was found in every case clean and in good condition. The Commissioner, however, would regard it as an improvement were two sheets supplied to each bed. The female department is more fully and comfortably furnished than the men's, the day-room of which more especially is bare and comfortless. It would be greatly improved, as suggested in former Reports, by the introduction of more furniture, and by painting or papering the walls in a cheerful manner; and in an especial degree by the removal of the wall of the airing-court, which limits the look-out to a few yards of dry gravel. Were the wall removed, additional cheerfulness would be gained by striking out another window in the gable end. The airing-courts on both sides are susceptible of great improvement at very little cost, and the opportunity of any alterations being made should be taken to convert the privies into water-closets. The Commissioner repeats the recommendations made in former Reports as to extended exercise beyond the premises, and the providing of additional means of occupation to the men.

**Condition of Lunatics.** There is every reason to think that the diet is sufficient and appropriate, and that the treatment generally is considerate and humane. . . .

**In Poor-houses.**

**Rhins of Galloway Combination Poor-house.**

*From Entry of 26th March.*—The inmates of the lunatic wards of the Stranraer poorhouse, visited this day, are now reduced to four by the removal of J. T. to the Southern Counties Asylum. In every other respect they present the same features as are described in the last Report. One of the lunatics had wandered to some other part of the house; two, one of them ailing, sat by the fire in the attendants' room, there being no other fire provided for them; and the fourth was loitering in her dormitory.

The apartment called the day-room is unfurnished, and has obviously been deserted on account of its coldness and cheerlessness. The airing-yard has not, it was stated by the governor, been used for months in consequence of the inclemency of the weather; but it would appear that the lunatics occasionally join the children and ordinary female inmates in a court used as a drying-ground for the linen. These circumstances, the superintendence of an ordinary inmate, the bare unfinished and cheerless aspect of the whole department, rendered it difficult to realize the idea of a lunatic asylum, or even of a suitable place of detention for the inoffensive and incurable insane. It is true that visits to other parts of the establishment, in order to examine imbeciles and epileptics associated with the general population, convinced the Reporter that the accommodation for the lunatics was equal, perhaps superior, to that for other classes of paupers; but in judging of the propriety of sanctioning the continuance of such an establishment, it must be compared first with the provision afforded under similar circumstances in other parts of the country, and next with that standard which the Board of Lunacy has pointed out. Tested in this manner, these wards fall infinitely short of what medical men affirm, and what the public generally recognise to be necessary for the proper treatment even of the fatuous. The Reporter accordingly repeats the alternatives proposed in last entry. . . .

*From Entry of 26th and 27th October.*—Since the date of last visit one patient has been admitted and one discharged. The total number of inmates therefore remains unchanged.

They were all found and examined in the attendants' room, with the exception of A. K., who is under treatment for a sore on her leg; they are all regarded as being in good bodily health. Their clothing was clean and sufficient, and their general appearance on the whole satisfactory.

Each of the two dormitories is occupied by two patients. The bed-clothing was clean but scanty; two of the beds, however, were in a state of such decay, and were so much in need of repair, that the straw was escaping from them, and was found on the floor below the beds. There were no urinals in any of the apartments occupied as sleeping-rooms. The water-closet, which opens off one, might in that case serve the purpose, but no such provision exists in the others. Below one of the beds in the attendant's room the slop-pail was found, and it was admitted that this was used as a urinal.

The so-called day-room was as usual deserted. Fire has not been lighted in it this season. The addition of two arm-chairs to the small table and narrow bench, both fixtures, which formerly constituted the whole furniture of this room, can hardly be said to take anything from its cold, bare, and cheerless aspect.

The airing-court does not appear to be frequently used. Its size is 16 by 13 yards, and it is surrounded by dead walls 10 feet high. It is gloomy in the extreme, and altogether less inviting than an ordinary prison-yard.

As already stated, all the patients were found in the attendant's room, where there was a good fire. The attendant, who is old and frail, and another woman, both ordinary pauper inmates, sleep in this apartment, which is also in practice the day-room for the patients. . . .

The Reporter regrets that he is unable to show that any serious effort has been made to carry out the suggestions and wishes of the Commissioners. These, in fact, do not appear to have been rightly understood and considered.



The building itself is in many respects ill-suited for the purpose to which it is applied, but much of this could be overcome at a trifling expense.

When compared with other similar establishments in Scotland, this one falls far below them in point of management, comfort, cleanliness, and general efficiency.

Under these circumstances, the Reporter can only repeat the alternatives proposed in the entries of 11th and 12th November 1859, and 26th March 1860, viz., either that a thorough reform be carried out in the way already suggested, or that the lunatic wards be closed.

Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Poor-  
houses.

Rhins of  
Galloway  
Combina-  
tion Poor-  
house.

*From Entry of 27th March.*—The patients at present in the lunatic wards are 54 in number, comprising 22 men and 32 women. There is thus a reduction of 12 since last visit on 1st September.

St. Cuth-  
bert's  
Poorhouse,  
Edinburgh.

All the patients were seen and carefully examined. The men are generally of feeble and impaired constitution, with languid vital powers. Their circulation is generally extremely weak, the extremities frequently cold, the tongue unnaturally clean, and the whole system in a state of depression. The Commissioner is not prepared to say how much of this condition is owing to the impaired constitution of the patients, how much to an insufficient or inappropriate diet, or how much to the cheerless and monotonous existence which they lead, but he desires to direct the attention of the medical officer to the subject, and to suggest that the whole of the male patients should receive an allowance of beer, or that their diet should be otherwise improved. Reference to the register shows that no less than 12 deaths have occurred since 1st September—9 of males and 3 of females. Considering that there are only 22 men in the wards, this is an excessive mortality, and can scarcely be explained by the broken constitutions of the patients. It may be remarked, that in 9 of the cases the cause of death was consumption, or some other pulmonary affection. The general condition of the female patients was superior to that of the males. They are of better constitution, and would resist agencies to which the more feeble men would succumb. It appears from the record of the last inspection, that the sanitary condition of the patients was then satisfactory, and express mention is made of the generally healthy aspect of the community. But the past winter has been very severe, and it is possible that a diet which, under ordinary circumstances, is sufficient to support the patients in health, becomes insufficient when their vital energies are depressed by extraordinary cold.

A considerable number of the females were usefully occupied, but the men seem generally to lead a mere vegetative existence. The latter were all quiet and free from excitement, but one or two of the women were rather noisy, and several complained of being unjustly detained as lunatics.

The clothing both of the males and females was sufficient and in good condition, and the bedding was also satisfactory. The wards were clean and sufficiently heated, but they are greatly deficient in articles calculated to give them a comfortable and domestic character. Feeble patients have no alternative but to lie down in bed when tired, and accordingly at almost every visit several are found resting in this way. To-day four men and four women were found in bed, but only one man and one woman are registered as suffering from bodily ailments.

The drains have been repaired since last visit, and no offensive smell was perceived in the low rooms. All the registers were examined, and found carefully and correctly kept. That of seclusion records 9 instances of its application since 1st September for periods varying from 2 hours to 24. From the register of extras it appears, that of the inmates of the lunatic wards 5 women and 1 man get steaks, 2 women eggs, 2 women ale, and 3 women rice.

*From Entry of 7th September.*—54 persons, of whom 21 are males, 33 females, are at present inmates of the lunatic wards. These, and 25 imbeciles scattered through the ordinary wards, were all seen and conversed with. Since last statutory visit 3 admissions and 3 deaths have taken place; 1 of the latter is attributed to dysentery. But although 4 individuals are described as suffering from bodily disease, the sanitary condition of the com-



Condition  
of Lunatics.

In Poor-  
houses.

St. Cuth-  
bert's  
Poorhouse.

munity has, undoubtedly, improved, as is seen in the more ruddy robust aspect, as well as in the greater cheerfulness and activity of the men. Five persons were found in bed, but several of them are able to get up during part of the day, and for the retirement of all a sufficient reason was assigned. 24 are described as employed, but the absence of means of occupation limits their exertions to slight domestic and sedentary offices, inadequate to the calls for muscular activity. The persons of the great majority were sufficiently clean; but in some cases, such as that of M'G., greater attention to the state of the skin would conduce to health as well as to comfort. The bedding was found in good condition and clean, but the straw bags upon which many sleep would require to be more equally filled, or more frequently re-arranged, in order to render them easy and suitable, especially for the aged and emaciated. Canvas stretchers have been introduced, and if provided with a slight and thin mattress of wool, are preferable. The collection of fruit, bread, and other articles found among the bed-clothes, suggest either the provision of a drawer, depôt, or box for each patient; or a rigid inspection and removal of objects which are always unseemly and often hurtful.

Except in the seclusion-room for females on the ground floor, no offensive smell was detected. The apartment adjoining the bath-room on the male side, so often commented upon, is no longer in use, and great attention to external order and cleanliness was observable. The lavatories are, however, susceptible of great improvement, both as to access and the basins in use. To the insane, generally disposed to neglect their persons, facility of access and comfort in the process of washing, bathing, &c., are inducements of great importance. Hair seats with backs have been constructed, and are to be substituted for the benches now in use. A piece of carpet placed beside the bed contributes to comfort, and would be highly prized where so many pursue their knitting or sewing in the dormitories.

It does not appear that the recommendation as to the addition of beer as an article of diet for the males has been carried into effect; but the extra allowances are, at present, as follows,—for females, 10 steaks and beef-tea, 4 eggs, 2 glasses wine, 1 glass whisky, 6 pints ale; for males, 1 steak, 2 allowances of rice, 1 glass wine. . . .

Stirling  
Poorhouse.

*From Entry of 18th February.*—These wards were found, on the whole, clean and comfortable, but extensive marks of dampness were still observed on the walls of 3 rooms, notwithstanding the formation of a drain on the outside of the building. Further efforts should be made to remove this, as the amount is such as possibly to affect the health of the inmates. The bed and bedding were, with one exception, clean and well arranged, but, in the opinion of the Reporters, an addition to the blanketing is required. 2 females were found in bed; and it would appear that, in consequence of infirmity in the one case, and mental peculiarity in the other, they are allowed to spend the greater portion of their time there. There were examined 5 males and 5 females, the only change having been in the admission of J. M'C., for whom no Sheriff's order was produced, and who is still under observation. There can be no doubt that this man labours under dementia, but of short duration; and that his removal to an institution, where active medical treatment may be resorted to, would be expedient. The patients were, from the state of the weather, confined to the house, and appeared quiet and tranquil. . . .

*From Entry of 6th October.* . . . The indications of damp observed upon a former occasion have disappeared, in consequence, it is reported, of lining the walls partially with wood, and leaving a space between the stone-work and the planks. All the inmates were seen, with the exception of W. M'N. All were free from excitement and quiet. In the case of J. M'C., the quiet and torpidity of advanced dementia have, as was foreseen, succeeded the earlier stage of the disease alluded to in a former entry. His clothes or person exhaled a urinous smell; and on two other males greater attention should be paid to tidiness. No structural change has taken place in the house. But it is contemplated to convert a room in the adjoining hospital into a place of seclusion, in order to meet sudden emergencies, as when a recent case of mania cannot be sent off immediately to an asylum. . . .

## DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

During the year, 44 persons were arrested by the police, and, after trial, sent to asylums as dangerous lunatics. Of these, 2 belonged to Argyll, 1 to Berwick, 3 to Dumfries, 6 to Edinburgh, 2 to Haddington, 6 to Inverness, 17 to Lanark, 1 to Perth, 3 to Roxburgh, 1 to Stirling, and 2 to Wigtown.

Condition  
of Lunatics.Dangerous  
Lunatics.

We have pointed out in former Reports, that the Act does not call on the Sheriffs to decern against the person or parish liable for the maintenance of dangerous lunatics, but that it was, nevertheless, the custom in some counties for him to do so. A recent decision in the Court of Session, to the effect that the Sheriff is not authorized by the provisions of the 85th section of the Lunacy Act (under which dangerous lunatics are brought before him) to decern against the party liable for the maintenance of the patient, but that his duty is only to take measures for his safe custody, settles the law so far, but leaves the question of liability as doubtful as ever. Very serious evils flow from this uncertainty, involving much expenditure to the parishes, and occasionally prolonged confinement in jail to the lunatic. The history of the following case illustrates the necessity for more definite legislation on this point\* :—

“ J. R. was committed to prison on a charge of theft by housebreaking. He was found guilty, and sent to the General Prison at Perth, on 31st March 1859. He there became insane, and was first placed in the imbecile wards, and afterwards transferred to the lunatic wards. On 29th December 1859 he was returned to the prison of Inverness, and on 14th January 1860, his sentence having expired, he was *pro forma* discharged ; but, without passing the gates, he was again committed, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as a dangerous lunatic and brought before the Sheriff for examination. By him he was found to be lunatic, and threatening to be dangerous, and an order was accordingly granted for his commitment to an asylum and for his interim detention in prison.

“ R., it appears, is a native of Ireland, and, from following the occupation of a hawker, has never been long enough resident in any one parish to acquire a settlement in Scotland. He was arrested in the parish of Bole-skine, committed to the prison of Inverness, and became insane in the General Prison at Perth ; and it is now a disputed point whether he is chargeable to the parish of Bole-skine or to that of Inverness, or whether, from having become insane in a government prison, his maintenance should not be defrayed by the State. The Parochial Board of Inverness have intimated to the Procurator-Fiscal that they would resist any attempt to constitute R. a pauper of that parish, and that they would not be responsible for his maintenance in an asylum, as they hold that the mere fact of the prison to which he was committed, and from which, on the expiry of his sentence, he was discharged, being within their parish, afforded no legal or just claim against them. The Procurator-Fiscal, on the other hand, refuses to become bound to an asylum for the maintenance of the lunatic, who, accordingly, remains a prisoner in the jail of Inverness. 7 months have already passed since his commitment, and there appears to be no prospect of his detention in prison coming to an end.

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\* Extracted from the report of the Visiting Commissioner of his inspection of Inverness Jail, on 11th August 1860.

Condition of Lunatics. "The lunatic is 26 years of age, and has already, on two previous occasions, been in jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He is a person of weak mind, either from original constitution or as the result of disease, and is said to labour under the delusion that he has discovered the perpetual motion. When questioned by me, he, however, repudiated entertaining any such delusion, and I could detect no symptoms of mental infirmity beyond a certain degree of imbecility or dementia. I have, nevertheless, reason to think that he is not altogether free from delusions, though I do not think that they are such as now to constitute him a dangerous lunatic. He admits that when in the imbecile wards of the General Prison he struck another prisoner; but he maintains that this was under the influence of anger, and at the instigation of others. Since his return to Inverness, he attempted, in the month of May, to make his escape by forcing open the door of his cell; but, so far as I could learn, he has exhibited no symptoms of violence which could be ascribed to insanity, since his commitment as a dangerous lunatic.

"In connexion with this case, I am desirous to direct the attention of the Board, first, to the fact that the lunatic has been detained in prison for 7 months on the order of the Sheriff, which, in ordinary cases of insanity, remains in force for only 14 days; and, secondly, to the injury inflicted on the patient by keeping him in solitary confinement, and in circumstances calculated to confirm his insanity during this long period of irregular detention.

"I was informed that the case had been reported to the General Board of Prisons for advice, but that they declined to offer any opinion in a matter involving legal questions. It is now, I believe, under the consideration of Sheriff Young."

Owing to the peculiar position of this patient, the prison discipline was judiciously relaxed by the governor, and the difficulty which threatened to prolong his detention for an indefinite period was solved by his recovery and consequent discharge.

#### DIPSOMANIACS.

Dipso-  
maniacs. There is a class of establishments to which we consider it our duty to direct attention, as although frequently containing persons who are detained against their will, they are not subject to any official supervision. We refer to houses for the treatment of dipsomaniacs. The best known of these is the House of Refuge in Edinburgh. It contains a considerable number of patients of this class, about 12 of whom were stated to us to be compulsorily detained. These persons chiefly belong to the working-classes; but there are among them some members of the middle-class, such, for instance, as a clergyman's wife, a surgeon's wife, and a merchant's wife.

We are aware that several smaller establishments for a like purpose exist throughout the country, but we have no means of knowing to what extent the patients received into them are voluntary, or are detained against their will.

There is no doubt that houses for the reclamation of dipsomaniacs are calculated to be of much service to the community, but we are of opinion that they should be placed under official super-



vision, and that certain forms for the reception and detention of the inmates should be rigidly observed. We would accordingly suggest that such houses should be legally recognised, and that when persons are placed in them, or in ordinary asylums, under certificates of insanity bearing that the malady is due to the abuse of intoxicating liquors, it should be lawful for the superintendent to detain such persons for a period not exceeding three months from the date of admission, even although all symptoms of mental aberration had in the meantime disappeared. And further, that it should be lawful for the superintendent to prolong detention for a period not exceeding a year, whenever the patient had already been the inmate of an establishment for dipsomaniacs, or of an ordinary lunatic asylum on account of intemperance; provided that no such person should be detained for more than three months without the written concurrence of the Board, and that such concurrence should be renewed at the expiry of every three months.

And we would further suggest, that when any person had obtained a medical certificate that detention in a special establishment, or in an ordinary asylum, would be conducive to the welfare of such person, by depriving him of the opportunity of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors, it should be lawful to receive him into such establishment or asylum, on his signing a declaration, that he was desirous voluntarily to submit himself to the discipline of the house; and that thereafter such patient should be detained, subject to the same regulations as if he had been received on the Sheriff's order granted on two medical certificates of insanity.

#### CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

By the Act 23 and 24 Vict. cap. 5, which provides for the man-  
agement of the General Prison at Perth, and which came into opera-  
tion on 1st January 1861, it is enacted, "That the General Prison  
"at *Perth* shall be a prison for the reception and detention of  
"prisoners sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts of Law in  
"*Scotland*, and also for the reception and detention of such con-  
"victs under sentence or order of transportation or of penal  
"servitude, as Her Majesty may please to direct to be removed to  
"such General Prison under the powers contained in the Act of  
"the tenth and eleventh year of the reign of Her present Majesty,  
"intituled *An Act to amend the law as to the custody of offenders*;  
"and of an Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth year of the reign of  
"Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act to substitute in certain*  
"*cases other punishments in lieu of transportation*; and of an Act  
"of the twentieth and twenty-first year of the reign of Her present  
"Majesty, intituled *An Act to amend the Act of the sixteenth and*  
"*seventeenth years of Her Majesty, to substitute in certain cases*  
"*other punishments in lieu of transportation.*"

Although this enactment would seem to restrict admission into

Condition  
of Lunatics.

Criminal  
Lunatics.

the lunatic wards of the prison to convicts, and to render illegal the reception of persons found lunatic in bar of trial, for whom accommodation should, accordingly, be found elsewhere, several patients belonging to the latter class are still detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

The number of criminal lunatics in the General Prison on 1st January 1861 was 31, viz., 22 males and 9 females. Those in ordinary asylums comprised 5 male patients, whose maintenance was defrayed either from private funds or by their parishes.

The following extracts from the entries of the Commissioners illustrate the condition of the patients in the Central Prison:—

*From Entry of 16th February 1860.*—The criminal lunatic wards of the General Prison, Perth, were visited this day. The number of inmates in this department amounted to 20 males and 10 females; but besides these, we inspected, in different wards of the prison, 6 males affected with imbecility and 5 with epilepsy; 5 females affected with imbecility and 5 with epilepsy. Amongst the male epileptics, 1 case of paralysis agitans was observed, and amongst the male imbeciles, 1 undoubted case of general mental alienation; whilst among the female imbeciles, there occurred several instances of suicidal mania.

Since last visit, there have taken place 3 admissions, 4 removals, and 2 deaths; and amongst the latter is that of J. F., to whom allusion was specially made in last Report.

Great quiet and tranquillity prevailed amongst the patients, only 2 of whom were under restraint, which is removed during the night. The gradual diminution of coercion in these wards has been observed with satisfaction.

No structural change has taken place in the buildings, but a very decided improvement has been effected by separating the female epileptics from the general mass of prisoners, and latterly from those labouring under other forms of nervous disease, and placing them in a large, commodious, well-warmed, and well-lighted hall—an arrangement which so commends itself to enlightened and humane views of treatment, as to render its continuance most desirable.

Several cases were pointed out, in which great improvement and near approaches to convalescence have taken place, and which indicate the necessity for a more complete classification than the establishment affords, or can afford.

The house was clean, warm, and comfortable, and the body-clothes of the patients satisfactory, each individual being provided with flannels, but we conceive that an addition to the blanketing would be expedient.

*From Entry of 22d August 1860.* . . . The lunatics comprise at present 22 males and 9 females, of whom 19 males and 7 females are classed as “indefinites;” that is, they have either not been tried on account of insanity, or have been found insane on trial. The remainder, namely, 3 males and 2 females, are convicted prisoners.

Among the “indefinites” are many who have committed such gross outrages on society, as render their continued confinement, if not in every case absolutely necessary, still a prudent precaution for the safety of the community. But there are several who appear to have been guilty of offences of a light character, and whose indefinite confinement is not only a hardship to themselves, but is not required for the public safety. As an example of this kind, A. L. may be cited. He is an imbecile, and was accused of “breach of trust and embezzlement.” He appears to have gained a livelihood by going messages, &c., at Banff, and was on one occasion sent to get change for a pound note, but failed to return. In this case, the fault was as much that of the party entrusting the money, as of the patient; and it appears a grievous hardship that the latter should be retained for an indefinite period in prison for such an offence.\*

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\* This patient has since been removed to an asylum.

All the patients were seen, and found well-clothed, clean in person, and orderly in dress. Two males and one female were restrained in one arm. The bedding was examined and found scrupulously clean. The accommodation remains the same as described in former reports, and the general treatment of the patients has undergone no change, except that there is an evident tendency to diminish the amount of restraint, and to increase the sources of amusement.

The male and female imbecile wards, and also those for the epileptics, were likewise visited. The accommodation for the females deserves more especial commendation.

These wards contained altogether 2 male epileptics and 4 imbeciles, and 6 female epileptics and 5 imbeciles.

### ALIEN LUNATICS.

During the year six pauper lunatics have been removed from asylums and sent to England or Ireland; but we have no means of forming an estimate of the number of insane poor not in asylums who have been sent to these countries, as such persons, from having no settlement in Scotland, are not generally considered by inspectors as coming within the category of pauper lunatics, and are consequently not reported to us.

We continue to be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists for a revision of the Poor Law Act, in so far as regards the removal of pauper lunatics from Scotland to England and Ireland. We have on former occasions adverted to the desirability of extending the basis of assessment for alien lunatics to wider districts than parishes.

### PROPERTY OF LUNATICS.

We remain without the means of ascertaining whether the sums expended for the maintenance of lunatics in asylums and elsewhere bear a proper relation to the amount of their property. Our views on this point are stated in our First Report.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble servants,

W. FORBES MACKENZIE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MOIR.

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.





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27 Fintray, .	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																
		IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																
		In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.								
		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.						
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.		
Brought forward,		12	24	36														
8 Coynton, . . .	1,542	1	1	2	5	5	5	3	2	2	3	1	7	9	10	17	2	7
9 Craigie, . . .	793	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10 Cuncock, New,	2,759	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11 Cuncock, Old,	3,777	2	5	7	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1
12 Daily, . . .	2,413	...	9	9	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	6
13 Dalmellington,	2,910	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14 Dary, . . .	8,865	3	3	6	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	1
15 Dalrymple, . .	1,096	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
16 Dregthorn, . .	1,828	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
17 Donald, . . .	7,299	6	7	13	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	6	3	1
18 Dunlop, . . .	1,115	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . .	1,741	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston, . . .	4,392	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Girvan, . . .	8,588	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
22 Irvine, . . .	5,719	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Kilbirnie, . . .	5,484	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Kilbride, West,	2,021	3	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Kilmarnock, .	21,287	15	14	29	6	6	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Kilmaurs, . .	3,144	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
27 Kilwinning, .	6,359	3	8	11	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	9	10	3	1
28 Kirkmichael, .	3,262	2	5	7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
29 Kirkoswald, .	2,242	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Largs, . . .	3,715	1	7	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
31 Loudoun, . . .	4,720	8	4	12	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
32 Mauchline, . .	2,470	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
33 Maybole, . . .	7,615	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Monkton, . . .	1,960	3	3	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
35 Muirkirk, . . .	3,423	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	4,814	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
37 Ochiltree, . . .	1,787	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

[illegible]

## DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.			With Relatives.			With Strangers.			Alone.			Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M





## APPENDIX A.—continued:

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.										IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
		In Public and District Asylums.			In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.			With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.	Total.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
DUMBARTON.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1 Arrochar,	562	..	8	10	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..





## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												IN ESTABLISHMENTS.						IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.									
			In Public and District Asylums.						In Licensed Houses.						In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						With Relatives.			With Strangers.			Total.			
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										M.
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.
EDINBURGH.																														
1 Borthwick,	1,614	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2 Calder, Mid,	1,474	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3 Calder, West,	2,120	3	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4 Canongate,	11,298	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5 Carrington,	710	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6 Cockpen,	8,228	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7 Colinton,	2,676	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8 Corstorphine,	1,499	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
9 Cramond,	2,547	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
10 Cranston,	1,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
11 Crichton,	1,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12 Currie,	2,190	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
13 Dalkeith,	6,521	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
14 Duddingstone,	4,401	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15 Edinburgh,	66,734	76	50	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
16 Fala,	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Glencross	1,138	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Heriot,	352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Inveresk,	8,653	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Kirknewton,	1,630	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Lisswade,	5,821	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Leith, North,	8,999	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Leith, South,	24,419	24	17	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Liberton,	3,528	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Newbattle,	2,518	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Newton,	1,786	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Penicuik,	3,003	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Ratho,	1,718	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 St. Cuthbert's,	82,479	68	100	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Stow,	1,973	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Temple,	1,414	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	259,493	246	358	604	147	141	2	1	149	142	13	40	1	...	48	123	211	305	26	33	9	12	...	8	35	53	...	...	...	...



## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]





## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]





## APPENDIX A.—continued.

## DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.														
					In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.		With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.				
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
INVERNESS.																													
1 Alvie, . . . . .	914	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2 Ardersier, . . . . .	1,337	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3 Barra, . . . . .	1,873	7	3	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4 Boakine & Abertarf, . . . . .	2,006	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5 Bracondale, . . . . .	1,597	3	6	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6 Crondale, . . . . .	3,990	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7 Croy, . . . . .	1,777	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8 Daviot, . . . . .	1,857	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9 Dorea, . . . . .	1,650	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 Duirnish, . . . . .	5,330	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11 Glenelg, . . . . .	2,470	5	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12 Harris, . . . . .	4,250	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13 Inverness, . . . . .	16,496	20	28	48	5	3	8	3	5	3	8	2	4	15	24	5	2	4	15	24	5	2	4	15	24	5	2	4	
14 Kilmallie, . . . . .	5,235	7	12	19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
15 Kilmonivaig, . . . . .	2,583	4	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
16 Kilmorack, . . . . .	3,007	4	4	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17 Kilmuir (Skye), . . . . .	3,177	5	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18 Kiltarihy, . . . . .	2,965	1	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19 Kingussie, . . . . .	2,201	4	4	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
20 Kirkhill, . . . . .	1,730	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21 Laggan, . . . . .	1,223	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22 Moy, . . . . .	1,018	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23 Petty, . . . . .	1,784	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24 Portree, . . . . .	3,557	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25 Sleat, . . . . .	2,531	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26 Small Isles, . . . . .	916	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27 Snizort, . . . . .	3,101	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28 Strath, . . . . .	3,243	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29 Uist, North, . . . . .	3,918	3	3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30 Uist, South, . . . . .	6,173	2	8	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
31 Urquhart, . . . . .	3,280	4	6	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total, . . . . .	97,189	99	113	212	21	14	21	14	9	8	7	20	1628	2	4	1	46	52	50	6	5	1	3	59	67	1	3	59	67



## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]











## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

Carry forward,

## APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1851.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1860.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																IN PRIVATE HOUSES AS SINGLE PATIENTS.																			
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																In Licensed Houses.				In Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.											
			In Public and District Asylums.								In Licensed Houses.								Within the District.				Beyond the District.				Total.											
			Within the District.				Beyond the District.				Total.				Within the District.				Beyond the District.				Total.				Within the District.				Beyond the District.				Total.			
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
Brought forward,			172	173	345	46	54	15	7	61	61	...	...	31	42	31	42	...	...	1	...	...	92	104	69	47	10	17	1	5	80	69						
69 St. Martins,	983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
70 Tibbermuir,	1,495	3	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
71 Trinity-Gask,	597	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
72 Tulliallan,	3,043	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
73 Ween,	740	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total, . . .	138,377	178	180	358	...	49	54	15	7	64	61	...	...	32	44	32	44	...	...	1	1	1	97	106	69	51	11	18	1	5	81	74						
RENFREW.																																						
1 Abbey,	28,549	19	25	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
2 Cathcart,	2,916	4	6	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
3 Eaglesham,	2,524	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
4 Eastwood,	9,243	6	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
5 Erskine,	1,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
6 Greenock,	37,436	21	42	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
7 Houston,	2,753	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
8 Inchinnan,	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
9 Inverkip & Gourrock,	3,018	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
10 Kilbarchan,	5,474	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
11 Kilmacolm,	1,399	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
12 Lochwinnoch,	4,153	6	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
13 Mearns,	3,704	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
14 Neilston,	12,233	5	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
15 Paisley,	31,752	7	11	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
16 Port-Glasgow,	7,017	8	8	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
17 Renfrew,	3,898	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Total, . . .	157,950	88	122	210	...	...	...	9	7	9	7	...	...	3	6	3	6	...	...	1	62	88	74	101	12	16	2	5	...	...	14	21						





## APPENDIX A.:—continued.

[illegible]





## APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

SUTHERLAND.												
1	Assynt,	2,989	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Clyne,	1,933	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Creich,	2,714	2	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Dornoch,	2,981	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Duinness,	1,152	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Uddrachillis,	1,576	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Farr,	2,203	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Golspie,	1,529	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Kildonan,	2,288	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Lairg,	1,162	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Loth,	640	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rogart,	1,535	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Tongue,	2,018	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		24,720	22	29	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIGTON.												
1	Glasserton,	1,487	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Inch,	3,122	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kirkcolm,	2,018	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Kirkinner,	1,914	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Kirkmaiden,	2,681	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Kirkowan,	1,541	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Leswalt,	3,021	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Luce, New,	791	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Luce, Old,	2,841	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Mochrum,	2,946	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Penninghame,	4,153	5	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Portpatrick,	1,963	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sorby,	1,886	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Stoneykirk,	3,321	7	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Stranraer,	3,877	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Whithorn,	3,001	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Wigton,	2,824	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		43,389	49	42	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUTHERLAND.

1	Assynt,	.	.
2	Clyne,	.	.
3	Clyne,	.	.
3	Creich,	.	.
4	Dornoch,	.	.
5	Duinness,	.	.
6	Eddrachillis,	.	.
7	Farr,	.	.
8	Golspie,	.	.
9	Kildonan,	.	.
10	Lairg,	.	.
11	Loth,	.	.
12	Rogart,	.	.
13	Tongue,	.	.
	Total,	.	.

## WIGTON.

1	Glaserton,	.
2	Inch,	.
3	Kirkcolum,	.
4	Kirkinner,	.
5	Kirkmaiden,	.
6	Kirkowan,	.
7	Leswalt,	.
8	Luce, New,	.
9	Luce, Old,	.
10	Mochrum,	.
11	Peninghame,	.
12	Portpatrick,	.
13	Sorby,	.
14	Stoneykirk,	.
15	Stranraer,	.
16	Whithorn,	.
17	Wigton,	.
	Total,	.

Total,

## ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.	Number of Pauper Inmates at 1st January 1860.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																								
			In Public and District Asylums.				In Licensed Houses.				In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.				With Relatives.				With Strangers.		Alone.		Total.										
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
1 Aberdeen, . . . . .	212,711	145	222	387	83	116	6	18	89	134	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	19	25	..	..	1	..	4	1	19	25	110	160	43	35	12	25	..	2	55	67
2 Argyll, . . . . .	88,807	98	122	220	..	..	33	25	33	25	..	..	..	10	21	10	21	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	4	44	50	42	56	11	12	1	4	54	72		
3 Ayr, . . . . .	189,973	107	153	260	..	..	25	23	25	23	..	..	..	13	23	13	23	11	15	8	10	19	25	57	76	36	53	12	21	2	3	50	77				
4 Banff, . . . . .	53,141	34	55	89	..	..	9	11	9	11	..	..	..	6	8	6	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	15	20	5	11	1	4	19	35	47	62		
5 Berwick, . . . . .	36,165	28	30	58	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	3	11	3	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	13	9	5	6	..	2	18	17			
6 Bute, . . . . .	16,608	15	22	37	..	..	5	7	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	9	4	11	4	2	..	8	13			
7 Cathness, . . . . .	39,782	48	45	93	..	..	11	6	11	6	..	..	..	4	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	30	28	2	3	..	..	33	34			
8 Clackmannan, . . . . .	24,107	11	26	37	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	4	9	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	5	10	1	5	14	19	28			
9 Dumfriesshire, . . . . .	78,149	89	75	155	62	35	..	..	62	35	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	2	2	..	..	3	5	2	64	37	17	30	1	7	..	..	18	28			
10 Dundee, . . . . .	46,995	22	26	55	..	..	15	13	15	13	..	..	..	4	9	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	12	5	10	1	3	..	..	18	28		
11 Edinburgh, . . . . .	250,493	246	35	604	147	141	2	1	149	142	13	40	1	..	..	14	40	48	123	2	..	..	..	2	64	37	17	30	1	7	..	..	18	28			
12 Elgin or Moray, . . . . .	39,491	31	43	74	17	24	..	..	17	24	..	..	..	43	59	43	59	13	22	1	..	1	14	2	90	109	87	25	6	5	..	..	13	21			
13 Fife, . . . . .	153,781	133	142	275	..	..	33	27	33	27	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	152	171	20	26	9	11	..	..	23	17	
14 Forfar, . . . . .	191,247	181	209	390	147	162	..	..	314	165	1	4	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	40	46	52	59	6	5	1	3	59	47		
15 Haddington, . . . . .	36,363	50	45	95	..	..	12	4	12	4	3	10	21	..	..	13	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	27	28	16	11	7	5	..	..	1	23	17	
16 Inverness, . . . . .	97,183	99	113	212	..	..	21	14	21	14	9	8	7	20	16	28	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	40	46	52	59	6	5	1	3	59	47	
17 Kincardine, . . . . .	34,944	43	41	84	..	..	30	18	30	18	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	22	24	
18 Kinross, . . . . .	8,065	8	18	26	..	..	2	3	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	5	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	3	4	19	19	
19 Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	43,121	40	40	80	24	21	..	..	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	21	14	16	2	3	..	..	16	19			
20 Lanark, . . . . .	533,166	324	399	692	82	87	8	3	90	90	48	41	2	2	50	43	134	176	..	..	..	..	2	134	178	274	311	46	47	1	10	3	1	50	58		
21 Linlithgow, . . . . .	39,591	21	24	45	..	..	3	5	3	5	..	..	..	3	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	11	15	19	6	5	..	..	6	5	5	5		
22 Nairn, . . . . .	8,076	12	14	26	..	..	4	4	4	4	..	..	..	3	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	4	3	1	2	..	..	5	5		
23 Orkney, . . . . .	31,455	24	31	58	..	..	7	14	7	14	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	17	..	..	..	..	15	19		
24 Peebles, . . . . .	10,804	10	11	21	7	1	..	..	7	1	..	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	17	..	..	..	..	15	19		
25 Perth, . . . . .	138,377	178	180	358	49	54	15	7	64	61	..	..	..	32	44	32	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	17	..	..	..	..	15	19			
26 Renfrew, . . . . .	157,950	88	120	216	..	..	9	7	9	7	7	..	..	8	6	8	6	62	87	..	..	1	1	1	97	106	69	51	11	18	1	5	81	74			
27 Ross & Cromarty, . . . . .	53,781	85	40	97	..	..	15	11	15	11	1	2	11	10	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	62	88	74	101	12	16	2	5	..	14	21			
28 Roxburgh, . . . . .	51,893	40	48	88	..	..	9	4	9	4	..	..	..	8	17	8	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	23	49	61	6	5	1	56	67			
29 Selkirk, . . . . .	9,132	6	15	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	22	16	1	8	..	23	27			
30 Shetland, . . . . .	31,078	23	22	45	..	..	7	7	7	7	..	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	..	..	2	3	7	13		
31 Stirling, . . . . .	84,241	65	60	125	..	..	17	13	17	13	..	..	..	8	5	8	5	12	14	8	..	..	1	20	15	45	33	10	11	2	5	..	20	27			
32 Sutherland, . . . . .	24,723	22	29	51	..	..	4	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	7	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	14	20	2	1	..	..	16	21		
33 Wigton, . . . . .	43,386	49	42	91	22	12	..	..	22	12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	22	17	20	18	7	..	2	27	25		
TOTALS, . . . . .	2,888,742	2895	2831	5526	640	653	313	253	923	906	77	105	188	283	265	391	312	484	37	31	349	515	1507	1812	689	750	134	220	12	49	828	1019					



COUNTY IN WHICH THE PARISH OF SETTLEMENT OF THE PAUPERS IS SITUATED

\* Not Licensed.



## APPENDIX C.



## APPENDIX C.

### RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1859.

PARISHES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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[illegible]





## ARGYLLSHIRE.

	3	2	622	...	...	415	1037	59.9	...	...	...	40.0	47 10 1	.....	.....	7 7 6	13 13 4	68 10 11	.....
1 Ardchattan & Muncarm	10	3	827	...	...	3360	4187	19.7	...	...	...	80.2	79 3 11	.....	.....	117 15 1	26 19 0	223 18 0	.....
2 Ardnamurchan,	10	10	2190	593	365	3285	6433	34.0	9.2	5.7	5.7	51.1	158 19 2	42 17 10	20 0	100 6 8	25 5 0	347 8 8	.....
3 Campbelltown,	3	2	730	365	...	365	1460	50.0	25.0	...	...	25.0	54 17 5	28 10 9	.....	14 0 0	0 8 7	97 8 2	.....
4 Craignish,	3	5	365	730	...	1825	2920	12.5	25.0	...	...	62.5	50 17 6	25 10 0	.....	42 17 7	0 8 7	119 13 8	7 8 0
5 Duonoon & Kilnrun,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	37 10 0	.....	7 10 0	.....
6 Gigha,	1	8	321	21	365	1596	2303	13.9	0.9	15.9	15.9	69.3	21 7 6	1 19 0	20 0	37 6 6	16 13 8	97 6 8	.....
7 Glassary,	2	1	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	50.0	...	...	100.0	.....	78 0 0	.....	18 4 0	.....	18 4 0	.....
8 Glenorchy & Inishail,	2	4	...	1095	...	1095	2190	...	...	...	...	58.0	.....	.....	18 6 0	.....	.....	96 6 0	9 0 0
9 Inverary,	12	13	3995	...	...	4745	8740	45.7	...	...	...	54.3	329 7 4	.....	.....	89 12 0	4 16 4	423 15 8	.....
10 Inverchaolain,	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	10 12 9	.....	10 12 9	.....
12 Jura and Colonsay,	1	4	600	...	365	730	1695	35.4	...	21.5	21.5	43.1	42 5 2	.....	24 8 1	13 15 0	.....	80 8 3	.....
13 Kilbrandon,	3	7	936	730	365	1453	3484	26.9	20.9	10.4	10.4	41.7	65 1 9	59 16 0	20 0	20 8 0	7 10 0	172 15 9	5 0 0
14 Kilmacdonell & Kilberry	3	5	365	...	320	1059	1744	20.9	...	18.4	18.4	60.7	27 15 11	.....	21 15 5	23 10 6	2 8 10	75 10 8	...
15 Kuchrennan & Dalavich	4	3	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	.....	.....	63 10 3	.....	63 10 3	...
16 Kilfinan,	9	10	1095	...	301	5475	6871	15.9	...	4.4	4.4	79.7	83 4 7	.....	15 17 0	102 9 10	.....	201 11 5	22 13 9
17 Kilfinichen,	1	6	...	...	...	2555	2555	...	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	58 11 2	.....	58 11 2	...
18 Kilean & Kilcherzie,	1	1	...	31	...	...	31	...	100.0	...	...	...	.....	2 9 6	.....	.....	.....	2 9 6	...
19 Kilmartin,	1	1	...	365	...	...	402	9.2	90.8	...	...	...	4 10 0	27 17 5	.....	.....	.....	32 7 5	...
20 Kilmodan,	4	7	456	1916	...	730	3102	14.7	61.8	...	...	23.5	35 14 4	123 0 0	.....	20 16 0	56 10 4	236 0 8	...
21 Kilmore and Kilbride,	3	9	205	1460	...	2715	4380	4.7	33.3	...	...	61.9	13 19 6	91 19 0	.....	52 4 6	8 18 0	167 1 0	20 11 0
22 Kilmorian & Kilmore,	3	3	730	...	...	1460	2190	33.3	...	...	...	66.6	55 17 8	.....	.....	40 0 0	.....	95 17 8	...
23 Kilniver & Kilmeffort,	3	1	1053	...	...	365	1418	74.2	...	...	...	25.8	81 9 8	.....	.....	10 8 0	5 3 10	97 1 6	...
24 Knapdale, North,	2	2	1460	...	...	...	1460	100.0	...	...	...	54.3	113 9 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 9 10	...
25 Knapdale, South,	5	7	1480	365	...	2194	4039	36.7	9.0	...	...	54.3	123 7 4	32 4 0	.....	50 1 2	2 0 0	207 12 6	...
26 Lismore & Appin,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	25 2 6	25 2 6	25 2 6	...
27 Lochgillichead,	6	5	365	1429	...	1825	3619	10.0	39.5	...	...	50.4	24 4 0	90 9 6	.....	35 12 10	6 17 6	157 3 10	...
28 Morven,	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	50 0 0	.....	.....	17 9 6	.....	67 9 6	...
29 Saddle & Skipness,	...	3	374	...	...	365	739	50.6	...	...	...	49.4	25 16 11	.....	.....	8 8 9	25 19 8	60 5 4	...
30 Southend,	...	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	...	50.0	25 15 4	.....	.....	7 16 0	.....	33 11 4	...
31 Strachur,	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	30 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 5 4	...
32 Strathachan,	2	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	19 4 0	.....	19 4 0	...
33 Torosay,	2	4	...	489	326	1095	1910	...	25.6	17.0	17.0	57.4	.....	32 12 0	21 14 8	13 8 0	49 6 10	117 1 6	...
34 Tyree and Coll,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	100	130	19,666	9589	2407	45,642	77,304	25.4	12.4	3.1	3.1	59.1	1545 0 3	637 5 0	143 15 2	1046 14 1	252 10 11	3625 5 5	64 12 9



28 Kirkmichael,	..	6	..	526	..	..	2190	2716	19.3	..	..	80.7	44 11 3	..	..	..	..	55 11 10	5 2 7	105 5 8	..	
29 Kirkoswald,	..	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	27 2 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	27 2 6	..	
30 Largs,	..	1	..	758	..	..	1799	2557	29.6	..	..	70.4	63 0 8	..	..	..	..	72 7 4	5 8 6	133 5 6	..	
31 Loudoun,	..	4	..	868	..	..	2920	4153	20.9	8.8	..	70.3	63 0 8	..	..	..	..	77 5 0	3 1 11	169 18 7	..	
32 Mauchline,	..	1	..	..	..	..	1095	1095	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	36 0 3	0 7 0	36 7 3	..	
33 Maybole,	..	1	..	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	..	50.0	29 12 8	..	..	..	..	10 7 6	40 0 2	40 0 2	..	
34 Monkton,	..	4	..	365	..	..	1472	2009	18.2	..	..	73.2	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	29 10 2	3 11 10	83 4 9	..	
35 Muirkirk,	..	2	..	..	..	..	1460	1460	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	34 17 0	2 12 4	37 9 4	..	
36 Newton-on-Ayr,	..	7	..	..	..	..	504	2772	..	..	..	84.7	..	..	..	..	..	27 0 6	0 6 6	59 19 0	..	
37 Ochiltree,	..	1	..	..	..	..	365	774	..	..	..	47.1	..	..	..	..	..	9 12 6	7 11 9	44 8 3	..	
38 Riccarton,	..	3	..	730	..	..	..	803	90.9	9.0	..	56.6	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 7 1	68 13 8	..	
39 St. Quivox,	..	8	..	164	..	..	4015	5460	3.1	23.4	..	73.5	11 13 0	..	..	..	..	94 0 8	28 0 7 1/2	214 8 10 1/2	..	
40 Sorn,	..	4	..	889	..	..	1945	3159	28.1	10.3	..	61.6	70 0 9	..	..	..	..	52 13 10	10 17 6	156 17 1	..	
41 Stair,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1684	21.7	21.7	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42 Stevenston,	..	2	..	365	..	..	954	..	..	..	..	56.6	..	..	..	..	..	14 4 9	117 5 9	..	..	
43 Stewarton,	..	3	..	518	..	..	730	2121	24.4	..	..	41.2	35 3 0	..	..	..	..	18 1 0	10 2 9	98 5 11	..	
44 Stratton,	..	1	..	223	..	..	365	588	37.9	..	..	62.1	18 6 7	..	..	..	..	3 18 0	1 11 6	23 16 1	..	
45 Symington,	..	1	..	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	28 8 3	..	..	..	..	..	38 0 0	3 13 1	46 18 1	..	
46 Tarbolton,	..	3	..	..	..	..	1095	1164	..	5.0	..	95.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 0 0	..	
Total,	119	166	19,837	10,590	13,247	46,057	89,731	22.1	11.8	14.8	51.3	1513 13 9	739 9 8	81093 1 3 1/2	6 9	4357 3 1 1/2	175.14 8	..	..	..	..	
BANFFSHIRE.																						
1 Aberlour,	..	4	1	..	730	..	1095	1825	..	40.0	..	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	24 1 6	1 11 0	66 2 8	..	
2 Alvalh,	..	..	2	..	365	..	365	1095	33.3	33.3	..	33.3	25 0 0	..	..	..	..	17 10 0	..	67 10 0	..	
3 Banff,	..	..	1	..	746	..	..	746	100.0	..	..	..	37 4 5	..	..	..	..	..	3 13 0	40 17 5	..	
4 Boharm,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Botolphnie,	..	..	1	5	572	..	1446	2018	28.3	..	..	71.7	39 3 6	..	..	..	..	60 17 11	5 6 0	105 7 5	..	
6 Boyndie,	..	..	2	2	780	..	190	1055	73.9	8.0	..	18.1	49 12 6	..	..	..	..	6 15 8	16 18 0	79 11 2	..	
7 Cabrach,	..	..	2	2	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	17 10 6	..	27 10 6	..	
8 Cullen,	..	..	2	2	196	..	365	561	34.9	..	..	65.1	13 14 8	..	..	..	..	9 2 5	6 8 9	29 5 10	..	
9 Deskford,	..	..	..	4	..	..	2215	2580	..	14.1	..	85.9	..	..	..	..	..	43 12 11 1/2	18 3 8	81 16 1 1/2	..	
10 Fordyce,	..	..	4	1	365	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	25 11 10 1/2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11 Forglen,	..	..	1	3	..	..	582	1347	..	45.8	..	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	15 11 0	12 0 0	77 2 6	..	
12 Gamrie,	..	..	1	3	..	..	951	1165	18.3	..	..	81.6	14 13 0	..	..	..	..	24 6 6	5 12 10	44 12 4	..	
13 Grange,	..	..	1	3	214	..	1822	1822	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	44 7 1	1 15 0	46 2 1	..	
14 Inveravon,	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	..	
Carry forward,	18	31	3238	2162	148	9761	15,309	..	..	..	..	204 19 11 1/2	134 6 2	263 15 6 1/2	71 8 3	681 9 11	47 4 11	..	..	..	..	





13 Edrom, . . . . .	1	1	699	...	...	...	...	49 18 5	...	...	1 16 6	49 18 5	...
14 Eyemouth, . . . . .	1	1	583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 3 11	...
15 Fogo, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12 10½
16 Foulden, . . . . .	2	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 6	36 7 7	4
17 Gordon, . . . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7 7	7
18 Greenlaw, . . . . .	3	...	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	49 1 3	...
19 Hume, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Hutton, . . . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 10 10	...
21 Ladykirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton, . . . . .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 3½	40 10 3½	0 15 0
23 Lauder, . . . . .	3	5	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3 10	121 9 8	0 15 2
24 Legerwood, . . . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 6	7 10 9	...
25 Longformacus, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Merton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Mordington, . . . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 2 6	11 18 6	...
28 Nenthorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Swinton, . . . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	14 12 8	...
31 Westruther, . . . . .	1	1	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7 0	...
32 Whitsome, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . . . .	29	36	12,361	21,920	16.7	26.9	...	56.4	247 5 2	370 5 4	35 19 7½	1077 14 3	18 7 6½

  

BUTESHIRE.													
1 Cumbræ, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Kilbride (Kintyre), . . . . .	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Kilmory, . . . . .	2	4	811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Kingarth, . . . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 North Bute, . . . . .	2	4	709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Rothesay, . . . . .	7	9	3013	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, . . . . .	19	23	4033	7796	13,553	29.7	0.6	12.1	57.6	291 17 9	64 17 5½	637 19 4½	34 19 0

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial &c., of Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				
CAITHNESS.																				
1 Bower, . . . . .	1	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	..	82.3	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
2 Canisby, . . . . .	4	5	30	410	..	2111	..	16.0	..	..	100.0	..	2 1 2	23 13 4	..	33 12 6	34 15 4	6 11 6		
3 Dunnet, . . . . .	2	2	..	..	..	1460	..	..	..	..	83.4	..	..	..	..	32 2 0	2 1 0	94 2 4		
4 Halkirk, . . . . .	5	2	274	..	..	1370	16.44	16.6	..	..	90.6	..	18 15 0	..	..	21 19 8	5 3 6	34 3 0		
5 Latheron, . . . . .	17	14	950	..	..	9125	10.75	9.4	..	..	..	..	56 14 10	..	..	140 19 9½	55 15 2½	45 18 2		
6 Olrick, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	253 9 10		
7 Reay, . . . . .	5	5	105	365	..	2920	3.90	3.2	10.7	..	86.1	..	11 18 0	23 0 0	..	32 11 6	18 12 4	86 1 10		
8 Thurso, . . . . .	2	6	325	1095	..	1196	26.16	12.5	41.9	..	45.6	..	21 12 2	64 0 0	..	28 12 2	4 8 7	118 12 11		
9 Watten, . . . . .	3	..	365	..	..	730	10.95	32.4	..	..	66.6	..	25 0 0	..	..	5 0 0	..	30 0 0		
10 Wick, . . . . .	13	14	2394	1439	..	4745	85.78	27.9	16.7	..	55.4	..	163 19 2	85 15 10	..	70 18 3	93 5 11	413 19 2		
Total,	52	48	4443	3309	..	24,022	31,774	13.9	10.4	..	75.7	..	300 0 4	196 9 2	..	372 7 4½	214 1 10½	1082 18 9		
CLACKMANNAN.																				
1 Alloa & Tillybody, . . . . .	7	11	908	3285	..	2068	6261	14.5	52.4	..	33.1	..	67 6 10	217 18 0	..	53 19 0	6 4 3	345 8 1		
2 Clackmannan, . . . . .	3	7	365	255	184	1966	2770	13.2	9.0	6.7	70.9	..	24 14 0	15 0 3	9 4 0	33 16 0	18 12 4½	101 6 7½		
3 Dollar, . . . . .	..	2	..	..	..	730	730	..	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	15 11 7	..	15 11 7		
4 Logie, . . . . .	1	2	365	365	..	365	1095	33.3	33.3	..	33.3	..	25 0 0	24 0 0	..	13 0 0	..	62 0 0		
5 Tillycountry, . . . . .	1	5	730	730	..	1460	2190	..	33.3	..	66.6	..	..	48 0 0	..	28 12 0	6 10 2½	83 2 2½		
Total,	12	27	1638	4635	184	6589	13,046	12.5	35.5	1.4	50.5	..	117 0 10	304 18 3	9 4 0	144 18 7	31 6 10	607 8 6		





## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.												
Brought forward,	50	48	17,887	..	1502	12,204	31,593	..	..	..	..	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
21 Johnston, . . .	..	2	152	..	..	368	520	29.2	..	70.8	..	839	0	5	266	17	9	1180	7	2	23	18	6
22 Keir, . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	34	0	0	6	12	6	6	0	7	..	..	..
23 Kirkconnell, . . .	1	3	1095	..	..	365	1460	75.0	..	25.0	..	51	0	0	7	10	0	35	1	0	..	..	..
24 Kirkmahoe, . . .	1	1	233	..	..	..	233	100.0	..	..	..	233	100	0	..	..	..	58	10	0	..	..	..
25 Kirkmichael, . . .	3	2	1008	..	..	817	1825	55.2	..	44.8	..	47	6	4	12	8	1	11	14	11	..	..	..
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	..	61	11	5	..	..	..
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta, . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	..
28 Langholm, . . .	5	1	1647	..	..	365	2012	81.8	..	18.2	..	76	10	0	..	..	..	87	10	7	..	..	..
29 Lechnabehn, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	50.0	..	17	0	0	..	..	..	28	16	0	..	..	..
30 Middlebie, . . .	3	2	..	..	..	875	875	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	11	16	0	29	3	6	..	..	..
31 Moffat, . . .	4	2	962	..	..	1095	2057	46.7	..	53.2	..	46	15	0	21	11	6	69	19	7	..	..	..
32 Morton, . . .	2	7	1832	..	372	735	2939	62.3	12.7	25.0	..	86	16	1	24	18	2	121	11	6	0	12	0
33 Moueswald, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	2	12	0	2	12	0	..	..	..
34 Penpont, . . .	2	1	394	..	..	365	759	51.9	..	48.1	..	18	7	0	7	16	0	27	2	3	..	..	..
35 Ruthwell, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	34	0	0	..	..	..	34	0	0	..	..	..
36 St. Mungo, . . .	..	1	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	100.0	..	..	..	..	13	4	8	34	0	0	..	..	..
37 Sanquhar, . . .	2	1	773	..	..	..	773	100.0	..	..	..	36	0	3	..	..	..	13	4	8	..	..	..
38 Tinwald, . . .	4	..	1095	..	..	365	1460	75.0	..	25.0	..	51	0	0	8	11	8	37	19	2	..	..	..
39 Torthorwald, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	34	0	0	..	..	..	59	11	8	..	..	..
40 Tundergarth, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	100.0	..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	..	34	0	0	..	..	..
41 Tynron, . . .	1	1	730	..	..	..	730	100.0	..	..	..	34	0	0	..	..	..	17	0	0	..	..	..
42 Wamphray, . . .	1	1	365	..	..	365	730	50.0	..	50.0	..	17	0	0	11	18	2	34	0	0	..	..	..
43 Westerkirk, . . .	..	3	730	..	..	365	1095	66.6	..	33.4	..	34	0	0	8	10	0	29	8	2	..	..	..
Total,	86	80	32,553	..	1874	19,379	53,806	60.5	3.4	36.1	1524	13	6	..	55	8	6	2068	16	8	24	10	6

## EDINBURGH.

1	2	...	730	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	33.3	...	...	48	0	0	...	...	10	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.							
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£				s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
ELGIN.	1	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	£	16	12	4	8	10	4	25	2	8	£	...	...	
	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	3	4	881	...	...	365	1246	70.7	...	...	29.2	£	43	9	0	14	16	0	60	4	6	£	...	...	
	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	5	2	365	...	...	19	384	95.0	...	...	5.0	£	18	0	0	4	8	0	22	8	0	£	...	...	
	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	7	2	1095	...	...	365	1460	75.0	...	...	55.0	£	47	16	3	10	2	10	57	19	1	£	...	...	
	8	1	284	...	...	2018	2302	12.3	...	...	87.7	£	14	0	0	36	16	5	80	8	5	£	...	...	
	9	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	£	...	...	...	11	10	11	11	10	11	£	...	...	
	10	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	18	4	11	...	...	...	18	4	11	£	...	...	
	11	9	5925	...	...	2155	8080	73.3	...	...	26.7	£	279	3	6	51	10	9	335	5	9	£	...	...	
	12	3	1095	...	365	730	2190	49.9	...	33.4	16.7	£	31	16	6	12	1	6	60	8	3	£	...	...	
	13	2	485	...	...	365	850	57.1	...	...	42.9	£	24	0	0	6	10	0	30	10	0	£	...	...	
	14	3	587	...	...	1744	2331	25.1	...	...	74.9	£	28	17	4	51	17	0	80	14	4	£	...	...	
	15	1	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	...	£	51	10	6	...	...	...	51	10	6	£	...	...	
	16	2	365	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	...	66.6	£	18	0	0	25	16	0	43	16	0	£	...	...	
	17	3	730	...	...	399	1129	64.6	...	...	35.3	£	32	18	2	14	12	6	48	16	6	£	...	...	
	18	2	1088	...	...	730	1818	59.8	...	...	40.2	£	51	2	9	17	8	0	70	10	9	£	...	...	
	19	1	206	...	...	...	206	100.0	...	...	...	£	13	8	0	...	...	...	2	0	0	£	...	...	
	20	1	226	...	...	873	1099	20.6	...	...	79.4	£	11	19	7	23	0	3	15	5	3	£	...	...	
Total,	32	59	15,157	...	365	11,223	26,745	56.7	...	1.4	41.9	£	700	18	10	289	0	6	1047	15	8	£	42	18	7

## FIFE.

FIFE.																																
1	Abbotshall,	4	365	1184	924	...	2473	14.8	47.9	37.3	...	25	0	0	71	10	0	23	1	0	.....	29	9	11	149	0	11	3	6	0		
2	Abdie	1	2	449	365	281	1095	...	41.0	25.6	33.3	27	6	8	27	0	0	12	7	0	7	14	0	1	11	3	48	12	3	6	0	
3	Aberdour,	1	1	433	...	...	433	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0	27	11	8	.....	...	
4	Anstruther, Easter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Anstruther, Wester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Arngask,	3	365	365	365	1460	2555	14.3	14.3	14.3	57.2	25	0	0	24	0	0	11	0	2	24	8	9	...	...	...	84	8	11	.....	...	
7	Auchtermerran,	4	1171	365	365	1298	3129	37.4	11.7	11.7	39.2	85	5	0	22	0	0	22	0	0	18	4	0	5	18	4	153	7	4	.....	...	
8	Auchtermuchty,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Auchtertool,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Ballingry,	3	456	...	...	365	821	55.5	...	...	44.4	31	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	0	17	19	7	57	13	7	.....	...	
11	Balmerino,	2	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	23	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	...	...	...	38	8	0	.....	...	
12	Beath,	2	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	24	0	0	...	...	...	7	12	3	...	...	...	31	12	3	.....	...	
13	Burntisland,	6	183	532	927	495	2137	8.6	24.9	43.4	23.1	15	0	0	43	0	0	15	0	0	7	8	6	9	9	11	89	18	5	.....	...	
14	Cameron,	1	1	365	365	...	730	50.0	...	50.0	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	9	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	4	7	.....	...	
15	Cambee,	2	365	365	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	25	0	0	24	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	8	5	.....	...	
16	Carnock,	2	1	730	...	308	1038	70.3	...	...	29.7	51	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	0	0	0	2	6	62	6	4	.....	...	
17	Ceres,	4	3	560	973	730	2263	24.9	42.9	...	32.2	42	10	4	66	10	6	...	...	...	11	5	9	18	15	9	139	2	4	19	0	0
18	Collessie,	...	1	275	...	...	275	100.0	...	...	33.3	...	...	...	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	Crail,	...	2	730	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9	7	...	...	...	57	9	7	.....	...	
20	Creich,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
21	Cults,	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	.....	...	
22	Cupar,	6	13	4114	1715	545	6374	64.5	26.9	...	8.6	295	2	0	110	0	0	...	...	...	11	0	0	5	4	0	421	6	0	.....	...	
23	Dairsie,	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Dalgely,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25	Dennino,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	Dumbog,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	Dunfermline,	28	2555	6045	6515	2301	17416	14.7	34.7	37.4	13.2	18	11	398	12	8	232	0	8	36	6	9	74	7	1	914	6	1	4	0	0	
28	Dysart,	7	...	2166	365	2920	5451	...	39.7	6.7	53.6	...	...	...	129	12	4	14	6	0	31	4	0	2	1	7	177	3	11	.....	...	
29	Elie,	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	0	...	...	...	6	10	0	.....	...	
30	Falkland,	5	365	2190	...	943	3498	10.4	62.6	...	26.9	24	3	0	153	19	0	...	...	...	38	13	2	7	16	8	224	11	10	.....	...	
31	Ferry-Port on-Craig	2	365	1095	...	365	1825	20.0	60.0	...	20.0	27	14	7	72	0	0	...	...	...	8	7	6	...	...	...	108	2	1	14	9	0
32	Flisk,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Forgan,	2	75	...	...	365	440	17.0	...	...	83.0	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	0	...	...	...	18	14	2	2	4	1
34	Inverkeithing,	5	212	2289	...	365	2866	7.4	79.8	...	12.8	9	17	6	150	11	2	...	...	...	11	4	0	8	9	3	180	1	11	25	2	0
35	Kemback,	...	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	8	...	...	...	14	2	8	.....	...	
36	Kennoway,	4	3	368	365	...	1411	2144	17.1	...	65.8	15	14	0	22	0	0	...	...	...	53	3	6	4	14	8	95	12	2	9	14	10
37	Kettle,	1	4	447	365	730	1542	...	29.0	23.7	47.3	...	...	...	27	10	0	14	6	0	17	11	0	2	5	0	61	12	0	.....	...	
38	Kilconquhar,	3	318	1095	...	881	2294	13.8	47.7	...	38.4	23	11	9	72	4	8	...	...	...	18	18	0	2	13	3	117	6	8	.....	...	
Carry forward,		102	100	14,370	22,735	10,556	17,883	65,544	...	...	...	988	1	3	1482	18	9	353	5	5	398	18	5	191	2	9	3414	6	7	83	15	11

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.											
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.																
Brought forward,	102	100	14,370	22,735	10,556	17,883	65,544	...	...	...	...	988	1	3	1482	18	9	353	5	5	398	18	5	191	2	9	3414	6	7	£ s. d.	83	15	11
39 Kilmany, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40 Kilrenny, . . .	1	2	...	1095	...	...	1095	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41 Kinghorn, . . .	2	2	457	...	...	...	1187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
42 Kinglassie, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	61.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	5	5	...	1825	...	...	1095	...	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45 Largo, . . .	3	8	2177	497	559	370	3603	60.4	13.8	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46 Leslie, . . .	1	4	...	365	...	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
47 Leuchars, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48 Logie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
49 Markinch, . . .	4	2	...	1460	...	...	730	2190	66.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50 Monimail, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51 Moonzie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
52 Newburgh, . . .	...	6	...	875	...	...	730	1970	44.4	18.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53 Newburn, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54 Pittenweem, . . .	1	...	...	19	...	...	346	365	5.2	94.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
55 St. Andrews, . . .	8	10	2452	1246	730	1720	6148	39.9	20.2	11.9	28.0	148	8	2	74	10	0	36	19	0	38	5	4	1	6	4	299	8	10	16	18	6	
56 St. Leonards, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57 St. Monance, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
58 Saline, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59 Scoonie, . . .	2	2	730	365	...	...	365	1460	25.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61 Torryburn, . . .	1	1	365	298	34	...	697	52.4	42.7	4.9	...	30	0	0	24	7	0	2	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
62 Wemyss, . . .	6	7	...	2555	...	...	4681	54.6	54.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total,	142	151	21,281	33,335	14,274	28,138	97,028	21.9	34.4	14.7	29.0	2153	5	3	496	16	8	660	1	3	237	16	4	4996	17	0	127	1	5				



## FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	4	365	...	365	...	...	20.0	60.0	11 0 0	...	15 0 0	12 1 6	3 4 2	38 1 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



5 Dunbar, . . .	6	2467	1460	3927	...	62.8	...	37.2	...	159 12 6	...	48 8 9	8 2 7	216 3 10	...
6 Garvald, . . .	...	365	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	...	9 6 0	0 10 0	33 16 0	...
7 Glasmuir, . . .	2	730	365	1095	...	67.0	...	33.0	...	42 0 0	...	9 2 6	0 5 0	51 7 6	11 7 6
8 Haddington, . . .	12	1669	2555	6914	24.1	38.8	...	37.1	114 6 0	162 2 8	...	76 0 0	32 12 6	385 1 2	...
9 Humber, all one family, . . .	2	2555	...	2555	...	100.0	...	...	...	147 0 0	...	...	...	147 0 0	...
10 Innerwick, . . .	1	217	...	217	...	100.0	...	...	...	14 15 10	...	...	6 3 11	20 19 9	...
11 Moreham, . . .	1	365	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 0 0	22 15 0	...	9 2 0	...	23 0 0	...
12 North Berwick, . . .	2	365	...	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	20 10 0	...	...	13 0 0	1 2 6	52 7 0	...
13 Oldhamstocks, . . .	1	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	14 2 6	...
14 Ormiston, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Pencatland, . . .	2	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	43 0 0	...	...	...	...	43 0 0	...
16 Prestonkirk, . . .	1	456	730	1186	...	38.3	...	61.7	...	27 10 0	...	20 0 4½	2 6 8	49 17 0½	...
17 Prestontans, . . .	2	365	1460	2190	16.7	16.7	...	66.6	25 0 0	22 0 0	...	36 8 0	2 13 1	86 1 1	...
18 Salkon, . . .	1	730	1095	1095	33.3	66.6	...	...	22 0 0	45 0 0	...	...	...	67 0 0	...
19 Spott, . . .	2	365	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	...	24 0 0	...	19 10 0	4 0 0	47 10 0	...
20 Stenton, . . .	1	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	25 17 0	...	25 17 0	...
21 Tranent, . . .	9	416	73	3563	45.3	11.8	2.0	40.9	103 3 7	26 15 4	4 8 0	42 5 0	10 3 6	186 15 5	2 7 0
22 Whitekirk, . . .	4	363	187	915	39.6	39.8	...	20.6	25 8 2	23 0 0	...	8 4 10	3 1 4	59 14 4	4 1 1
23 Whittington, . . .	2	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	21 15 6½	2 12 6	24 8 0½	0 8 0
24 Yester, . . .	1	113	...	113	...	100.0	...	...	...	7 8 7	...	...	0 5 0	7 13 7	...
Total, . . .	52	6931	13,236	34,297	20.2	38.6	0.2	41.0	442 7 9	814 2 2	4 8 0	398 8 7½	88 14 9	1748 1 3½	35 4 8½

INVERNESS-SHIRE.																
1 Alvie, . . .	1	365	...	365	730	50.0	...	50.0	25 0 0	...	...	6 10 0	11 3 4	42 13 4	6 0 0	...
2 Ardersier, . . .	1	...	365	...	730	...	33.3	66.6	...	30 0 0	...	12 14 0	1 5 4	43 19 4	0 15 0	...
3 Barra, . . .	2	...	...	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	42 0 0	18 0 0	7 6 0	...	7 6 0	...	...
4 Boleskine & Abertarf, . . .	7	365	252	2294	3537	10.3	7.1	64.9	25 0 0	...	...	57 15 11	33 6 6	176 2 5	...	...
5 Bracadale, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cromdale, . . .	2	...	2727	2727	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	46 17 8	6 16 7	53 14 3	...	...
7 Croy, . . .	1	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	15 4 0	6 0 0	21 4 0	...	...
8 Daviot, . . .	2	...	...	730	1095	33.3	...	66.6	25 0 0	...	...	15 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	...
9 Dore, . . .	2	115	457	365	937	12.2	48.8	38.9	9 5 6	30 5 0	...	6 0 0	48 4 5	93 14 11	11 5 0	...
10 Duirnish, . . .	4	177	473	1825	2475	7.1	19.1	73.8	12 0 0	37 13 0	...	42 3 0	17 13 10	109 9 10	...	...
11 Glenelg, . . .	5	365	...	365	1095	1825	20.0	60.0	25 0 0	...	22 0 0	20 8 0	2 19 0	70 7 0	...	...
12 Harres, . . .	4	...	...	1889	1889	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	35 6 0	...	35 6 0	...	...
13 Inverness, . . .	20	2620	8335	3076	16,430	15.9	50.7	18.7	115 7 0	608 15 0	59 17 0	64 14 6	74 3 10	922 17 4	12 0 0	...
Carry forward, . . .	49	4372	10,256	3016	16,921	34,565	...	...	236 12 6	748 13 0	99 17 0	329 19 1	201 12 10	1616 14 5	30 0 0	...

INVERNESS-SHIRE.



PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.								Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.									
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.									
Brought forward,	49	53	4372	10,256	3016	16,921	34,565	...	...	...	...	236	12	6	748	13	0	89	17	0	329	19	1	201	12	10	1616	14	5	30	0	0
14 Kilmalie, . . .	7	12	1723	555	...	4058	6336	27.2	8.7	...	64.0	134	9	1	36	9	0	...	...	...	112	4	0	5	15	6	288	17	7	...	...	...
15 Kilmoinvaig, . .	5	3	745	365	...	1098	2208	33.8	16.5	...	49.7	50	19	2	30	10	0	...	...	...	52	1	6	2	15	3	136	5	11	25	0	0
16 Kilmorack, . . .	4	2	...	...	...	1978	1978	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	6	3	6	6	28	9	0	...	...	...
17 Kilmuir, . . .	5	4	365	809	...	2111	3285	11.1	24.6	...	64.3	30	0	0	53	3	0	...	...	...	37	13	6	5	0	0	125	16	6	...	...	...
18 Kiltarity, . . .	1	5	365	136	...	1460	1961	18.6	6.9	...	74.4	25	0	0	9	7	6	...	...	...	23	10	6	2	3	0	60	0	6	...	...	...
19 Kingussie, . . .	2	...	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	11	0	...	...	...	30	11	0	...	...	...
20 Kirkhill, . . .	1	3	...	694	...	730	1424	...	48.7	...	51.3	...	...	...	43	12	0	...	...	...	14	19	0	8	14	0	67	5	0	1	0	0
21 Laggan, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	71	436	83.7	...	...	16.3	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	3	0	15	5	30	7	8	...	...	...
22 Moy & Dalrossie, .	1	3	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	13	0	...	...	...	49	13	0	...	...	...
23 Petty, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	0	...	...	...	29	2	0	...	...	...
24 Portree, . . .	3	4	730	...	...	1575	2305	31.6	...	...	68.3	54	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	4	...	...	...	79	0	4	...	...	...
25 Sleat, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	5	...	...	...	16	11	11	...	...	...
26 Small Isles, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Snizort, . . .	3	...	365	365	...	365	1095	33.3	33.3	...	33.3	34	13	7	24	0	0	...	...	...	7	0	10	...	...	...	65	14	5	...	...	...
28 Strath, . . .	3	1	365	...	149	708	1222	29.9	...	12.1	57.9	26	0	0	...	...	...	4	19	4	16	18	0	3	5	0	51	2	4	...	...	...
29 Uist, North, . . .	3	3	...	...	...	1945	1945	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	19	6	...	...	...	43	19	6	...	...	...
30 Uist, South, . . .	4	9	944	...	...	3650	4594	20.6	...	...	79.4	64	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	0	41	19	9	156	13	11	...	...	...
31 Urquhart, . . .	4	5	473	...	...	2555	3028	15.6	...	...	84.3	32	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	4	0	7	16	6	95	9	0	...	...	...
Total,	98	111	11,177	13,180	3165	42,875	70,397	15.8	18.8	4.4	60.9	738	16	0	945	14	6	104	16	4	891	0	11	291	6	3	2971	14	0	56	0	0
KINCARDINE.																																
1 Arbutnot, . . .	2	1	730	...	...	365	1095	70.0	...	...	30.0	44	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0	...	...	...	51	10	0	...	...	...
2 Banchoy-Devenick, .	1	3	730	...	...	579	1309	55.7	...	...	44.3	49	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	0	2	11	0	63	19	0	...	...	...
3 Banchoy-Ternan, . .	8	3	1999	...	177	1283	3459	57.8	...	5.1	37.1	119	14	4	...	...	...	7	12	6	25	7	11	8	7	1	161	1	10	6	12	0

4 Benholm, .	1	4	730	...	...	1095	1825	40.0	...	...	100.0	60.0	22	0	0	.....	.....	9 14	6	17	3	0	8	17	3	48	0	3	11	14	6	8	17	3	
5 Bervie, .	1	1	...	...	...	1165	140	...	...	...	...	96.0	2	19	0½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0	0	.....	.....	2	0	0	11	14	6	2	0	0	
6 Dunotfar, .	1	1	3	49	...	365	1214	4.0	...	...	33.3	33.3	24	10	0	.....	.....	13 13	0	26	4	2	6	2	0	35	5	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7 Durriss, .	1	2	365	...	...	365	1095	33.3	...	...	33.3	33.3	24	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	0	.....	.....	.....	47	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
8 Fettercairn, .	2	3	1758	67	...	...	1825	96.3	3.7	...	3.7	105	19	2	4	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	10	114	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0
9 Fetteresso, .	9	7	2406	...	...	1036	5350	44.9	...	...	19.4	35.7	149	13	1	.....	.....	44	7	3	54	1	6	23	16	6	271	18	4	3	12	0	0		
10 Ferdon, .	3	4	530	...	88	...	965	1583	33.5	5.5	...	60.9	35	4	6	5	10	0	.....	.....	22	2	2	2	2	6	64	19	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
11 Garvock, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12 Glenbervie, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	46.9	24	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	6	1	15	4	28	19	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13 Kinneff & Catrine	1	2	414	...	...	365	779	53.1	...	...	...	37.2	74	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	0	6	4	8½	96	4	8½	17	17	0	3	18	0	
14 Laurencekirk, .	3	3	1234	...	...	730	1964	62.8	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	16 13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
15 Maryculter, .	1	1	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	57.9	64	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	7	11	5	4	7	99	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	
16 Marykirk, .	5	4	1062	...	...	1460	2522	42.1	...	...	...	7.4	40	11	6	20	0	0	.....	2	10	6	5	19	8	69	1	8	5	7	8	4	4		
17 Nigg, .	...	3	601	...	365	77	1043	57.6	34.9	...	...	47.6	69	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	0	8	0	18	3	92	3	1	16	13	4	.....	.....	.....	
18 St. Cyrus, .	...	4	2	1148	...	1042	2190	52.4	...	...	...	40.1	32	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	6	0	3	12	10	50	18	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
19 Strachan, .	1	3	547	...	...	365	912	59.9	...	...	...	40.6	384	3	5½	29	18	2	92	0	9	261	1	4	83	0	0½	1350	3	9	46	0	3	.....	
Total,	44	48	14,668	520	2083	11,764	29,035	50.5	1.7	7.1	40.6	384	3	5½	29	18	2	92	0	9	261	1	4	83	0	0½	1350	3	9	46	0	3	.....	.....	.....
KINROSS.																																			
1 Cleish, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	730	50.0	50.0	...	...	22	0	0	20	13	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	13	0	10	6	6	.....	.....	.....	
2 Kinross, .	6	3	877	...	365	1417	3024	29.0	12.0	...	...	47.0	62	3	0	24	0	0	15	12	0	31	1	6	21	10	11	154	7	5	.....	.....	.....		
3 Orwell, .	1	3	...	...	365	1095	1460	...	25.0	...	75.0	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	20	5	9	25	13	1	1	1	6	47	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Portmoak, .	8	7	1242	730	730	2512	5214	23.8	14.0	14.0	48.2	84	3	0	44	13	0	35	17	9	56	14	7	22	12	5	244	0	9	10	6	6	.....	.....	
Total,																																			
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																																			
1 Anwoth, .	...	2	...	...	...	...	1095	...	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	6	.....	.....	.....	29	1	6	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	
2 Balmacellan, .	1	2	...	...	...	1383	1838	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	13	3	.....	.....	.....	42	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3 Balmaghie, .	1	3	...	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	13	3	.....	.....	.....	17	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4 Borgue, .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Carry forward,	2	6	365	...	...	2478	2843	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	14	9	.....	.....	.....	88	14	9	5	0	0	.....	.....	.....	

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.			
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	2	6	365	2478	2843	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	...	...	88	14	9
5 Buittle, . . . . .	2	...	647	2	649	...	...	99.7	...	...	...	30	0	9	...	...	...	40	2	10
6 Carsphairn, . . . . .	1	1	730	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0
7 Colvend, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Crossmichael, . . . . .	3	1	1095	365	1460	...	...	75.0	...	...	...	51	0	0	...	...	...	63	2	6
9 Dalry, . . . . .	2	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	...	...	25	0	0
10 Girthon, . . . . .	1	1	730	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0
11 Kells, . . . . .	1	3	730	730	1460	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	47	0	0
12 Kelton, . . . . .	2	3	829	730	1559	...	...	53.2	...	...	...	46	8	0	...	...	...	63	6	0
13 Kirkbean, . . . . .	...	1	352	13	365	...	...	96.4	...	...	...	3	6	0	...	...	...	1	0	0
14 Kirkcudbright, . . . . .	...	3	1825	1095	2920	...	...	62.5	...	...	...	37	5	0	...	...	...	18	0	8
15 Kirkgunzeon, . . . . .	5	2	730	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	2	1	0
16 Kirkmaebreck, . . . . .	...	2	730	...	730	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	34	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham, . . . . .	1	...	365	...	365	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	...	...	34	0	0
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
19 Lochrutton, . . . . .	1	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Minigaff, . . . . .	1	2	365	395	760	...	...	47.3	...	...	...	17	0	0	...	...	...	0	3	6
21 New Abbey, . . . . .	...	2	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	...	...	...	50	0	0	...	...	...	2	8	0
22 Parton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	0
23 Rerrick, . . . . .	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Terregles, . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	...	...	...	...	0	13	0
25 Tongland, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	17	0
26 Troqueer, . . . . .	1	...	162	...	162	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	0	5	0
27 Twynholm, . . . . .	4	7	2197	1332	3529	...	...	62.2	...	...	...	37	8	0	...	...	...	15	19	3
28 Urr, . . . . .	2	3	975	850	1825	...	...	53.4	...	...	...	46	15	0	...	...	...	22	11	2
29 Urr, . . . . .	6	2	993	1460	2453	...	...	40.4	...	...	...	59	6	0	...	...	...	4	0	8
Total,	38	37	14,550	10,910	25,460	...	...	57.1	...	...	...	687	5	6	...	...	...	40	3	11
						...	...		...	...	...				...	...	...	998	18	1
						...	...		...	...	...				...	...	...	11	10	0



## LANARK.

1	Avondale, .	365	848	92	638	1943	18.7	43.7	4.8	32.8	26 3 1	59 12 4	5 17 0	22 15 6	2 7 11	116 15 10	.....	70 9 0
2	Barony, .	2257	453	46,081	7794	56,585	3.9	0.8	81.5	100.0	153 11 6	19 11 4	1710 2 10	130 10 0	1113 19 3	3127 14 11	.....	.....
3	Bigger, .	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	50.0	...	25 2 0	...	14 15 0	...	14 15 0	...	...
4	Blantyre, .	...	365	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	50.0	...	...	...	10 0 0	...	35 2 0	...	...
5	Bothwell, .	...	1578	...	730	2308	...	68.4	...	31.6	...	115 19 8	...	13 16 0	3 3 6	132 19 2	...	...
6	Calder, .	365	1363	...	365	2093	17.4	65.1	...	17.4	23 14 2	90 4 2	...	9 2 0	...	123 0 4	...	...
7	Cambuslang, .	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	14 8 0	2 3 4	16 11 4	...	2 3 4
8	Cambusnethan, .	...	2315	...	113	2428	...	95.4	...	4.6	...	165 0 0	...	5 12 0	0 8 0	171 0 0	...	...
9	Carluke, .	2393	345	...	1095	3833	62.4	9.0	...	28.6	182 0 3	24 0 5	...	27 16 0	10 15 2	244 11 10	...	...
10	Carmichael, .	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	12 5 3	2 0 0	14 5 3	...	...
11	Carnunnock, .	...	1460	...	...	1825	...	80.0	...	20.0	104 2 4	...	...	13 4 8	0 10 6	117 17 6	...	...
12	Carstairs, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 16 8	...	...	...	...
13	Covington, .	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	31 10 8	...	57 18 8	...	...
14	Crawford, .	793	...	...	793	100.0	...	...	...	80.0	55 9 4	...	...	24 0 0	...	14 6 0	...	...
15	Crawfordjohn, .	365	...	...	1480	1825	20.0	...	...	...	26 8 0	...	...	14 6 0	...	39 13 8	...	...
16	Culter, .	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	24 0 0	...	14 6 0	...	...	...	...
17	Dalsorf, .	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	14 6 0	...	...	...	...
18	Dalziel, .	...	365	...	930	1295	...	28.2	...	71.8	...	25 6 2	...	14 7 6	...	...	...	...
19	Dalington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Douglas, .	...	...	...	...	709	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	24 2 7	...	24 2 7	...	...
21	Dunsyre, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Dunsyre, .	52,445	805	48,176	8619	110045	47.7	0.7	43.8	7.8	3532 3 2	87 12 0	2567 12 8	168 18 7	145 9 10	6501 16 3	122 15 0	...
23	Glasgow, .	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	25 0 0	...	...
24	Glasford, .	...	994	1480	...	2839	12.9	35.0	52.1	...	26 8 7	71 1 4	89 14 7	10 8 0	6 0 3	193 4 9	...	...
25	Gorbals, .	365	...	...	365	12,579	39.1	1.9	56.1	2.9	365 13 9	16 2 6	378 15 8	58 3 0	29 17 6	823 17 5	54 3 2	...
26	Govan, .	244	3285	7045	1698	5713	12.7	57.5	...	23.8	53 15 10	229 13 10	...	10 1 6	1 3 6	371 3 8	18 15 0	...
27	Hamilton, .	...	1340	...	...	365	1705	78.6	...	21.4	...	96 11 2	...	...	...	107 16 2	...	...
28	Kilbride, East, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Lamington & Wandell, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Lanark, .	277	830	32	365	1504	18.4	55.1	21.1	24.4	18 11 5	54 11 6	2 5 4	5 4 0	3 14 4	84 6 7	...	...
31	Lesmahago, .	177	2330	5	365	2877	6.2	80.9	0.2	12.7	12 2 5	153 16 10	0 3 4	11 13 0	7 9 6	185 5 1	...	...
32	Liberton, .	365	365	...	1480	2190	16.6	16.6	...	66.6	25 9 4	24 0 0	...	37 15 0	...	87 4 4	...	...
33	Monkland, New, .	...	5513	...	2857	8370	...	65.8	...	34.1	364 3 7	...	...	49 1 0	6 18 5	420 3 0	30 11 1	...
34	Monkland, Old, .	516	7333	...	1384	9233	5.6	79.4	...	14.9	36 18 0	504 15 5	...	18 16 0	24 11 2	585 0 7	5 11 0	...
35	Pittenain, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Rutherglen, .	...	2229	...	1460	3689	...	60.4	...	39.6	148 19 4	...	...	33 12 9	6 12 6	189 4 7	...	...
37	Shotts, .	...	170	121	1460	1825	20.0	...	36.2	80.0	25 0 0	...	...	16 3 0	...	41 3 0	...	...
38	Stonehouse, .	...	...	...	43	334	...	50.9	...	12.9	12 11 6	...	7 12 0	0 15 0	4 17 10	25 16 4	...	...
39	Symington, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Walston, .	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13 0	...	...	...	7 7 6	14 0 6	...	...
41	Wiston and Robertson, .	730	...	...	...	730	100.0	...	...	...	51 2 2	...	...	...	...	51 2 2	...	...
Total, .		67,897	34,895	103032	38,290	244114	27.8	14.3	42.2	15.6	4646 4 0	2416 17 5	4762 3 5	800 18 8	1446 4 4	14072 7 10	304 7 7	...



ORKNEY.

[illegible]

Total,

## PEEBLES.

[illegible]

Total,





28 Dunkeld, Little,	5	4	1095	365	...	1825	3285	33.3	11.1	...	55.5	71 17 7	22 0 0	...	...	55 1 0	148 18 7	3 0 0
29 Dunning, .	2	2	730	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	...	50.0	49 18 9	...	...	...	10 8 0	60 6 9	...
30 Errol, .	8	3	2282	365	...	1095	3742	60.9	9.8	...	29.3	150 0 0	24 0 0	...	1 5 3	35 12 0	210 17 3	...
31 Forgandenny, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Forteviot, .	1	...	148	...	...	...	148	100.0	...	...	...	9 15 0	...	...	1 13 6	...	11 8 6	...
33 Fortingal, .	3	3	457	365	...	1095	1917	23.8	19.0	...	57.1	31 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	24 2 0	77 2 0	...
34 Fossaway, .	2	...	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24 0 0	...	...	...	14 0 0	38 0 0	...
35 Fowlis Water, .	6	2	1087	...	...	1335	2422	44.8	...	...	55.2	69 16 10	...	...	4 5 0	39 4 4	113 6 2	...
36 Gask, .	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	0 10 0	14 17 9	15 7 9	...
37 Glendevon, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Inchture, .	1	2	1095	...	...	...	1095	100.0	...	...	67.4	119 12 4	...	...	...	63 14 0	69 0 0	...
39 Kenmore, .	4	12	1825	...	...	3772	5597	32.6	...	...	66.6	24 0 0	51 16 0	...	1 1 0	58 11 6	184 7 4	...
40 Killin, .	6	5	365	793	...	2308	3466	10.5	22.9	...	21.4	...	84 10 0	...	14 5 2	8 12 0	148 12 8	10 4 0
41 Kilmaadock, .	5	...	...	1342	...	365	1707	...	78.6	...	...	...	...	...	5 15 7	...	98 17 7	...
42 Kilspindie, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Kincardine, .	2	4	...	1004	...	1095	2099	...	47.8	...	52.2	...	58 10 4	...	4 1 4	33 15 0	96 6 8	...
44 Kinclaven, .	1	1	...	730	...	730	730	...	66.6	...	100.0	...	48 0 0	...	9 18 0	9 18 0	19 16 0	...
45 Kinfauns, .	2	1	...	730	...	365	1095	...	...	...	33.3	...	...	...	0 2 8	10 8 0	58 10 8	...
46 Kinloch, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.7	...	75.3	...	5 10 0	...	...	12 17 9	20 7 9	...
47 Kinnaird, .	...	1	...	90	...	275	365	...	...	...	39.2	146 6 10	...	...	0 6 6	32 1 3	178 14 7	11 15 0
48 Kinnoul, .	6	5	2263	...	...	1460	3723	60.8	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	0 10 6	17 9 0	17 19 6	...
49 Kirkmichael, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 Lethendy, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51 Logierait, .	7	3	1275	...	...	2190	3465	37.0	...	...	62.9	84 0 0	...	...	0 11 0	37 10 0	122 1 0	...
52 Longforgan, .	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	4 16 0	4 16 0	...
53 Madderty, .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	24 0 0	...
54 Meikle, .	1	1	609	...	...	...	609	100.0	...	...	...	37 9 0	...	...	2 18 3	...	40 7 3	0 15 6
55 Methven, .	4	3	730	...	...	1572	2302	31.7	...	...	68.3	47 12 0	...	...	2 16 7	51 4 6	101 13 1	...
56 Monydie, .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	23 7 9	...	...	...	...	23 7 9	...
57 Monievard, .	2	1	902	...	...	...	902	100.0	...	...	...	56 2 5	...	...	3 17 6	...	59 19 11	...
58 Monzie, .	2	...	365	180	...	...	545	66.9	33.0	...	...	24 0 0	10 10 0	...	1 13 2	...	36 3 2	...
59 Moulin, .	4	2	365	730	...	1095	2190	16.6	33.3	...	49.9	22 8 10	48 0 0	...	...	29 2 10	99 11 8	...
60 Muckhart, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61 Muthill, .	...	...	...	...	...	1636	2366	30.8	...	...	69.1	147 1 11	...	...	...	30 10 2	77 12 1	...
62 Perth, .	31	28	2315	11,242	...	6560	20,117	11.5	55.8	...	32.6	148 9 5	681 15 0	...	7 2 0	177 18 6	1015 4 11	6 0 0
63 Port of Monteith, .	...	...	...	...	...	417	417	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	3 3 0	10 16 0	13 19 0	1 4 0
64 Rattray, .	3	2	907	...	...	471	1378	65.8	...	...	34.2	59 3 0	...	...	2 9 5	11 5 10	72 18 3	...
65 Redgorton, .	3	2	1308	...	...	730	2038	64.1	...	...	35.9	84 1 0	...	...	...	16 18 0	100 19 0	...
66 Rhynch, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	10 8 0	10 8 0	...
67 Scone, .	8	9	3886	90	...	1268	5244	74.1	1.7	...	24.2	260 8 4	6 14 0	...	11 19 6	37 13 9	316 15 7	6 10 0
68 St. Madoes, .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	2 2 0	17 0 11	19 2 11	2 0 0
Carry forward,	179	177	43,220	24,421	...	373	51,602	11,9616	...	...	...	2835 9 3	1506 10 11	...	17 6 6	1306 8 10	5854 8 6	54 12 3

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.																
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.		s.	d.														
Brought forward,	179	177	43,220	24,421	373	51,602	119,616	...	...	...	...	2835	9	3	1506	10	11	17	6	6	1306	8	10	188	13	0	5854	8	6	54	12	3			
69 St. Martins,	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	6	1	10	0	21	8	6	...	...			
70 Tibberrmuir,	4	2	730	1095	...	307	2132	34.2	51.3	...	14.4	46	19	3	66	0	0	...	...	...	33	17	0	...	...	...	126	16	3	...	...				
71 Trinity Gask,	1	1	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	0	...	...	...	33	4	0	...	...			
72 Tullialan,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	24	19	9	...	...	...	23	8	0	20	16	0	...	...	...	45	15	9	1	18	0			
73 Weem,	1	1	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	50.0	50.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	0	...	...	...	33	9	0	...	...			
Total,	186	184	44,315	25,516	738	54,099	124,668	35.5	20.4	0.6	43.4	2907	8	3	1572	10	11	40	14	6	1404	5	4	190	3	0	6115	2	0	...	...	56	10	3	
RENFREW.																																			
1 Abbey,	24	32	...	...	14,041	1138	15,179	...	...	92.5	7.5	153	13	8	...	...	...	850	11	6	18	8	6	...	...	...	7	0	3	876	0	3	1	0	0
2 Cathcart,	5	6	2348	...	...	1460	3808	61.9	...	...	38.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	19	2	...	...	
3 Eaglesham,	1	1	365	...	...	365	730	50.0	...	...	50.0	25	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	1	...	...		
4 Eastwood,	8	8	1186	1188	317	1154	3845	30.8	30.8	8.2	30.1	95	8	4	80	18	3	22	7	5	24	4	0	...	...	...	13	7	10	236	5	10	9	0	0
5 Erskine,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6 Greenock,	27	58	...	730	18,705	1460	20,895	...	3.5	8.5	6.9	...	...	...	29	18	0	955	6	6	22	0	0	...	...	...	8	7	0	1015	11	6	69	12	6
7 Houston,	...	3	...	...	312	365	677	...	...	46.1	53.9	12	7	6	...	...	...	20	1	1	10	8	0	...	...	...	0	15	0	13	2	6	0	15	0
8 Inchinnan,	1	1	179	244	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	6	0	30	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	0	51	11	0	...	...	
9 Innerkip,	...	2	...	...	445	...	689	...	35.4	64.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	19	11	25	9	0	...	...	...	5	9	10	125	18	9	8	1	0
10 Kilbarchan,	...	5	...	...	1569	968	2537	...	...	61.8	38.1	25	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0	...	...	...	
11 Kilmacolm,	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	0	49	4	10	87	11	3	...	...	...	20	14	0	189	2	4	...	...	
12 Lochwinnoch,	6	7	365	...	66	718	2555	9.9	1.8	19.4	68.9	27	14	3	...	...	...	67	1	9	2	12	0	...	...	...	3	9	8	313	13	5	19	11	2
13 Mearns,	2	2	...	...	1046	365	1411	...	...	74.1	25.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	10	9	25	13	0	...	...	...	8	4	2	472	2	8	59	16	10
14 Neilston,	8	10	...	...	4273	730	5003	...	...	85.4	14.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	2	295	18	10	0	10	0
15 Paisley,	13	20	...	...	...	7214	7034	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	4	111	0	0	...	...	...
16 Port-Glasgow,	8	8	1825	...	...	1568	2190	5583	32.7	28.0	39.2	110	10	0	...	...	...	85	16	6	69	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew,	3	4	...	...	1460	1095	2555	...	...	57.1	42.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	0	0	31	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total,	115	161	6633	2228	51,668	13,845	74,374	8.9	2.9	69.5	18.6	449	17	10	133	0	3	3004	5	9	376	7	3	103	15	7	4067	6	8	178	6	6	...	...	



ROSS.									
1 Alness, . . . . .	365	...	...	14.3	...	75.6	...	24 0 0	...
2 Apperross, . . . . .	365	1825	2555	16.6	...	83.3	...	24 0 0	...
3 Avoch, . . . . .	797	365	1527	23.9	...	23.9	25 0 0	45 10 0	0 10 0
4 Barvas, . . . . .	...	926	926	...	...	100.0	...	7 12 0	...
5 Contin, . . . . .	557	1549	2106	26.4	...	73.5	...	29 14 3	...
6 Cromarty, . . . . .	...	2190	3285	33.3	...	66.6	69 5 0	45 5 0	15 10 9
7 Dingwall, . . . . .	756	1069	1825	41.4	...	58.5	48 15 7	25 11 0	24 15 0
8 Edderton, . . . . .	...	365	365	...	...	100.0	...	7 10 0	...
9 Fearn, . . . . .	495	526	951	...	...	55.3	...	18 0 0	8 18 3
10 Fodderty, . . . . .	758	556	1314	...	...	42.4	...	14 10 0	27 9 2
11 Gairloch, . . . . .	1250	2190	4008	14.2	...	54.6	38 19 8	27 16 3	17 16 0
12 Glenshiel, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Killearnan, . . . . .	730	1825	2555	28.5	...	71.4	...	68 1 1	28 16 0
14 Kilmuir, Easter, . . . . .	883	730	2190	40.3	16.6	33.3	35 9 6	8 9 0	3 9 3
15 Kiltarn, . . . . .	351	1946	2662	13.1	13.7	73.1	28 4 0	64 10 4	19 5 11
16 Kincardine . . . . .	365	2190	2555	14.2	...	85.7	25 0 0	45 4 0	...
17 Kintail, . . . . .	...	4015	4015	...	...	100.0	...	54 16 6	...
18 Knockbain, . . . . .	...	1582	1582	...	...	100.0	...	21 19 8	...
19 Lochalsh, . . . . .	...	1646	1646	...	...	100.0	...	36 17 4	...
20 Lochbroom, . . . . .	63	1762	2190	16.6	...	80.5	28 7 1	41 2 3	...
21 Lochcarron, . . . . .	730	730	1460	...	50.0	50.0	...	20 16 0	...
22 Lochs, . . . . .	...	1099	1464	24.9	...	75.1	...	17 3 9	...
23 Logie, Easter, . . . . .	...	78	1173	62.2	...	6.6	31 9 2	2 6 0	2 12 0
24 Nigg, . . . . .	...	365	535	31.7	31.1	68.3	15 2 0	3 18 0	0 17 6
25 Roselfs, . . . . .	206	1148	1557	13.0	...	73.8	13 12 0	22 10 1	5 12 11
26 Rosemarkie, . . . . .	...	365	730	1095	...	66.6	...	9 2 0	1 15 0
27 Rosskeen, . . . . .	...	1825	2849	35.9	33.6	64.1	70 3 0	49 14 0	7 5 0
28 Stornoway, . . . . .	365	1825	2555	...	14.2	71.5	...	15 4 0	...
29 Tain, . . . . .	365	1095	1825	20.0	20.0	60.0	25 19 5	13 19 0	3 1 9
30 Tarbat, . . . . .	588	824	1817	23.3	31.2	45.5	31 10 3	26 19 6	22 4 9
31 Uig, . . . . .	...	730	730	...	...	100.0	...	4 0 0	0 14 0
32 Urquhart, . . . . .	...	1825	1825	...	...	100.0	...	27 19 9	1 7 6
33 Urray, . . . . .	91	2555	2646	3.4	...	96.6	...	43 12 6	2 12 6
Total,	8030	44,276	61,978	12.9	2.3	71.4	539 6 5	539 13 6	195 14 3
	86	1460	1460	13.2	2.3	71.4	55 2 3	837 3 3	42 8 6

## APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	Total.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Poorhouses.	In Private Houses.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<b>ROXBURGH.</b>																				
1 Ancrum, . . . . .	...	4	...	365	...	1062	1427	...	25.5	...	74.5	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Ashkirk, . . . . .	...	...	...	365	...	...	365	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Bedrule, . . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	100.0	29	2	0	35	6	1	24	0	0
4 Bowden, . . . . .	1	3	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	37	7	0	38	7	0
5 Castleton, . . . . .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	10	25	0	0
6 Cavers, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Crailing, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Eckford, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Ednam, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Hawick, . . . . .	7	6	730	730	...	1741	3201	22.8	22.8	...	54.4	50	0	0	50	8	6	150	11	9
11 Hopekirk, . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	11	9	10	12	9	10
12 Hownam, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Jedburgh, . . . . .	8	6	730	1567	...	2283	4580	15.9	34.2	...	49.9	47	0	0	47	3	6	207	4	10
14 Kelsa, . . . . .	6	9	1095	2542	...	1460	5097	21.4	49.8	...	28.8	83	0	0	53	10	4	306	17	7
15 Kirkton, . . . . .	...	1	...	219	...	...	219	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Lalliesleaf, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	8	0	4	8	0	4
17 Linton, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	8	2	0	9	19	6
18 Mackerston, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Maxton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Melrose, . . . . .	2	12	730	2327	...	1460	4517	16.2	51.5	...	32.3	47	0	0	36	8	0	251	12	11
21 Minto, . . . . .	5	1	...	365	...	1825	2190	...	16.6	...	83.3	24	0	0	30	0	0	54	0	0
22 Morebattle, . . . . .	...	3	25	...	...	1095	1120	...	2.2	...	97.7	6	5	0	34	1	6	53	0	6
23 Oxnam, . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	22	0	0	23	9	4
24 Roberton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Roxburgh, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	9	2	0	10	9	3
26 St. Boswells, . . . . .	2	...	148	...	...	582	730	...	20.3	...	79.7	9	14	0	22	12	0	34	11	9





## APPENDIX C.—continued.

[illegible]

SUTHERLAND.

SUTHERLAND.												
1	Assynt,	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	100.0	...	18 6 3	...	...
2	Clyne,	...	...	365	1095	...	66.6	...	48 0 0	15 12 0	...	...
3	Creich,	91	...	730	1186	7.6	30.8	6 11 10	25 0 0	13 0 0	...	...
4	Domoch,	...	...	1643	1825	...	9.9	...	12 10 0	24 1 0	...	...
5	Duirness,	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	...	16 10 4	...	...
6	Eldrachillis,	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	...	31 5 5	...	...
7	Farr,	57	...	1474	1531	3.7	...	...	...	48 16 1	...	...
8	Golspeie,	365	...	730	2190	16.6	50.0	...	70 0 0	23 18 0	...	...
9	Kildonan,	...	...	730	1095	...	33.3	22 0 0	24 0 0	6 10 0	...	...
10	Laing,	...	...	730	1460	50.0	...	50 14 10	...	11 1 0	...	...
11	Loth,	...	...	365	730	...	50.0	...	24 0 0	2 12 0	...	...
12	Regart,	...	...	1095	1460	25.0	...	25 0 0	...	20 14 2	...	...
13	Tongue,	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	...	17 10 0	...	...
25	Total,	1608	...	14,067	18,777	8.6	16.5	108 18 1	203 10 0	249 16 3	45 11	...
25	Total,	3102	...	14,067	18,777	8.6	16.5	74.8	...	607 11 3	...	...

## WIGTON.

WIGTON.																												
1	4	2	365	...	1674	2039	17.9	...	...	82.1	17	0	0	...	...	...	44	6	5	0	2	6	61	8	11	2	0	0
2	2	2	89	...	730	1184	7.5	...	61.6	30.8	6	1	4	...	12	7	6	16	0	0	4	10	8	67	9	6	.....	.....
3	3	2	1095	...	365	1825	60.0	...	...	40.0	51	6	0	...	.....	.....	16	0	0	.....	.....	.....	29	9	6	.....	.....	.....
...	...	1	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....	5	6	6	.....	.....	.....
5	3	...	241	...	854	1095	22.0	...	...	73.0	9	2	3	...	.....	.....	19	14	2	6	17	0	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0
6	3	...	115	...	730	845	13.6	...	...	86.4	5	15	0	...	.....	.....	13	0	0	1	11	8	20	6	8	.....	.....	.....
7	6	3	1304	90	730	2568	50.8	3.5	17.3	28.4	63	18	3	7	10	0	16	3	0	12	3	4	107	12	1	5	14	4
8	1	3	365	...	880	1245	29.3	...	...	70.7	17	0	0	...	.....	.....	18	17	0	.....	.....	.....	35	17	0	5	0	0
9	4	1	365	...	1460	1825	20.0	...	...	80.0	17	0	0	...	.....	.....	29	2	4	.....	.....	.....	46	2	4	.....	.....	.....
10	2	2	365	...	365	442	31.1	...	31.1	37.8	17	0	0	...	.....	.....	9	11	11	1	5	4	36	19	3	.....	.....	.....
11	5	9	2424	210	1825	4459	54.3	4.7	4.7	40.9	112	17	10	15	14	0	37	14	0	7	1	1	173	6	11	8	10	0
12	3	2	...	...	1825	1825	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	23	15	0	.....	.....	.....	23	15	0	.....	.....	.....
13	1	1	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	22	18	5	.....	.....	.....	22	18	5	.....	.....	.....
14	7	1	1460	...	26	4015	26.5	...	0.5	72.9	68	0	0	...	.....	0	8	10	1	0	15	0	156	7	11	1	.....	.....
15	1	3	165	...	526	691	23.9	...	...	76.1	11	10	10	...	.....	...	8	11	6	6	3	11	2	26	6	3	.....	.....
16	3	2	1305	*	43	1348	96.8	...	...	3.2	61	8	1	...	.....	...	1	12	0	11	1	1	74	1	2	0	10	0
17	1	1	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	100.0	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	19	8	4	.....	.....	.....	19	8	4	.....	.....	.....
Total	49	43	9658	300	1565	17,924	32.8	1.0	5.3	60.8	457	19	7	23	4	0	379	14	8	51	11	7	942	5	9	22	19	4

## ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTY.	No. of Patients relieved during the year 1859.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.				Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.				Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c. of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Houses.	In Private Houses.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Public Houses.	In Private Houses.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
1 Aberdeen, . . . . .	180	247	76,698	864	14,313	41,800	133,675	57.4	0.6	10.7	31.2	4,818	7	91	168	3	6,534	13	97	8
2 Argyle, . . . . .	100	130	19,666	9,589	2,407	45,642	77,304	25.4	12.4	3.1	59.1	1,545	0	3	252	10	3,025	5	64	12
3 Argyll, . . . . .	119	166	19,337	10,590	13,247	46,657	89,731	22.1	11.8	14.8	51.3	1,513	13	9	312	6	4,357	3	175	14
4 Banff, . . . . .	35	63	7,203	4,052	148	20,324	31,727	22.7	12.8	0.4	64.1	490	17	10	98	12	1,420	2	11	1
5 Berwick, . . . . .	29	36	3,668	5,891	..	12,361	21,920	16.7	26.9	..	56.4	247	5	2	35	19	1,077	4	18	7
6 Bute, . . . . .	52	23	4,033	84	1,640	7,796	13,558	29.7	0.6	12.1	57.6	291	17	9	214	1	637	19	34	19
7 Caithness, . . . . .	19	48	4,438	3,309	..	24,022	31,774	13.9	10.4	..	75.7	300	0	4	372	7	1,083	9	..	..
8 Clackmannan, . . . . .	12	27	1,638	4,635	..	6,889	13,046	12.5	35.5	1.4	50.5	117	10	0	31	5	1,327	15	..	..
9 Dundee, . . . . .	38	31	10,650	1,187	3,543	6,772	23,159	48.0	5.1	15.9	30.6	817	17	9	48	4	2,083	13	..	..
10 Dumfriesshire, . . . . .	86	80	32,553	1,874	1,874	19,370	53,804	60.5	..	3.4	38.1	1,524	24	6	173	8	10,201	13	..	..
11 Edinburgh, . . . . .	267	384	96,646	18,962	61,918	31,628	209,154	46.2	9.1	1.4	41.9	5,900	2	11	42	9	1,047	17	..	..
12 Elgin, . . . . .	32	59	15,157	365	11,293	26,795	56.7	31.0	..	14.7	29.0	1,448	17	6	237	16	4,306	17	..	..
13 Fife, . . . . .	142	151	21,291	33,335	14,274	28,138	97,098	70.6	34.4	1.0	17.8	6,243	7	9	107	18	7,068	2	..	..
14 Forfar, . . . . .	202	224	108,463	1,460	2,198	24,290	136,271	70.6	..	38.0	41.0	442	7	9	88	13	1,748	1	..	..
15 Haddington, . . . . .	52	52	6,931	13,226	73	42,857	54,297	20.2	38.0	0.2	40.0	738	16	0	291	6	1,350	3	..	..
16 Inverness, . . . . .	98	113	13,180	3,165	3,165	42,857	54,297	20.2	38.0	0.2	40.0	738	16	0	83	0	1,350	3	..	..
17 Kinross, . . . . .	48	48	14,668	320	2,088	11,764	23,035	50.5	1.7	7.1	40.6	884	3	0	22	5	1,350	3	..	..
18 Kirkcaldy, . . . . .	38	37	14,242	730	730	2,512	5,214	23.8	14.0	14.0	45.2	84	3	0	22	5	1,350	3	..	..
19 Kirkcubright, . . . . .	38	37	14,242	730	730	2,512	5,214	23.8	14.0	14.0	45.2	84	3	0	22	5	1,350	3	..	..
20 Lanark, . . . . .	414	457	67,890	34,895	105,092	10,910	25,460	87.1	..	..	42.9	687	5	6	1,446	4	14,072	7	..	..
21 Linlithgow, . . . . .	20	28	6,797	1,901	5,076	38,290	244,114	27.8	14.3	42.2	15.6	4,646	4	0	1,446	4	14,072	7	..	..
22 Nairn, . . . . .	13	17	3,062	2,865	..	4,015	14,766	25.6	12.9	34.3	27.2	264	11	5	20	5	54	13	..	..
23 Orkney, . . . . .	23	29	7,966	..	25	3,820	9,747	31.4	29.4	..	54.1	212	0	3	111	15	783	11	..	..
24 Peebles, . . . . .	13	11	2,640	2,223	..	9,413	17,404	45.8	31.5	0.1	54.1	435	17	0	159	19	675	7	..	..
25 Perth, . . . . .	186	184	44,315	25,516	738	54,099	124,688	35.5	20.4	6.6	43.4	2,907	8	3	74	2	6,115	2	..	..
26 Renfrew, . . . . .	115	161	6,633	2,228	51,668	13,845	74,374	8.9	29.9	69.5	18.6	449	17	10	190	3	6,115	2	..	..
27 Ross, . . . . .	94	86	8,080	8,212	1,460	18,476	61,978	12.9	13.2	2.3	71.4	539	6	5	103	15	4,067	6	..	..
28 Roxburgh, . . . . .	46	53	4,724	9,140	..	18,078	31,942	14.8	28.6	..	56.6	312	16	8	195	14	2,168	9	..	..
29 Selkirk, . . . . .	7	9	730	1,015	..	3,517	5,282	13.9	10.3	..	66.1	47	0	0	69	16	1,467	6	..	..
30 Shetland, . . . . .	25	25	5,288	1,825	..	10,575	17,688	29.9	10.3	..	59.8	358	10	8	52	1	664	0	..	..
31 Stirling, . . . . .	71	69	9,414	4,912	11,480	17,164	42,970	21.9	11.4	26.7	74.8	686	14	11	81	15	2,092	15	..	..
32 Sutherland, . . . . .	25	28	1,608	3,102	..	14,067	18,777	8.6	16.5	..	39.9	108	18	1	45	6	607	11	..	..
33 Wigton, . . . . .	49	43	9,658	300	1,565	17,924	29,447	32.8	1.0	5.3	60.8	457	19	7	51	11	942	5	..	..
Totals & Averages, . . . . .	2654	3124	646,243	219,758	297,136	659,342	1,822,479	35.4	12.0	16.3	86.2	40,393	3	94	4,763	11	86,145	5	1,877	4



## APPENDIX D.

## APPENDIX D.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public and Private Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1860.

MONTH.	Numbers.							
	Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
			Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January, .....	57	68	26	32	12	12	26	19
February, .....	44	52	21	30	11	15	17	18
March, .....	64	67	18	30	15	13	12	18
Total in First Quarter,.....	165	187	65	92	38	40	55	55
April,.....	62	64	15	19	21	12	24	16
May, .....	71	78	36	36	16	21	18	16
June, .....	75	88	20	35	23	30	22	11
Total in Second Quarter,.....	208	230	71	90	60	63	64	43
July, .....	64	86	24	35	10	17	18	15
August, .....	60	85	28	21	6	18	14	20
September, .....	69	62	28	29	39	24	9	18
Total in Third Quarter, .....	193	233	80	85	55	59	41	53
October,.....	60	74	30	37	16	17	17	11
November,.....	51	76	20	31	13	25	20	9
December,.....	58	69	16	33	9	11	25	19
Total in Fourth Quarter,.....	169	219	66	101	38	53	62	39
GENERAL TOTAL, .....	735	869	282	368	191	215	222	190

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

## No. II.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1860.

ASYLUM	Number Ad- mitted.	Discharged.				Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																			
		Re- covered.	Not Re- covered.			Under 1 Month.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	Under 9 Months.	Under 12 Months.	From 12-18 Months.	From 18 Months to 2 Years.	From 2-3 Years.	From 3-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.	Under 3 Months.	Under 6 Months.	From 6-12 Months.	From 1-2 Years.	From 2-5 Years.	Above 5 Years.																
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
Public Asylums, .....	442518	167208	124130		7	6	53	43	52	72	23	43	6	10	8	15	6	5	5	4	7	8	...	2	18	21	18	13	28	27	15	23	23	22	22	24	
Licensed Houses, .....	128177	43	66	36	42	1	3	11	14	20	11	4	12	1	9	4	11	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	6	6	3	7	12	9	6	7	6	9	3	4
Poorhouses, .....	165174	72	94	31	43	18	9	26	26	11	24	6	19	4	3	1	3	2	...	2	3	1	3	1	4	16	11	4	8	2	3	5	10	4	8	...	3
Total,.....	735869	282	368	191	215	26	18	90	83	83	107	33	74	11	22	13	29	9	8	7	8	8	13	2	6	40	38	25	42	39	26	40	33	39	25	31	



APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

## No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, of Patients who died therein in 1860, and the Average Age at Death.

	Average number Resident.				MONTHS.												YEARS.												Total Deaths.		Average Age at Death.	
	Under 1.		Under 3.		Under 6.		Under 9.		Under 12.		Under 18.		Under 5.		Under 10.		Under 20.		Above 20.		M.	F.	M.	F.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Public Asylums,	1351.0	1319.0	13	12	9	11	11	8	9	11	9	4	15	4	16	2	13	9	12	10	19	18	9	6	4	4	139	99	44.5	49.2		
Licensed Houses,	363.0	515.5	...	...	1	6	1	2	2	5	1	3	...	...	2	6	8	10	3	5	1	2	1	3	...	...	20	42	49.1	49.1		
Poorhouses, .....	336.5	498.5	7	2	11	2	10	4	5	1	7	2	...	...	3	13	6	6	6	10	7	5	1	4	...	...	63	49	44.4	46.6		
Total,...	2050.5	2333.0	20	14	21	19	22	14	16	17	17	9	15	4	21	21	27	25	21	25	27	25	11	13	4	4	222	190	45.3	48.6		

## APPENDIX D.—continued.

## No. IV.

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Public Asylums, Licensed Houses, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in 1860.

	Average Numbers Resident.		Cerebral and Spinal Disease.								Thoracic Disease.				Abdominal Disease.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, &c.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicide and Violence.			
	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.		Epilepsy and Convulsions.		General Paralysis.		Maniacal Exhaustion.		Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, &c.		Consumption and Pulmonary Disease.		Disease of the Heart.		Dysentery and Diarrhoea.		Other Forms.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Public Asylums, .....	1351·0	1319·0	9	8	12	5	30	2	6	13	11	10	27	26	1	5	4	6	21	13	6	3	10	7	2	1
Licensed Houses, .....	363·0	515·5	2	2	1	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	6	13	1	2	1	7	...	7	1	1	2	4	...	...
Poorhouses, .....	336·5	498·5	...	1	6	4	18	3	2	4	8	5	9	14	2	2	1	5	7	3	4	2	5	6	1	...
Total, .....	2050·5	2333·0	11	11	19	11	50	5	10	19	21	17	42	53	4	9	6	18	23	23	11	6	17	17	3	1

## APPENDIX D.—continued.

## No. V.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1858 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

PARISH.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1858.				A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.										B. Disposal of Single Patients.									
	In Asylums.		As Single Patients.		Intimated during the Year.		Placed in Asylums.			Discharged from Asylums.			Died.	Exempted from Removal to Asylums.	Transferred from Asylums.	Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.			Died.					
							Of Patients intimated during the Year.		Recovered.		Not Recovered.					By Friends.								
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
1. Aberdeen, .....	92	117	50	59	40	59	28	47	4	3	10	20	2	4	4	9	12	...	1	...	...	...	2	4
2. Argyll, .....	37	27	49	66	25	33	13	14	1	8	12	3	...	4	2	5	12	19	...	1	...	...	1	...
3. Ayr, .....	49	42	53	68	18	38	12	26	1	2	9	13	1	...	8	3	6	12	...	...	...	...	5	...
4. Banff, .....	10	13	17	40	7	16	2	7	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	5	9	...	1	...	1	...
5. Berwick, .....	11	20	17	17	8	9	3	3	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	5	6	...	...	2	...	3	...
6. Bute, .....	6	4	9	12	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness, .....	10	6	28	27	14	14	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	11	14	1	...	...	...	1	...
8. Dumfriesshire, .....	4	11	3	8	5	5	4	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
9. Dundee, .....	23	18	8	8	14	15	10	8	...	...	5	6	1	...	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
10. Dumfries, .....	44	27	41	23	22	18	2	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	5	2	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	...
11. Edinburgh, .....	206	304	37	52	54	100	43	86	4	4	15	24	3	10	25	22	6	14	1	...	...	3	...	
12. Elgin or Moray, .....	19	15	14	22	11	13	9	10	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	2	3	3	...	1	...	...	...
13. Fife, .....	85	89	37	34	41	40	24	22	2	5	8	9	4	...	4	10	17	18	3	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar, .....	141	155	30	29	33	55	31	46	1	3	13	24	2	2	11	11	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington, .....	24	27	20	12	6	13	5	8	1	...	...	5	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness, .....	32	35	61	22	18	22	8	12	1	1	2	3	...	...	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kincardine, .....	22	24	9	20	6	6	3	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross, .....	4	2	2	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright, .....	16	18	16	14	5	10	5	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark, .....	263	291	52	57	134	170	122	150	5	7	111*	95*	2	8	36	5	2	20	1	...	...	5	...	1



[illegible]

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it. We have framed the Table from the Returns made to us, but we are sensible that these cannot be implicitly relied on as giving an entirely correct view of the disposal of Pauper Lunatics. We find, for instance, that, during the year, 1397 intimations of Pauper Lunatics were made. In the same period the removals from the roll were: by recovery, 576; by friends, 76; by death, 384; together, 1036. This number deducted from 1397 leaves 361 as the increase of Pauper Lunacy during the year. The real increase, however, as ascertained by the Annual Returns, was only 243. In a great measure this discrepancy is explicable, partly by double intimations being made (by the Parish of Residence and the Inspector of the Parish of Settlement), and partly by Inspectors failing to give intimation of removals from the roll.

\* These numbers include 40 Paupers in the ordinary wards of the Barony Parish Poorhouse, who were formerly reported as fatuous to the Board of Supervision, but who have been removed from our jurisdiction on medical certificates that they are not Lunatics in the meaning of the Act.

## APPENDIX D.—continued.

## No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1859 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

PARISH.	No. of Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1859.				A. Disposal of Asylum Patients.								B. Disposal of Single Patients.																							
	In Asylums.				Intimated during the Year.				Placed in Asylums.				Discharged from Asylums.				Died.				Exempted from Removal to Asylums.				Transferred from Asylums.				Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.				Died.			
									Of Single Patients intimated during the Year.				Recovered.																Not Recovered.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
1. Aberdeen, .....	102	124	56	63	38	66	34	55	2	1	9	18	3	...	4	6	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6						
2. Argyll, .....	37	47	53	73	17	21	16	16	...	1	4	4	1	1	3	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
3. Ayr, .....	40	54	53	69	31	56	22	38	2	4	5	13	1	2	4	7	...	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1						
4. Banff, .....	12	15	20	38	7	10	3	5	2	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
5. Berwick, .....	9	16	19	18	2	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
6. Bute, .....	7	5	8	10	3	8	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1						
7. Caithness, .....	12	6	33	37	11	7	9	5	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
8. Clackmannan, .....	6	13	5	12	1	4	...	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
9. Dumbarton, .....	23	19	10	10	9	6	9	5	1	...	6	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
10. Dumfries, .....	53	35	18	37	14	11	10	6	2	3	2	7	1	1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
11. Edinburgh, .....	198	302	35	61	81	73	80	71	...	1	14	28	9	5	31	23	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3						
12. Elgin or Moray, .....	22	21	12	19	1	13	1	10	...	...	5	6	...	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
13. Fife, .....	95	102	42	36	21	29	13	22	...	1	9	9	1	1	8	6	...	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3						
14. Forfar, .....	144	161	28	36	39	43	32	38	1	1	19	16	3	1	9	16	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2						
15. Haddington, .....	27	23	22	17	7	9	5	8	...	...	2	6	...	...	4	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
16. Inverness, .....	34	43	61	71	9	11	7	5	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	1	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
17. Kincardine, .....	27	20	13	20	8	11	7	8	1	2	1	6	2	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
18. Kinross, .....	4	2	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
19. Kirkcubright, .....	21	19	15	15	13	8	10	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
20. Lanark, .....	253	296	47	62	126	130	121	122	1	...	43	62	9	14	27	23	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						





## APPENDIX E.

## CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE ARGYLLSHIRE DISTRICT BOARD.

Appendix  
E.From Robert Maclachlan, Esq. of Maclachlan, and Angus Fletcher, Esq.  
of Dunans, to the Commissioners in Lunacy.Correspon-  
dence with  
Argyll  
District  
Board.

EDINBURGH, 18th April 1860.

GENTLEMEN,—As members of the Argyllshire Lunacy Board, we beg to submit to you three plans, prepared by Messrs. Mathews, Cousin, and Walker, for the erection of an asylum at Lochgilphead. Our District Board is to meet on the 28th inst., to decide which of these plans is most suitable for Argyllshire, and we earnestly request you will favour us with such information as you think calculated to assist us in what we feel to be a very responsible and difficult public duty. It appears to us that even the most moderate of these plans is more expensive than is necessary.

It is very desirable to know your views on such general points as the following, viz. :—

1st, What is the number of lunatics for whom accommodation should be provided in Argyllshire?

2d, What proportion of single rooms is expedient?

3d, How many patients should be together in one dormitory, and how many in one day-room, taking into view both comfort and economy?

4th, Is it necessary that separate rooms be provided for attendants? or should these sleep in the same place with the parties under their charge?

5th, Are corridors necessary? or is it preferable that the rooms should extend across the building so as to have windows on both sides for cheerfulness and air?

6th, Is a chapel indispensable? or would it meet your approbation to have the recreation-room fitted with seats on the Sundays?

7th, We are struck with the fact that many of the private asylums now in Scotland are old dwelling-houses altered for the purpose; and yet in several of these the patients are comfortably accommodated and efficiently managed at a very moderate expense. This leads us to the conclusion, that possibly large public buildings, such as those exhibited in the plans sent herewith, are not necessary, and that ranges of houses, similar to the best class of farm-dwellings, would suffice. The more domestic and home-like nature of such buildings seems more suitable for paupers, and might probably conduce more to their comfort and cure.

Supposing such views to be entertained, or, at least, not to be opposed by the General Board, it seems possible to reduce the expense of asylums to probably a half of what is at present contemplated.

We shall be very glad to get any information you think proper to give, and are your obedient servants,

(Signed) R. MACLACHLAN.  
A. FLETCHER.

*P.S.*—From the nature of the site at Lochgilphead, it may be most economical to build the asylum three storeys high. Is this a material objection, or any objection at all?

As our Board meets at Inverary on the 28th inst., it will be necessary that the plans be returned to Mr. Fletcher, 10, Waterloo Place, some day before.

R. M'L  
A. F.

From Dr. Coxe and Dr. Browne, Commissioners in Lunacy, to MESSRS. Fletcher and Maclachlan, Members of Argyll District Board.\*

Appendix  
E.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,  
EDINBURGH, 25th April 1860.

Correspon-  
dence with  
Argyll  
District  
Board.

GENTLEMEN,—We have had the honour of receiving your letter of the 18th instant, and consider the points to which it refers so important, that we shall take the opportunity it affords to enter fully upon their discussion.

Shortly after the institution of this Board, we prepared and issued suggestions and instructions, chiefly for the guidance of architects, regarding the sites of asylums, the construction and arrangement of the buildings, and the plans which we considered necessary to enable us to form an opinion whether the proposed erections would be appropriate for their purpose. These instructions, though modified in some important respects, agree generally with those previously issued by the General Board of Lunacy of England, which were the result of many years' experience. We must, however, remark, that at the time when our suggestions were issued, the prospects of lunacy in Scotland were very different from what they now are. The country was divided by the Statute into extensive districts, which were called upon to provide asylums. These, under the original constitution of the districts, would have equalled in size the generality of the county asylums of England. But provision was, at the same time, made by the Statute to permit counties, or parts of counties, to sever themselves from the statutory district of which they formed part, and to erect themselves into independent districts. The consequence of this provision was, that the districts generally were subdivided and greatly reduced in size. Indeed, several of them became so small that an asylum constructed upon the principles indicated in the suggestions and instructions was no longer appropriate. The present district of Argyll belongs to this class.

By the 95th section of the Act it is provided, that every pauper lunatic shall be sent to the asylum of his district, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to the parochial board disposing of him elsewhere. On entering on their duties, the General Board felt great difficulty in granting dispensation from removal to an asylum in many cases in which the patients were greatly neglected at home, although it was evident that, with due attention and care, they might very properly be kept in private houses. You will perceive, by reference to the 41st section of the Act, that heavy penalties are incurred by any person who shall keep more than one lunatic in a house which has not been licensed; and this clause has hitherto greatly impeded the proper care of patients out of asylums, by preventing the Commissioners from bringing two or more together in private houses in which there was good reason to think they would have met with kind and appropriate treatment. The consequence was, that patients, considered as proper persons to be sent to asylums, were estimated as much more numerous than would have been the case under different circumstances.

We have reason to think that it is the intention of the Lord Advocate to propose repealing this provision of the 41st section; and should Parliament agree, we anticipate, from the reasons stated, that a considerable diminution will take place in the numbers considered proper cases for asylums.

In a communication of the Board to the District Board of Argyllshire, 148 was stated as the number of pauper lunatics for whom it was recommended that accommodation should be provided. But it is not unlikely that, with the proposed modification of the Act, this number will be found too great. Instead, therefore, of an asylum for 200, as has been proposed by the District Board, we are disposed to recommend that one of more limited dimensions should at first be provided. By reference to the returns in our office, we find that 99 patients, chargeable to parishes in Argyllshire, were in asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses on 1st January 1860. The total number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district was 220, at the same date, so that 45 per cent. were in asylums and 55 per cent. at home. In fixing the numbers that may

\* This letter was written by the Medical Commissioners, as there was not time before the meeting of the Argyll District Board, to bring the letter of Messrs. Maclachlan and Fletcher under the consideration of the General Board.

Appendix  
E.Correspondence with  
Argyll  
District  
Board.

properly be left at home, the physical nature of a district is an important element. Now, in Argyllshire, there are no large towns, and the population is thin and scattered. Hence it offers more than ordinary facilities for withdrawing patients from exciting and irritating causes. The proportion left at home may therefore be more than usually great. From these circumstances, we are disposed to think that an asylum capable of receiving 120 patients will be found large enough for the present wants of the county. To a certain extent, an asylum will be found to diminish the number of patients to whom dispensation from removal to an asylum should not be granted, by stimulating to better care at home, and by thus removing the causes which rendered exemption previously unadvisable. In this way an asylum will act as a test, not for removing pauper lunatics from the roll, but for reducing the number in whose cases removal is necessary.

Our recommendation then would be, to erect an asylum for 120 patients, and to regard this building, when finished, as complete in itself. We are confident that a house of this size will contain all the patients belonging to Argyllshire *requiring special medical treatment*; and should it be found that more pauper lunatics exist in the county than can be left with their friends, or be properly accommodated in the private houses, which, with the sanction of the Board under the amended Act, will, we anticipate, be provided for them, it will be an easy matter to provide separate accommodation for the more quiet and tractable in separate buildings on the asylum estate.

With this general exposition of our views, we now proceed to reply to the questions which you put to us:—

1. That relating to the number of lunatics for whom accommodation should be provided in Argyllshire is already answered.

2. As to the second, regarding the proportion of single rooms which should be provided, we may name a fifth as the minimum, and a third as the maximum. The use of single rooms is twofold, *first*, to isolate noisy, refractory, or simply restless patients; and, *secondly*, to promote the comfort of such as are better or more contented alone than when associated with others in dormitories. Supposing a small asylum to be erected for 60 patients on each side, we may assume that 15 single rooms for the men, and as many for the women, will be ample for all purposes. They might be arranged in the following manner:—2 on each side as so-called strong-rooms for violent patients, but so constructed as to form cheerful bed-rooms when the shutters are removed; 4 for so-called refractory or excitable patients; 2 for sick or weakly patients; 4 for convalescent patients; and 3 for chronic restless patients.

3. The remaining 45 patients might be disposed of in this manner:—5 sick or infirm in a small dormitory; and the remaining 40 in 3 or 4 dormitories. For the 60 patients we would recommend 3 day-rooms—1 for the weak, sick, and feeble; 1 for the tranquil and convalescent; and 1 for the more restless and excitable. A work-room for the females, and workshops for the men, are also requisites.

4. Separate rooms for attendants are not necessary. On the contrary, for reasons which we need not specify, we are disposed to think that it is a better arrangement for the attendants to sleep in the same rooms with their patients.

5. Corridors are necessary solely as means of communication, and we see no reason why an asylum of moderate size should not be constructed with passages differing but little from those of an ordinary house. It is desirable, whenever it can be done, to make both dormitories and day-rooms extend from wall to wall across the building, so as to secure an abundant supply of fresh air and light.

6. We are of opinion that a separate chapel, in a small asylum for 120 patients, may be dispensed with, and that the recreation-room, or dining-hall, may serve the purpose, though, of course, less satisfactorily.

7. While we think that the plans forwarded to us are all upon too large and expensive a scale for the wants of the county of Argyll, we must decline offering any opinion upon their respective merits. We cannot say whether we would consider a range of houses, similar to the best class of farm-buildings,



appropriate for the purpose of an asylum. At the same time, we may express our belief that asylums, and especially moderate-sized asylums, may be constructed with far less departure from the rules of ordinary house architecture than is at present the practice. Though it is found convenient to associate the patients in selected groups, or, in other words, to classify them, it does not follow that the house in which they are placed must, of necessity, be divided architecturally into refractory, convalescent, infirmary wards, &c. It will certainly be proper to place the rooms for noisy patients in the more remote parts of the building, so that the tranquillity of the establishment may not be disturbed; but when this has been done, a clever superintendent would be able to use a conveniently-constructed private house successfully as an asylum.

In the construction of an asylum, the points to be chiefly borne in mind are, easy and effective supervision of the attendants by the superintendent, and of the patients by the attendants; easy access to the open air; and easy communication with the kitchen;—and these objects may be attained, we conceive, without any wide departure from the rules of ordinary domestic architecture.—We have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

(Signed)

JAMES COXE.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

Appendix  
E.  
Correspondence with  
Argyll  
District  
Board.

LETTER, Alex. Mitchell, Esq., Clerk to District Lunacy Board of Argyll, to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

INVERARY, 21st December 1860.

SIR,—As instructed by the Lunacy Board, I beg to send you the enclosed extract from the minutes of their meeting, held on the 13th inst.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ALEXANDER MITCHELL.

W. FORBES, Esq.

At a meeting held on the 13th day of December 1860;

The Argyllshire Lunacy Board, in reply to the letter of the General Board of date 17th November 1860, have merely to report that their operations, since the rejection of the plans for an asylum submitted by them to the General Board in April last, have been confined to partially fencing the site feued by them, for the purpose of letting it as pasture land in the meantime, and to arrangements for raising funds to meet the expenses already incurred.

Their reason for taking no further steps towards the erection of an asylum, are not susceptible of being altogether so briefly stated, but they will endeavour to give them as concisely as may be consistent with a clear explanation.

They find themselves at a loss to comprehend what the views and objects of the Commissioners are.

In one of their earliest communications on the subject, the General Board 17th June said, "That the number of pauper lunatics and private lunatics at pauper-1858.

"rates, for whom the Board recommend accommodation in a district asylum "to be provided is 170;" and the Secretary in his letter accompanying the above minute says, "I am instructed to say, that the Board are strongly inclined to think that the real number of lunatics will eventually be found "to be considerably higher, as, owing to the inability of the Visiting Commissioner to speak Gaelic, he was unable to carry on the investigation in as "thorough a manner as he wished to do."

In consequence of this communication the District Board, on the motion of 10th Sept. 1858.  
Maclachlan, resolved,

1st, That accommodation should be provided for 200 pauper lunatics, or lunatics at pauper-rates.

2d, That the asylum should be erected near Lochgilphead, &c., &c.

3d, That a site should be advertised for, with a quarter of an acre for each patient, as recommended by the General Board.

4th, That the General Board should be asked, whether they had plans or skeleton of plans, or architects to recommend.

The General Board replied, that no skeleton plans had been sanctioned nor 21st Sept. 1858.

Appendix E. any architect appointed, there being great difficulty in the way of making such appointment.

Correspondence with Argyll District Board. Dr. Browne inspected two proposed sites, and suggested changes in them. The General Board wrote, "They approve of the lands of Brenochy and Drurie, as the site of the district asylum, on condition that six or more acres of the field to the south be substituted for the portion of bog at the northern extremity of the block, and for the rocky and wooded ridge to the east."

17th Nov. 1858. The District Board, in consequence of the above, took "nine acres to the south of the south boundary, in the sketch formerly given, in place of about six acres (the portion of bog at the northern extremity), and of about two and a-half acres improvable ground to the east of the rocky and wooded ridge," but represented that there were reasons for retaining the ridge itself, without which they would have 44 or 45 acres of pretty good land; and they add, "The Board believe, that there is a general feeling in the county, that even that extent is greater than will be requisite."

11th Jan. 1859. Still the General Board continued to urge the District Board to a large scale of accommodation, for they wrote, "The General Board acquiesce in the proposal to retain the ridge referred to, but at the same time they consider that it would be desirable for the District Board to acquire an equivalent of good land on the plateau."

28th March 1859. The chairman of the District Board having waited on the Commissioners in Edinburgh, and having had the advantage of an interview with Dr. Cox on the subject of plans, received in consequence from the secretary to the General Board, copies of two letters (addressed by him originally to the Fife Board) for the information of the Argyll Board.

29th March 1859. That correspondence related to model plans, &c., being furnished by the General Board, which the latter eventually declined doing, but said, "At the same time the Commissioners will be prepared to state generally their views to any architect who may desire to consult them before competing—leaving to him to embody them in his plan in such a manner, and to such an extent, as, on careful study and consideration, he may think right."

28th Sept. 1859. The District Board (having used all means to secure a full attendance) selected three architects to give them competing plans, one of whom is employed by the city of Edinburgh, another was the successful competitor for the Inverness asylum, and the third is architect to the Society for Improvement of the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes.

Letter of 28th Dec. 1858. These gentlemen all visited the site, and were all referred to the General Board, in accordance with the letter written to the Fife Board, and all were specially referred to the requirements of the General Board in their published suggestions and instructions of 1858.

In point of fact, the Argyll Board believe that all these three gentlemen did consult the Commissioners.

Minute of 4th Jan. 1860. Three plans were produced—all of them for large blocks—and after consideration by the Local Board, were laid before the General Board.

Letter of 3d Feb. 1860. The secretary wrote to the chairman of the District Board, saying that Maclachlan, who had been in correspondence with the Commissioners, would doubtless correspond with him, whilst Maclachlan wrote that the Board preferred one of the plans, which he named, but would communicate their views; but no definite opinion upon the places was given, though Dr. Browne had said that, "were the plans forwarded to Edinburgh, we shall be happy, while avoiding every approximation to choice or preference, to examine them, and supply to you whatever observations might be suggested by their respective characteristics." Nothing was said as to the number being too large, or the system faulty.

Minute of 9th Feb. 1860. The plans having been returned by the General Board, were again considered by the District Board, along with remarks made by some of their members, and were remitted, with the observations of the meeting, to the architects for amendment.

Minutes of 6th March, and 3d and 4th April, 1860. When the plans came back amended, there was so much difficulty in getting a meeting of the Local Board, that the chairman sent them to some members in Edinburgh, to be laid before the General Board.

These gentlemen did not confine themselves to asking generally the opinion of the General Board, but put certain questions in detail, of which it is only necessary to notice particularly the first and the seventh, though the tendency of the whole of them was to re-open questions, which the District Board had reason to believe settled long before by the "Suggestions and Instructions," and by communications from the General Board.

"1.—What is the number of lunatics for whom accommodation should be provided in Argyllshire?"

"7.—We are struck with the fact, that many of the private asylums now in Scotland, are old dwelling-houses altered for the purpose, and yet, in several of these, the patients are comfortably accommodated and efficiently managed at a very moderate expense. This leads us to the conclusion that possibly large public buildings, such as those exhibited in the plans sent herewith, are not necessary, and that ranges of houses similar to the best class of farm-dwellings would suffice. The more domestic and home-like nature of such buildings, seems more suitable for paupers, and might probably conduce more to their comfort and ease. Supposing such views to be entertained, or at least not opposed, by the General Board, it seems possible to reduce the expense of asylums to probably a half of what is at present contemplated."

An official answer was returned to those gentlemen, and communicated to the District Board, who now take leave to make the following observations in regard to it.

This was the first intimation, or even hint, that the "Suggestions and Instructions" referred to were "no longer appropriate," or were even in any way modified.

The General Board speak of change in districts, but that change had been long made, and before any proposal to erect an asylum at Lochgilphead had been brought forward; and the first resolution to erect it was accompanied by a reference to the requirements of the said "Suggestions and Instructions."

The General Board say, that "148 was the number of pauper lunatics for whom it was recommended that accommodation should be provided."

This must refer to the only communication on the subject received by the Argyll Board; but this is not the whole of that communication. The figures 148 do not appear in it, and are only to be inferred by adding 90 to 58 (the first and third items in subdivisions of lunatic cases). The letter expressly states, "that the number of pauper lunatics, and private lunatics at pauper-rates, for whom the Board recommend accommodation in a district asylum to be provided, is 170;" and adds, "the Board are strongly inclined to think that the real number of lunatics will eventually be found to be considerably higher," &c. And in the General Board's Second Report to Parliament (not three months before the letter of 25th April 1860), they state, "that on mature consideration they are not inclined to consider the number of pauper lunatics requiring asylum provision" (as previously given by them) "excessive. On the contrary, were we to draw our conclusions from past experience, we should have only too great reason to fear that it would soon prove insufficient."

In the same report it is further said—"It appears from the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, that the number of the insane in England and Wales is undergoing a steady and serious increase. From the data before us, we fear that in Scotland the same distressing fact must be admitted. They show that the number of pauper lunatics, which on 1st January 1858 amounted to 4737, had increased to 4980 on 1st January 1859. We have no means of obtaining reliable returns of the private insane, with the exception of those placed in asylums, but there is great reason to fear that they are increasing in a similar ratio."

They further say of private patients, "Our experience leads us to think that these last numbers, large though they may appear, still fall considerably short of the truth;" and again, "Another important fact which may be deduced from it, is the preference given by the friends of private patients to public asylums over licensed houses; and this affords a strong argument in

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Letter of  
25th April  
1860.

Before  
Minute of  
3d March  
1858.

Minute of  
10th Sept.  
1858.

Secretary's  
Letter of  
17th June  
1858.

2d Report;  
to Parlia-  
ment, p. ii.,  
3d Jan.  
1860.

Report I.,  
p. iii.



Appendix E. "favour of providing accommodation of a superior kind in connexion with the district asylums. It is shown that, while 809 patients of this class are placed in public asylums, only 200 are placed in licensed houses; and the former number would probably have been even greater, had the public asylums been able to receive all those for whom application was made. A very large proportion of the non-parochial patients who are found in private houses belong to families so little removed above pauperism, that many of these are detained at home, entirely from the inability of friends to pay for their maintenance in asylums. This is a fact of very grave import, and should be constantly borne in mind, in all arrangements for providing a national system of asylum accommodation. The experience of all countries has shown, that the numbers of the insane increase so rapidly," &c., &c.

Correspondence with Argyll District Board. From Appendix E. to the above Report, it does not appear that any of the Commissioners have reported on the single patients in Argyllshire for the year 1859, and the presumption must be, that they are not aware of any new facts as to their condition.

The General Board refer to the supposed intended amendment of the Lunacy Act for Scotland in last session, but the District Board do not find that any such has been passed.

Letter of 10th Jan. 1860. In answer to clause 7th of the letter of 18th April 1860, the General Board say, "While we think that the plans forwarded to us are all upon too large and expensive a scale for the wants of the county of Argyll, we must decline offering any opinion upon their respective merits." If the "scale" relates to the number to be accommodated, that had been fixed or data given by the General Board, and had up to that time been approved by them; and Dr. Browne had directly offered, in name of the Board, "to examine them (the plans), and supply to you (the District Board) whatever observations might be suggested by their respective characteristics."

The General Board continued, "We cannot say whether we would consider a range of houses similar to the best class of farm-buildings appropriate to the purpose of an asylum."

Minute of 18th April 1860. On this letter of the General Board having been considered, the District Board "were unanimously of opinion, that the change in the views of the Commissioners is so great, that none of the plans obtained can be acted on;" and they reported accordingly to the Commissioners of Supply, and asked them to advance funds to defray the expenses already incurred.

30th April 1860. It may be presumed, from the almost identical constitution of the District Lunacy Board as then re-elected, that the former proceedings met with the approbation of the Commissioners of Supply present at that meeting.

The District Board are of opinion, that after their time, and the money of the county has been ineffectually expended to such an amount (they having been called on to feu land for an asylum for 200, at a high rate, and having had to pay £225 for plans, which are now pronounced unsuitable), it would be useless for them to recommence the same course.

The first point will be to fix definitely, and on clear grounds, the number for whom asylum accommodation is to be provided; and in order to do this, so as to satisfy the District Board, some explanation should be given of the discrepancy between the instructions of 17th June 1858 and the communication of 25th April 1860, and again between the latter and the Report to Parliament of 30th January 1860.

Until the amount of accommodation requisite has been thus satisfactorily ascertained, and new "Suggestions and Instructions in reference to lunatic asylums" published, containing the altered views of the General Board, at least as regards this county, the District Board must decline to take any further steps towards building an asylum.

It is their intention to report their opinion, as above set forth, to the Commissioners of Supply for the county, on 30th April next, and to request, should they dissent from the same, that other gentlemen be appointed in their room. Extracted by

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *Clerk.*

From the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, to Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Clerk of the District Lunacy Board, Inverary. Appendix E.

EDINBURGH, *January 16, 1861.*

Correspondence with  
Argyll  
District  
Board.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st December, enclosing extracts from the minutes of the meeting of the District Board of Argyll, held on the 13th of that month, and I am directed to send you the following observations by the Board in regard to this minute, and the resolution of the District Board to decline proceeding with the erection of an asylum. It appears to the Board that the principal object of the District Board, in the statement which accompanies this resolution, is to show that certain statements made by the Commissioners concerning the extent of accommodation required for the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire, and the structural arrangement of the asylum buildings, are contradictory, and contain such serious discrepancies that any further steps towards providing an asylum should be delayed until the amount of the necessary accommodation shall have been satisfactorily ascertained, and the suggestions and instructions of the Commissioners in reference to the plans of lunatic asylums been modified in accordance with the presumed altered views of the General Board.

The District Board is thus evidently of opinion that the General Board have no fixed views, either as to the number of pauper lunatics in Argyllshire for whom accommodation should be provided, or the extent and character of the buildings which should be erected. Indeed, they expressly state that they find themselves at a loss to comprehend what are the objects and views of the Commissioners.

I am therefore to state, that the objects and views of the Commissioners are to provide appropriate accommodation for the pauper lunatics of Argyllshire, at an expenditure which shall not be greater than is really necessary for the purpose.

Notwithstanding the most careful computations, considerable doubt must always exist as to the precise number of pauper lunatics for whom accommodation will be required; and the Commissioners have, in their two published Reports, directed attention to the difficulties which complicate this question. It is necessary not only to take cognizance of the mental condition of the patient, but also to take into consideration the circumstances in which he is living, the disposition of the Parochial Board to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners, and the possibility of the relatives of the patient withdrawing him from the poor-roll, if removal is pressed against their wishes.

The Commissioner who, in 1858, inspected the county reported that he considered that accommodation should be provided for 148 pauper lunatics, and that there were besides 22 indigent private insane persons in the county, for whom it might be proper also to provide accommodation. This estimate of the number of pauper lunatics is subject to all the elements of uncertainty just alluded to; and it is evident that the number of the indigent private insane would also be materially influenced by the views of Parochial Boards, as to their duty concerning them.

Experience alone can show to what extent the number of patients who should be placed in asylums may be reduced by the operation of the causes referred to. On this subject the District Board, from their local knowledge, and more intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, have, perhaps, better means of forming a correct judgment than the General Board.

The District Board call attention to the fact, that the Commissioners have, at various times and places, maintained the doctrine that lunacy is increasing, and have expressed the conviction that their estimate of the accommodation which will ultimately be required in Scotland will be found within, rather than beyond the reality.

This, the Commissioners admit, is the doctrine which they have all along maintained; and they have never sought to except Argyllshire from its application. It is true that, in the letter which was addressed by the Medical Commissioners to two members of your Board, an opinion was expressed that

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an asylum for 200 pauper lunatics was too large for the present wants of the district, and that one for 120 would in the meantime be sufficient. "Instead of an asylum for 200," they say, "as has been proposed by the District Board, we are disposed to recommend that one of more limited dimensions should at first be provided." . . . . "Our recommendation would be, to erect an asylum for 120 patients, and to regard this building, when finished, as complete in itself. We are confident that an asylum of this size will contain all the patients belonging to Argyllshire, requiring special medical treatment." . . . . "It will be an easy matter," they add, "to provide separate accommodation (should this be required) for the more quiet and tractable, in separate buildings on the asylum estate."

In this recommendation the Board do not see any departure from the principles indicated in the "Suggestions and Instructions," the sixth of which is to the following effect :—

"Detached buildings of a cheap and simple character, consisting chiefly of associated day-rooms and dormitories, might be provided for the use of working patients. For the females, these buildings might be placed in connexion with the wash-house and laundry, and for the males, be in proximity to the workshops and farm buildings.

"Provision of an equally simple and inexpensive description might also be made for a portion of the idiotic, imbecile, and fatuous patients, and also for chronic cases ; or cottages might be erected for the accommodation of a large proportion of the working and inoffensive patients, who might be placed either under the care of the families of the attendants, or of cottar tenants of the asylum."

Neither do they find it stated in any part of the letter of the Medical Commissioners, that the estimate of the numbers to be accommodated, as communicated to the District Board, is either excessive or erroneous. The discrepancy in the numbers to which the minute of the District Board alludes, as having occurred in the letter of the Medical Commissioners and in the estimate formerly communicated to the District Board (148 in the former, and 170 in the latter), arises simply from the fact, that the Medical Commissioners in their letter referred merely to pauper lunatics, while the estimate of the Board included 22 indigent private insane persons. As, however, a difference of opinion exists as to whether, under the Statute, it is competent for District Boards to assess for the erection of an asylum to accommodate lunatics who are not paupers, the Medical Commissioners took cognizance of those patients only for whom accommodation was required by law.

The District Board appear to be dissatisfied that the General Board refrained from giving any opinion on the merits of the competitive plans. On consideration, the General Board felt that they would be going beyond their duty were they to do so, as they considered that their position called upon them to maintain an entirely neutral bearing towards the competing architects, until the District Board had given their decision. The Medical Commissioners, however, while declining to offer any opinion on the merits of the individual plans, stated that they considered them all as too large, and on too expensive a scale for the wants of the county of Argyll. This was, be it observed, an expression of opinion by two members of the General Board to two members of the District Board, given on the express invitation of the latter, and was not an official communication by this Board to your Board.

It appears, however, to have been considered in this light by the District Board ; and this being the case, the proper course would have been to call for modified plans, if the opinion therein expressed was thought right, or, if thought wrong, to adopt one of the plans, and remit it to the General Board for consideration and approval, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute.

But, in place of adopting one or other of these courses, the District Board resolved, unanimously, "that the change in the views of the Commissioners is so great that none of the plans obtained can be acted on," and, accordingly, they rejected the whole of them. But in what does this change consist ? Neither, as has been shown, in the numbers to be accommodated, nor in any



radical alteration of the main features of the asylum. The District Board, however, probably justify their resolution by the statement in the letter of the Medical Commissioners, that an asylum constructed on the principles indicated in the "Suggestions and Instructions," was no longer appropriate for so small a district as that of Argyll had become by its secession from the other counties with which it was originally associated. The "Suggestions and Instructions" recommend the provision of a chapel, of a residence for the medical superintendent, of a library and reading-room, of apartments for assistant medical officers, and pupils, &c., &c.; but the Medical Commissioners were of opinion, that recommendations such as these, which would be right and proper for an asylum subserving a large and wealthy district, might in a great degree be dispensed with in an asylum for a county such as Argyll, with a population of only 88,807 inhabitants. Estimates for the building of the Inverness District Asylum, according to the plans of one of the competing architects for the Argyll Asylum, have now been taken. They amount to £35,206, 18s. 6d., for the accommodation of 300 patients. This is equivalent to £117, 7s. 2½d. for the accommodation of each patient, without including any charge for land or furniture, or making any allowance for contingencies. It is for the District Board of Argyllshire to decide whether they would consider an asylum for 200 patients constructed on similar principles, and at a like rate of expenditure, as appropriate for the county. The original estimate of the numbers, for whom accommodation was required in the Inverness District, embraced 339 pauper lunatics, and 54 private insane patients. The District Board proposed building for a total of 400, but, on the recommendation of the General Board, they limited the accommodation to be at first provided to 300. They took care, however, to secure a site of no less than 170 acres, which will permit of after extension in any degree which may be found necessary. It is indeed exceedingly important to secure at first an extent of land considerably beyond immediate wants; and the General Board, therefore, do not see any cause for regret, but rather for congratulation, in the fact that 50 acres have been secured by the Argyllshire Board. Extension by building can be effected at any time, but great difficulties are apt to stand in the way of procuring additional land, except at an exorbitant price.

There now remains only one point in the minute of the District Board to which allusion appears necessary, namely, the refusal of the Medical Commissioners to state whether they would consider a range of houses similar to the best class of farm buildings appropriate for the purpose of an asylum.

You cannot fail to perceive that "the best class of farm buildings" is a phrase of such indefinite meaning, that the Commissioners, by giving an affirmative answer, might have seemed to approve of what, when stated more definitely, would have been found most inappropriate accommodation.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. FORBES, *Secretary.*

\* From the Clerk of the Argyll Lunacy Board to W. Forbes, Esq., Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

INVERARY, 9th February 1861.

SIR,—The Argyll Lunacy Board having read and carefully considered the letter addressed to them by the Secretary to the General Board, of date 16th January 1861, feel called upon to make the following remarks:—

The District Board, in pointing out what they considered discrepancies or inconsistencies in the communications and publications of the General Board, were only actuated by a desire to show that their own inaction proceeded from no fault or unwillingness on their part.

They did not and do not doubt that the General Board had in view (with themselves) the object for which they were appointed, viz., to provide appropriate

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\* The remaining portion of this correspondence took place after the Report was drawn up, but it has been thought right to present it unbroken.

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"accommodation for the pauper lunatics at an expense which shall not be greater than is really necessary for the purpose." What the District Board were led to doubt was, whether the views of the General Board, as to the means for the attainment of these objects, were fixed and definite.

They now understand that the communication, signed by Drs. Browne and Cox, and addressed to two of their own numbers, though having an official appearance, being in the same handwriting, as for instance the letter of the General Board just received, and being dated from the General Board's Office, and being an answer to a letter addressed to the Commissioners in Lunacy, containing a request to know the opinion entertained by "the General Board" on certain points, was not to be considered as an official communication, but only as an expression of individual opinion by the two Commissioners who signed it.

They infer that they are in future to regard as official only such communications as are addressed to them by the Secretary to the General Board, and will act accordingly.

The letter of 25th April 1860 being repudiated by the General Board, the District Board have only to fall back upon the official letter No. 2504, of 17th June 1858, by which they are recommended to find asylum accommodation for 170 ; *i.e.*,

1st, 90 pauper lunatics resident in private houses.

2d, 18 private lunatics resident in private houses, for whom it is recommended to provide accommodation at pauper rates.

3d, 58 pauper lunatics already in asylums or poorhouses ; and,

4th, 4 private lunatics already in asylums at pauper rates.

Another official letter, No. 2505, of same date, contains an intimation that (in addition to the unfortunately general increase of lunacy) there exists a special cause for extra asylum provision in Argyll, owing to the Visiting Commissioner having, from inability to speak Gaelic, not made an inquiry to his own satisfaction.

They are now told that "a difference of opinion exists as to whether, under the Statute, it is competent for the District Board to assess for the erection of an asylum to accommodate lunatics who are not paupers."

The District Board are not prepared to say that it would or would not be either legal or equitable to do so, but they must take leave to observe, that the letter of the 25th April 1860 in no way alluded to the 22 new pauper lunatics ; and that the letter of 16th January 1861 is the first intimation, official or otherwise, to them on the subject from the General Board, who should surely have given the earliest information to all the District Boards of such doubt having been raised, and have given them the benefit of their opinion on the point, and endeavoured to get the question authoritatively settled.

The General Board say, that "the District Board, from their local knowledge and more intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, have perhaps better means of forming a correct judgment [as to those requiring asylum accommodation] than the General Board." It would be impossible for the District Board even to express an opinion as to the requisite accommodation, unless the means, which the General Board alone can supply, were placed at their disposal. At present, the District Board are without official knowledge of even the name of a single pauper lunatic (as being included in the General Board's return) in the whole county ! And the 15th section of the Act provides that the General Board are alone to decide what pauper lunatics are to be exempted from removal to asylums.

Owing to no second inspection having apparently been made by the Visiting Commissioners, and to the peculiar circumstances of the first, [the District Board are of opinion that]\* one of the paid Commissioners, accompanied by a Gaelic interpreter, should, as soon as possible, visit and report upon all the lunatics in Argyllshire, or that the Secretary of State should be applied to, under clause xxi. of the Lunacy Act, to appoint a deputy medical

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\* The words within brackets are added as necessary for the sense.

inspector with a competent knowledge of Gaelic for that purpose, and that something should be done as to determining whether asylum accommodation can and ought to be provided by districts under the Lunacy Act for private patients not paupers; and further, that as soon as this has been done, the General Board should officially state the number for whom they now recommend that asylum accommodation should be provided; and lastly, to avoid all mistakes, they wish that the General Board should officially inform them, whether the "Suggestions and Instructions" published in 1858, "in reference to sites, construction, and arrangement of buildings and plans of lunatic asylums," are still considered to be binding on District Boards, or whether they are not to extend to asylums below a certain amount of accommodation, if so, what that amount is, and in what respect (if any) they are to apply to smaller asylums. Drs. Browne and Coxé state that, in consequence of the 110th clause allowing any county to constitute itself into a District, "several of them became so small, that an asylum constructed on the principles indicated in the 'Suggestions and Instructions' was no longer appropriate. The present District of Argyll belongs to this class." If the General Board agree in this opinion of the two Commissioners writing to Messrs. Maclachlan and Fletcher, it is evident that new "Suggestions and Instructions" are requisite to enable the District Boards to have plans prepared.

They cannot but think that the question of expense, is one of all others that is rather for the District than the General Board to consider.

The District Board, who are all rate-payers, are not very likely to incur what they consider unnecessary expense; whilst, as Dr. Browne observed to the District Board, when pressing them to take more land and give larger accommodation than they thought called for, the Commissioners represent the lunatic paupers.

If the preliminaries above enumerated be agreed to by the General Board, the District Board will be ready to resume their action, to settle what amount of asylum accommodation they will provide, and either to take up one of the plans already in their possession, or if necessary look out for others.

The District Board, *were* "dissatisfied," or at "least disappointed that the General Board refrained from giving any opinion on the merits of the competition plans." It had been clearly understood between the District Board and Drs. Browne and Coxé, that they would do so, and the plans were sent to Edinburgh for no other purpose. The General Board ought to be the best judges of suitability to their purpose of the plans proposed, and this (not the question of expense) was what their guidance was asked for by the District Board. The District Board themselves very much objected to the estimated expense of the plans, but having got them, wanted the professional opinion (so to speak) of the General Board, as to which was the best in principle. On this point they would probably have been guided by the opinion given, and then have endeavoured to reduce the expense as far as practicable, without injuring its efficiency.

As to the General Board being "called on by their position to maintain an entirely neutral bearing towards the competing architects," the District Board do not see in what respect the General Board is, as to this point, differently situated from themselves; except, indeed, that the General Board must be supposed to be better qualified to judge of the merits of the plans, and at least as much above any petty or personal partiality as to their authors.

However impartial the conduct of the General Board towards the competing architects may have been, the District Board cannot but think that those gentlemen have the greatest cause of complaint against those Commissioners, who pronounced on 25th April a sweeping condemnation of all those designs, as to which they themselves had been consulted a few weeks previously, and which had been studiously prepared to meet their published "Suggestions and Instructions."

As to the two courses, one of which the General Board say the District Board ought to have pursued on receiving the two Commissioners' communication of 25th April 1860, if they considered it official, the latter would observe, that the plans had already been returned to the architects and

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modified by them, and that after receiving plans from carefully selected architects, it would have been of little use to expect others greatly lower in amount, unless it had been made a condition that the building should not cost more than a certain sum—but the District Board cannot find any good authority for fixing any sum—nor are they aware of any security which they could practically take for the building when executed, not after all greatly exceeding the architects' estimate!

On the other hand, when they had received a decided condemnation of the three plans by the Board, or say even by those two of their number by whose opinion the Board would most likely be very much guided, it would have been a mere matter of form, and not very courteous to have transmitted one of them for their "approval, in conformity with the provisions of the Statute."

Admitting all the explanations of the General Board, the District Board must still submit that there remain the following "changes in the views of the Commissioners," as seen by the light of the communication of 25th April 1860 :—

After approving of an asylum for 200, they recommend one for 120, without any additional information to go upon.

They ignore their previous recommendation, to provide accommodation for patients not paupers.

They depart from the "Suggestions and Instructions"—

1st, By naming one-fifth instead of one-third as the minimum of single rooms.

2d, As to the provision of a "chapel having the usual character and "arrangement of a church," and as to residence for medical superintendent, and library or reading-room.

3d, By disregarding Rule 4 as to separation into classes.

And this not merely "at the eleventh hour," but when the plans had actually been prepared and given in, in accordance, not only with those printed "Suggestions and Instructions," but with the views of the same Commissioners as personally explained to the competing architects, towards whom the District Board thus felt most awkwardly placed, without any fault or omission of theirs.

That communication being disowned by the General Board *cadit questio*, but supposing it, as the District Board did, to be official; or applying their remarks to that document only, the District Board consider that what they said was perfectly justified.

They also think that the extent and nature of the accommodation required depends neither on the population nor the wealth of the district, but on the number and character of the patients to be cared for. They have no wish to build an asylum unnecessarily large or expensive—quite the reverse—but they cannot believe in the ultimate economy or efficiency of a patched and eked out design; or that it is necessary to grope about, as it were, to find out what is requisite, as if neither experience of the past nor statistics of the present were within their reach.

They cannot doubt that detached buildings are more expensive in themselves, as well as by requiring passages of communication—nor that they will be less convenient to the staff and the attendants, and more difficult to keep warm and weather-tight—nor can they see any difficulty in providing, to any extent, in portions of a single block, accommodation of as "cheap and simple a character" as any that can be provided in detached cottages.

Nothing can be further from the wish of the District Board, than to have any misunderstanding or controversy with the Commissioners, either collectively or as a Board, or separately as individual members of it. Their desire is to look to them for advice and assistance, of which they trust the nature has now been made plain, and which therefore they do not doubt of receiving.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *Clerk.*

From the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy to Alexander Mitchell, Esq., Clerk of the District Board of Lunacy, Inverary.

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EDINBURGH, 26th February 1861.

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SIR,—Referring to the communication from the Argyllshire Lunacy Board, of date 9th instant, I am directed by the General Board to state that the Argyllshire Board appear to be labouring under a serious misconception as to their views on many important points. This appears more particularly in the question put by your Board, whether the “Suggestions and Instructions” published by the General Board in reference to the site, construction, and “arrangement of buildings and plans of lunatic asylums,” are still to be considered binding on District Boards.

The General Board are at a loss to conceive how mere suggestions and instructions, framed as these are, could be regarded in an imperative light; and they are of opinion that any possible doubts on this head should have been dispelled by a perusal of the following passage, which occurs at p. xii. of their First Annual Report :—

“Application has been made to us by several of the District Boards for model plans of asylums, for the guidance of their architects in the erection of the district houses. This request appeared to us to be reasonable, and at first we were disposed to agree to it; but, on more mature consideration, we were of opinion that it would be more advisable to decline taking a step which might fetter the energies of proposing competitors. We thought it better to state the broad principles on which, in our opinion, asylums should be constructed, and to leave the working out of the practical details to minds unbiased by models, which, emanating from this Board, could not fail to exercise a certain influence. In Appendix C. we reprint the instructions which we issued for the general guidance of architects and District Boards in regard to the site and structure of asylums. In most respects they agree with those previously issued by the English Commissioners in Lunacy; but, in some essential points, involving the nature of the buildings to be provided, they afford a greater latitude for action.”

I am also to point out that, at the same page of the same Report, reference is made to the difficulties which stand in the way of providing district asylum accommodation for lunatics not paupers. Hence, when the District Board say that the “first intimation, official or otherwise,” made to them of these difficulties, was in the letter of 16th January 1861, it is clear that they do not regard the Reports of the Board as of sufficient importance to merit attentive perusal.

The General Board do not consider it necessary to enter again upon the question of the number of pauper lunatics for whom it will be necessary to provide accommodation in the Argyllshire district. For their views on this point, I am instructed to refer you to the letter of 16th January. But I am to direct your attention to another misconception of their meaning into which the District Board appear to have fallen. You quote as an extract from this letter the passage, that the “the District Board, from their local knowledge and more intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, have perhaps better means of forming a correct judgment [as to those requiring asylum accommodation] than the General Board;” but I am to point out that the interpolated words, “as to those requiring asylum accommodation,” are not in accordance with the tenor of my letter. The passage in the original runs thus,—“Experience alone can show to what extent the number of patients who should be placed in asylums may be reduced by the operation of the causes referred to. On this subject, the District Board, from their local knowledge, and more intimate acquaintance with the habits of the people, have perhaps better means of forming a correct judgment than the General Board.”

The causes referred to are, the disposition of the Parochial Board to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners, the possibility of the relatives of the patient withdrawing him from the poor-roll if removal is pressed against their wishes, and the views of Parochial Boards as to their

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duty concerning the indigent private insane. The General Board hope they were warranted in ascribing to the District Board some general knowledge of the operation of these causes.

The General Board do not consider it necessary to go back on the other questions treated of in the letter of 16th January, with the exception of those regarding which the District Board state that, admitting all the explanations of the General Board, changes have occurred in the views of the Commissioners on the following points :—

1. That the General Board, after approving of an asylum for 200, recommended one for 120, without any additional information to go upon.

*Answer.* The General Board never approved of an asylum for 200. They recommended that accommodation should be provided for 148 pauper lunatics, and 22 private lunatics at pauper rates. But, from the doubts which they felt as to the possibility of removing to asylums all who should be placed in them, and the hopes they saw reason to entertain of improved accommodation for harmless patients being provided in private houses, they expressed an opinion that it would be more prudent to erect in the first instance a main building for 120 only. It is, however, for the District Board to determine whether they will act on this recommendation or not.

2. That the General Board ignore their previous recommendation to provide accommodation for patients not paupers.

*Answer.* The General Board do not ignore this recommendation. But they have expressed a fear that it might be found difficult to give it effect, from non-payment of the assessment on the ground that it was illegally imposed.

3. That the General Board have departed from their suggestions and instructions,—

(a) By naming one-fifth instead of one-third as the minimum of single rooms.

*Answer.* The words of the suggestions are, “the proportion of single rooms “need not exceed one-third.”

(b) As to the provision of a chapel having the usual character and arrangement of a church.

*Answer.* The General Board will be glad to see the District Board adopting this suggestion, though they would not think of insisting on it.

(c) As to the provision of a residence for the medical superintendent, and a library and reading-room for the patients.

*Answer.* The General Board will not oppose the District Board in providing them.

(d) By disregarding Rule 4 as to separation into classes.

*Answer.* The General Board are not aware when or where they have expressed any intention of disregarding classification.

The General Board can agree in the opinion of the District Board, that the extent and nature of the accommodation required, depends neither on the population nor the wealth of the district, but on the number and character of the patients to be cared for, only under certain qualifications ; but they nevertheless do not consider it their duty to object to the view of the District Board, that the question of expense is one which need not concern the General Board. Accordingly, as apart from this question, they entertain no insuperable objections to any one of the plans transmitted by the the District Board, they will be ready to point out the modifications which they think would render more efficient whichever of the plans the District Board may adopt.—I am, &c.,

WM. FORBES, *Secretary.*

From the Clerk of the Argyll Lunacy Board to W. Forbes, Esq., Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

INVERARY, 15th March 1861.

SIR,—In the communication lately addressed by you to the Argyll District Board, you state “that the Argyllshire Board appear to be labouring under a



“serious misconception, as to the views of the General Board, on many important points.” “The General Board,” you say, “are at a loss to conceive how mere suggestions and instructions, framed as these are, could be regarded in an imperative light, and they are of opinion that any possible doubts on this head should have been dispelled by the perusal of the following passage, which occurs at page xii of their First Annual Report, ‘application has been made,’ &c. &c., down to ‘latitude of action.’”

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The District Board cannot but think that the term, “Instructions,” is generally “used in an imperative light;” and they therefore considered that when it is said, this thing “should be,” that other “should not be,” and a third “is of the utmost importance,” they were to look upon these instructions as so far “imperative,” that the General Board, their authors, would not willingly agree to any disregard of them. The architectural arrangement for facilitating the separation of classes, the provision of chapel, officer’s residence, apartments for medical assistants and pupils, &c., proportion of single rooms, &c., &c., come under this head; whilst again, as distinguished from these, other points are noticed permissively: “the main building may consist of three storeys;” “detached buildings might be provided,” &c.; and to these, which they considered to come under the head of “Suggestions,” no imperative character was attributed by the District Board. The General Board’s Annual Reports are not addressed to District Boards; and if the latter are to be required to take cognizance of them, the Argyll Board would request, in future, not only to receive a copy, but to have their attention directed to any portion of the same which may affect their duties.

With the particular passage quoted, however, several members of the Argyll Board were acquainted, but the plain inference from the words, “in some essential points, involving the nature of the building to be provided, they afford a greater latitude of action,” would be, the Argyll Board submit, that these “Instructions,” as they are called in page xii of the First Annual Report, “issued for the general guidance of architects and District Boards,” &c., were to determine the “latitude of action” given by them, but were otherwise imperative, as they believe are those of the English Commissioners.

The District Board, or at least some of its members, happened also to be aware of the other passage quoted from the same Report, as to accommodation for lunatics not paupers at pauper rates, but they do not allow that it was communicated to them “officially or otherwise by the Commissioners;” and that passage only expresses a doubt upon the subject, whilst the Board seem even now to desire that such accommodation should be provided if possible. Moreover, the second of the two reasons assigned for “the propriety of considering the claims of ‘the indigent private insane,’ viz., that, with an asylum in the district, a ‘number’ of them ‘will become paupers,’ and that thus ‘a considerable increase ‘of pauper lunatics from this source may be confidently anticipated,’ acts at least as strongly in favour of large asylum provision, as if it were indubitably legal to provide the same for them as non-paupers.

The General Board refer the District Board to the letter of 16th January 1861 for their views as to number of pauper lunatics for whom it will be necessary for the District Board to provide accommodation. The District Board are in some doubt as to what this may mean. The General Board appear to assert in that letter that their views have not changed since 1858, and certainly they bring forward no cause for change, either in their letters to the Argyll Board, or so far as the latter can see, in their First and Second Annual Reports to the Secretary of State. (They have not yet been able to procure the Third, and believe it is at any rate not yet printed.)

The only exception that could be made, would be the 22 non-pauper lunatics at pauper rates.

Neither the General Board, nor the two medical members of it, say that “experience” hitherto has led them to believe less asylum accommodation would be required. On the contrary, the tenor of the Reports already quoted has always been that lunacy had increased enormously, was increasing steadily, and could not reasonably be expected to diminish. Neither do the General Board appear to desire that the districts should wait for further “experience,” as they have already been pressing them to do something; and, indeed, it would almost be

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“*Rusticus expectat dum defluat annis,*” as the lessons of experience will not be complete till there is no longer room for experiment. It rather appears that the recommendation of the letter of 25th April 1860 was to be interpreted as one for an instalment of 120, with a prospect of indefinite increase in detached buildings. And though the General Board appear to endorse that recommendation, yet in that same letter they afterwards say, “This was, be it observed, an expression of opinion by two members of the General Board to two members of the District Board, given on the express invitation of the latter, and was not an official communication by this Board to your Board.”

If this be the view of the General Board, the District Board must respectfully decline to concur in it.

1. Because they believe, with the General Board, that the number requiring accommodation will eventually be found to be much greater than 170, reported on 17th June 1858.

2. Because, looking to the General Board’s Reports as to the evils of private houses, and their desire to cease to license such as soon as sufficient accommodation is otherwise provided (see Second Annual Report, page lxxv), and also to their accounts of the state of many of those left with relations, they consider that the great majority of pauper lunatics would be better provided for in asylums; and even (as may be gathered from pages v as well as xxviii and xxix of Second Annual Report) not more expensively. They are also struck by the General Board’s observation in First Annual Report, p. lx, as to “the impolicy of confiding the care of even incurable patients to uneducated men.”

3. Because they believe that a reduction from the number originally recommended would be made without any data to go upon, and in the face of the uncontradicted and unretracted opinion of the Visiting Commissioner himself, as to the probable inadequacy of his return.

4. Because they believe that, whether the “indigent private insane” be provided for as such, or not, they will eventually (as observed p. xiii First Annual Report) increase the number by coming on the pauper roll, if not otherwise admitted to the asylum.

5. Because they believe that true economy requires that the building should be mainly in one block; and, if not all erected at once, at least all designed and provided for from the beginning.

As to the complaint by the General Board, of being misconstrued by the Argyll Board in an interpolated sentence, I am instructed to say that the words [as to those requiring asylum accommodation] were enclosed in square brackets to mark them as an interpolation; and that they (or their equivalent) were necessary for the understanding of the quotation, as detached from the context, and the District Board must maintain that they in fact fairly represent the meaning of the General Board. A certain number is given as that of lunatics *primâ facie* requiring asylum accommodation, from whom, however, some deductions are to be made from certain causes. As to the amount of these deductions, the General Board say, “On this subject, the District Board have perhaps better means,” &c., &c. If the District Board determine the amount of deduction from a given number, they, practically at least, determine the amount of the remainder, which, in this case, is “the number requiring asylum accommodation.” This is independent of what may be the causes referred to. As to those enumerated by the General Board, the Argyll Board would call attention to the circumstance, that Argyll is not only a very large county (the second largest in Scotland, from N. to S. 115 miles; E. to W. 31 miles; area 3255 square miles), but also very straggling, and including scattered and distant islands. The District Lunacy Board are almost necessarily very much selected from amongst those who reside near the centre of the county, as otherwise they would seldom, if ever, obtain a quorum; and they can therefore only say, generally, that the bias of parochial boards appears to be against removal to asylums, principally, no doubt, on account of expense; and that though they are, it is hoped, generally disposed to do what they think their “duty by the indigent private insane,” it is most probable that this might not come up to the expectations of the Commissioners.

As before observed by the District Board, under the 95th section of the Lunacy Act, the determination, as to whether removal to an asylum is to be dispensed

with in any particular case, rests solely with the General Board; and it must also be remembered, that the District Board are uninformed as to the circumstances, or even the names, of any one whatever of the lunatics.

In a general way, the District Board do not believe that many lunatics would be removed from the pauper roll, on account of its being proposed to transfer them to an asylum; and they further think, that if the relations are in circumstances to enable them to do so, then, in justice to the poor-rate payers, this ought not to be discouraged, and that a sufficiency of asylum accommodation is thus desirable as a test. They believe, however, that, in most cases (as suggested by the General Board), preference is given by the friends, and even by patients themselves, to an asylum, and also to a public rather than a private asylum, when the question of expense does not interfere. The two Commissioners, on 25th April 1860, grounded their recommendation of 120 on the number in asylums, &c., on 1st January 1860, which they say is 45 per cent. of the total number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the district at the same date. The Board, in p. xii of their First Annual Report, take, as the foundation of their estimate, a proportion of 84·11 per cent., whereas 120 out of 220 would be only 54·5 (nearly).

There remains the question of the changes imputed by the Argyll Board to the General Board; as to which I am instructed to observe:—1st, That the resolution to build an asylum for 200, proposed by Mr. MacLachlan, and adopted by the Argyll Board on 10th September 1858, was communicated officially to the General Board, and, at the same time, an official question was asked as to model plans or architects. This question was answered by the Secretary to the General Board on 21st September 1858; and, on the following day, the district clerk sent to the General Board a copy of the district minute of 10th September 1858 (which contained the resolution as to an asylum for 200 at Lochgilphead), receipt of which was acknowledged by Mr. Forbes, of date 23d September 1858. In the Secretary's letter of 21st September 1858, he had asked "Whether the District Board of Argyll" was "in a position to propose a site for the District Asylum for 'the consideration of the General Board of Lunacy?'" The Argyll Board met on 17th November 1858, "as the Lunacy Commissioners had fixed" [by official letters of 8th to the Clerk, and of 12th to the Chairman] "that day for visiting 'the proposed sites. Dr. Browne attended, and stated that he had inspected 'the two sites offered, of which he had also suggested some modifications, and 'that after receiving the answers of the proprietors as to these latter, and consultation with his colleague, he would report to the General Board.'" An official letter from the General Board, of date 11th January 1859, "approved of the '[proposed] site, on condition of a certain change, the object of which was to 'increase the quantity of good land, so that there might be one-fourth of an acre 'for each of 200 patients, without reckoning some acres which were rocky and unimprovable;" and, on 14th April 1859, the Secretary again wrote on the subject. On 6th July 1859, he again wrote, "I am directed to inquire what 'steps the District Board of Argyll are taking for providing and maintaining an 'asylum in the district. With your letter of 16th August, I received the plan of 'the ground chosen for the site, and I will now be glad to learn what measures 'have since been adopted for the erection of the building." In their Second Annual Report the General Board say (p. xiv), "Plans for an asylum for 200 'patients are at present under consideration of the District Board." It is thus most evident that the General Board being officially informed of the resolution to build for 200, sent one of their number to inspect the proposed site, and approved a site calculated on the footing of 200, and have never, as a Board, even hinted any dissent from the propriety of such provision.

The recommendation "to erect, in the first instance, a main building for 120 'only," which the Secretary, in his letter of 26th February 1861, attributes to the General Board, is only to be found in that "expression of opinion by two 'members of the General Board," which "was not an official communication." The above official letter, however, distinctly gives this as having emanated from the General Board, and any one merely reading that letter would even suppose that the recommendation to build, in the meantime, only for 120, had been part of the same communication as their statement that 170 should be provided for, with great probability of increase beyond that number; whereas the one was

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of date 17th June 1858, and official, the other of date 25th April 1860, and, as has been declared by the Board, merely the opinion of two of their number. Could it have been supposed that any intention had existed to produce such a false impression, to the prejudice of the District Board, scarcely any language would have been too strong for the condemnation of such an attempt. The District Board are, however, convinced that, on reference to the documents themselves, the Secretary will not fail to perceive that he has made (at least by implication) a misstatement, which the District Board cannot doubt to have been unintentional.

2d, As to the recommendation in regard to non-pauper patients.

The word "ignore" was perhaps incorrectly used, or, at least, only in its most modern acceptation. The Argyll Board meant to say that the question, as to non-pauper patients, was passed over "*sub silentio*;" and any one not going closely into the matter would suppose that the original and official recommendation by the General Board had been for 148 only, and not, as it really was for 148 + 22 (without hint of doubt), and for a large probable augmentation—probable both on general grounds, and also on the special one of the Visiting Commissioner, in this instance, not having had a knowledge of the Gaelic language. The quiet and unnoticed dropping of these 22 was also as much a change as the further one from 148 to 120.

3d, The District Board cannot but consider the saying, that "the proportion of single rooms need not exceed one-third," to be the same thing as saying, "there should be single rooms for one-third," though that may be enough; and that this latter phrase is correctly, though concisely, rendered by "fixing a minimum of one-third."

They must also repeat, that the provision of a chapel, having the usual characteristics of a church, &c., was, they conceive, imperative under the "Suggestions and Instructions," and, in the case of the chapel, further insisted upon in the General Board's letter to the Fife Board, of date 12th November 1858, sent officially for the information of the Argyll Board on 29th March 1859; and that the General Board being "glad to see one," is not exactly an answer to the assertion that they had changed their opinion as to its necessity, and a similar remark may be made as to the next head. The sub-heading (D.) relates to classification; and the District Board must remark that, whereas, in Art. 4 of No. 2, p. 5, of Suggestions and Instructions, the General Board say, "The accommodation for the male and female patients in the main structure should be kept distinct on either side of the centre; and this building should be so constructed as to admit of the separation of the male and female patients respectively into at least three classes." The letter of 25th April 1860 says, "Though it is found convenient to associate the patients in selected groups, or, in other words, to classify them, it does not follow that the house in which they are placed must of necessity be divided architecturally into refractory, convalescent, infirmary, wards," &c. And it may be observed, that this statement was made in answer to a letter apparently desirous of showing that the conditions prescribed by the "Suggestions and Instructions" were unnecessary, and might be departed from. It might, however, have been more correct (or at least less liable to the misunderstanding which has taken place) if the Argyll Board had used the words, "architectural provision, for separation."

These, however, were only some of the changes which shake the confidence of the Argyll Board as to implicitly following out the recommendations of the General Board: and, therefore, though the latter profess their readiness to consider any one of the three plans already obtained, the District Board do not think that their duty to the ratepayers will allow of their now taking such a course as the adoption of any plan on the present, as they consider, imperfect data.

In their view, the evils of the short delay, necessary for the purpose of satisfactorily settling the necessary preliminaries, are outweighed by those which would result from going on insufficient data into the erection of a building which might prove either unnecessarily large, or much too small, and thus be, or become, unsuitable, and either way (in the end) unnecessarily expensive.

As the present District Board's term of office will expire on 30th April next, this will probably be the last communication they will have to make to the Gen-

eral Board, though they propose to meet again (as usual) on 3d April, in case they may be able to facilitate matters for the succeeding Board, by receiving any communications from the General Board—in order to transact any business that may accrue from their holding the asylum site—which they are called on to fence, &c., and for the purpose of settling their report to the Commissioners of Supply.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, *Clerk.*

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From the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy to Alexander Mitchell, Esq.,  
Clerk of the District Board of Lunacy, Inverary.

EDINBURGH, 23d March 1861.

SIR,—It is obvious to the General Board, that it would serve no good purpose to prolong the discussion with the Argyllshire District Board, as to the amount and nature of the accommodation which should be provided for the pauper lunatics of the county.

Accordingly, I am directed merely to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to transmit to you the subjoined extracts from the Reports of the Commissioners, for the information of the General County Meeting, as it appears to the Board that their meaning and object have been misunderstood by the District Board.

These extracts refer, *first*, to the difficulty of correctly determining the relative proportion of patients who should be placed in asylums and left at home; and, *secondly*, to the comparative expense of maintenance in asylums and private dwellings.

1. As regards the numbers. “In our first Report, we adverted to the difficulties which must accompany every attempt to determine theoretically the proportion of patients who should be placed in asylums, and of those who with propriety may be left at home. We endeavoured to show that the question must be determined, not simply by a consideration of the mental and bodily condition of the patient, but also of the circumstances in which he is placed at home, as well as of those in which he will be placed when removed. There can be no doubt, for instance, that a much larger proportion of patients may be properly left at home in rural than in urban districts. This result chiefly depends on the greater difficulty of affording insane persons exercise and recreation, and in otherwise providing for their proper care and treatment in the town than in the country; and herein lies the reason why, in reality, urban parishes have comparatively so few pauper lunatics placed as single patients. The City of Glasgow parish, for example, has only 23 out of 293 pauper lunatics so disposed of; the Barony parish, 22 out of 151; the Edinburgh City parish, 8 out of 196; and St. Cuthbert's, 22 out of 171. And if we extend our inquiries to England, we find that of the 4661 pauper lunatics chargeable to the parishes of the metropolis on 1st June 1859, only 129 were left in charge of relatives or were boarded with strangers.

“In all probability, a much larger proportion of the insane poor of these urban parishes would, under different circumstances, have been left at home; and if this be the case, it follows, that in populous districts many patients are placed in asylums, not so much from a regard to their comfort or welfare, as to the convenience of those who have to provide for their maintenance. These patients demand no special curative treatment, but simply such medical and general care as is required by their decayed mental and physical condition. On the other hand, however, there can be no doubt that in rural districts many patients are left at home in pitiable wretchedness, whose condition is capable of great improvement by removal. There is thus a considerable number of lunatics, comprehending, in the first place, those who in cities are sent to asylums, but who, if in rural districts, might with propriety have been left at home; and, in the second place, those in rural districts who are beyond the hope of cure, but whose neglected and miserable condition demands that they should be placed under care, for whom, we are of opinion, that some kind of modified asylum accommodation should be provided. We strongly object to lunatic wards in poorhouses being used for this purpose, chiefly on the ground that the primary

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“ object of poorhouses is to afford a test for poverty, and to provide for the poor in the most economical manner. . . . We shall return to this question in a later portion of this report, and shall now merely state that the accommodation which we would propose for patients, such as those now detained in lunatic wards of poorhouses, would consist of cottages or separate buildings of a simple character generally, placed near to and in connexion with asylums, and in which the patients should enjoy an extended degree of liberty, from being in circumstances much more closely resembling those of ordinary life, than can be realized in asylums as at present constituted.”—(*Second Report*, p. x.)

2. As regards the expense. “We are scarcely as yet in a position to offer any decided opinion as to the probable cost of pauper lunatics after the establishment of district asylums; but as considerable misconception appears to exist as to the probable future expenditure, we shall briefly state our reasons for thinking that it will not greatly exceed the present amount.

“Supposing the number of pauper lunatics not to exceed 5000, and deducting one-fifth as the proportion which may properly be retained at home, we shall thus have 4000 placed in asylums, and 1000 left in private houses. Supposing, further, district asylums provided, and we are of opinion that £20 per head will suffice for the maintenance of the patients in these establishments, and that £8 per head will be an ample average allowance for those left in the care of relatives. The total annual expenditure would thus be £88,000, or about £7400 more than was expended in the year 1858 for 4958 patients, being 42 less than the presumed 5000. That the present rates of maintenance in asylums are generally considerably higher than £20 is true, but this result arises from some having incurred considerable debt in extending their accommodation, and from others being without sufficient land for the profitable employment of their patients. In the Southern Counties Asylum, however, where there is no debt, the rate of maintenance is only £17, although the land is much within the quantity that might be turned to profitable account. But, on the other hand, the salary of the medical superintendent of this house is defrayed by the Crichton Institution.

“Our calculations, then, assume that the sums paid are to be expended in the actual maintenance of the patients, and that an adequate extent of good land shall be provided for cultivation.

“If the interest of the money expended on the buildings and land were included in the charge, an addition would require to be made to the total annual amount, which may be estimated as follows:—At 1st January 1859, 1687 pauper patients were accommodated in public asylums, so that accommodation was still wanted for 2313 of the assumed 4000. This amount of accommodation at £80 per head, would require an expenditure of £185,040, on which the interest, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., would amount to £8326, and this sum added to the £88,000 charged for maintenance, would give a total annual expenditure of £96,326, or, in round numbers, and allowing for contingencies, of £100,000. But from what has been already said, it will be evident that there is reason to fear that the expenditure for pauper lunatics would in a few years greatly exceed that sum, simply through the increase of their numbers, if the present system of accommodation were to remain unmodified. And that their numbers will increase, partly through the actual growth of the population, but much more through the prolongation of the lives of the patients by better treatment, is a fact which experience has placed beyond a doubt. We are, nevertheless, strongly inclined to believe, that were the statutory restrictions removed which limit the number of patients that may be received into an unlicensed house, a system of improved cottage accommodation would gradually be developed, through which a considerably larger proportion than one-fifth might with propriety be exempted from removal to asylums, and a perceptible reduction be effected in the general expenditure. We, therefore, are of opinion, that in this way the effect of increased numbers might to a certain extent be neutralized, by greater economy in maintenance, and the expenditure be prevented from exceeding £100,000, at least for some years to come.”—(*Second Report*, p. xxix.)

“We have already alluded to the statutory enactment, that not more than one



“lunatic shall be placed in any house which is not licensed. As the license fee amounts to £15, 10s. per annum, this provision is an effectual obstacle against the introduction of a more homelike system of accommodation than that at present in use. We are very anxious, therefore, to see some change effected in this respect; and we are of opinion, that were the restriction alluded to removed, an efficient system of domestic accommodation would gradually be developed for such of the insane as were not proper patients for asylums. On this account we should gladly see it enacted, that any number of patients not exceeding four might be received into a private house, without the necessity for a license, provided the Board made previous inquiry into the nature of each case, and granted their sanction, according to special forms, for the admission of each individual patient. Under some such provision, we feel satisfied a system of cottage accommodation would gradually spring up, which would not only furnish more fitting accommodation for chronic patients than the lunatic wards of poorhouses, but would also be calculated to prove a valuable adjunct to asylums. The practical advantages of such a system would be, first, increased comfort to the patients; secondly, greater economy to the parishes; and thirdly, diminished labour of visitation to the Commissioners. Were we to decide on the first point, simply by the wishes of the patients themselves, or by those of their relatives, we could have no hesitation in at once accepting it as proved; but, apart from these considerations, we are satisfied from observation, that cottage accommodation, if placed under efficient supervision, would be found to possess many advantages over poorhouses. These advantages are chiefly the greater amount of liberty accorded to the patients; their more domestic treatment; and their more thoroughly recognised individuality. In regard to the point of economy, we have only to recall the fact, that in poorhouses the annual average cost is £13, 13s. 10d. for each pauper lunatic, and that for four patients the amount would thus be £54, 15s. 4d. Now, our returns show that the annual average cost per head of pauper lunatics placed singly is only £7, 12s. 10d., or £30, 11s. 4d. for four. This sum, however, we consider as quite inadequate for the entire maintenance of a patient, and in reality it must generally be regarded only as a subsidy given by the parish to assist in his support. But we are of opinion, that from £12 to £15 a head, where three or four patients are placed together, would prove inducement sufficient to bring forward persons of respectable character to undertake their entire care and support; and, as it has been stated, it is on the introduction of this system that we ground our hopes of so restricting the number of patients in asylums as to keep the general expenditure for pauper lunatics within £100,000 per annum. We calculate that about one-fifth of the total number would still be left with relatives at an average rate of £8, so that any diminution in the expenditure would be the result of the development of the cottage system, and its application to cases at present retained in asylums. By its adoption, economy would ensue, not only from the smaller cost of maintenance, but also from the diminished necessity for providing expensive asylums, as we have no doubt that appropriate cottage accommodation would cost materially less. We do not, however, conceal from ourselves the obstacles likely to be encountered in introducing a system such as that proposed; but we are, at the same time, convinced that these would be found by no means insurmountable, and that the result would be most beneficial to the country. We are not, however, desirous for any sudden or sweeping alteration of the present system, but simply for the removal of the legal difficulties which prevent the reception of more than one patient without a license. To the Visiting Commissioners the advantages would also be great. By placing three or four patients together, the number of houses requiring visitation would be greatly lessened; and the labour of inspection would be further diminished were the cottages generally grouped together. If, as we hope would be the case, they were usually erected in the neighbourhood of asylums, an interchange of patients would naturally and easily take place, whenever any alteration in the character of the mental or bodily condition of the patients rendered it desirable. Indeed, under such circumstances, the cottages might be regarded simply as an outlying part of the asylum.”—(*Second Report*, p. xlii.)

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I am also further to quote the passage in which the proceedings of the Argyllshire District Board are alluded to in the Second Report, as it shows that the site purchased for the asylum embraces only 45 acres, not 50, as might be inferred from your letter, and that the Board expected that the proposed accommodation for 200 would not at first all be provided. "Since last Report, a site for the District Asylum of Argyllshire has been secured on the estate of Auchindarnoch, in the neighbourhood of Lochgilphead. It contains about 45 acres of tolerable land, and commands extensive views. It is held at an annual feu-duty of £3, 5s. per acre. Plans for an asylum for 200 patients are at present under the consideration of the District Board, but we believe there is some intention not to erect the whole building at first."

I may take this opportunity to explain, that as the views of the Medical Commissioners as to the amount of accommodation which should at first be provided in Argyllshire have been adopted by the General Board, I was inadvertently led to speak in my letter of 26th February of the recommendation of the Medical Commissioners as the recommendation of the Board. But this error is of no practical moment, as there has never been the slightest difference of opinion at the Board on this question.

In conclusion, I have only to state, that it has been the object of the General Board to furnish the District Board with all the information in their power to enable them to discharge in a satisfactory manner the important duties confided to them by the Legislature; and to express regret that the wish of the Commissioners to guard against unnecessary expenditure should have led to so much delay in the erection of an asylum in a county where one is so much required.—  
I am, &c.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

## APPENDIX F.

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F.GENERAL REPORTS on the Condition of SINGLE PATIENTS, made  
by the VISITING COMMISSIONERS during the Year 1860.General  
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Twenty-six parishes in this county, containing a population of 56,419, were visited during the autumn and winter of 1860. The season of the year and the state of the weather rendered it impossible to complete the survey of the remaining eight parishes, which contain 32,428 inhabitants. In three parishes, Inverchaolain, Kilmodan, and Kilmartin, no lunatic was found. 179 visits were paid to lunatics, or alleged lunatics, of whom 166 were seen and examined. 164 were found to labour under some form of mental disease. Of 2, the condition appeared to be doubtful. 117 were in receipt of parochial aid; and 47, although not paupers, were poor, or in actually straitened circumstances. Of 13 individuals sought for but not seen, or who, although accessible, were not called for, not above 4 were in affluence. Besides the numbers quoted, various cases of mental derangement were heard of subsequent to the examination of the locality in which they reside; and under circumstances which would have required a longer time for inspection than the Reporter had to bestow. These lunatics were not paupers.

In investigating the manifestations of alienation in each case, the whole body of the insane have been considered, without reference to their social position, and found to consist of idiots 65, imbeciles 25, demented 31, melancholics 11, maniacs 32. It may be mentioned, that in 78 instances, either the lunatic, or some member of the family to which he belonged, or to which he was entrusted, spoke English; so that with the aid at all times accessible from other sources, little difficulty was encountered in determining the history and symptoms of the disease, and the circumstances in which each individual was placed. It will be observed that the cases of non-developed or imperfectly developed mind amount to 90, considerably more than one-half of the whole number determined. A large proportion of these have arrived at an age—the old or declining age of the imbecile, when culture is found to be ineffectual, and when they must be viewed as a permanent and increasing burden to their relatives or to the public; but there remain many whose youth and educable and imitative powers are such as to urge their claim to be remembered in whatever arrangements may, in future, be made to accommodate the improvable insane, either by the provision of a special training institution, or by the appropriation of a part of each district hospital for their reception. At home, such beings are either pets, or outcasts, or drudges, whose labour, when they are capable of work, is of little value, because expended without reference to their individual capacity, and as a substitute for mechanical power; whereas, if collected into groups, and treated advisedly, while self-supporting and self-guiding men might not be produced, a saving would arise in two ways, the intractable and unteachable would be weeded out and disposed of accordingly, and the capacities of the remainder would be turned to profitable, because to practicable objects, and to pursuits in keeping with their powers. Home teaching is, moreover, not merely nugatory; it is often positively vicious. Subjection is indoctrinated by the rod, or by restraint, or by a threat of “setting fire to the house;” and although an abstract religious truth may be inculcated, the duty of cleanliness is forgotten.

Throughout this county, the house accommodation for the insane poor is



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unsatisfactory, and inferior to what is afforded in other and even adjoining counties. It so far corresponds to that of the ordinary inhabitants; but it must ever be borne in mind, that those receiving parochial relief not only belong to the most miserable of the poorer classes, and are often dull, depressed, and inactive by constitution and temperament, and unable to improve or repair, as other men would, but that the very presence of an insane or idiotic person drags down the other members of the family nearly to his own level, and is a source of confusion and neglect. Sometimes the worst huts are given to such families, on a principle of economy, because they are *bad*. Several cases were met with, where a house, so dilapidated that it could not be let, was appropriated to such a purpose; or where a portion being actually in ruins, a pauper or indigent family was permitted to squat in the remainder. This statement may explain why, on fifteen occasions, the recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner was that the pauper should be provided with a "habitable house." In presenting these statistics to the Board, it has been thought best to divide the habitations of the lunatics visited into two classes, the Saxon and the Celtic. The first is intended to include dwellings built of stone and lime, roofed with slates, floored with wood or pavement, having glazed windows, a chimney, and a fireplace; being generally divided into a "butt and a ben," and sometimes having a garret, or garrets, between the ceiling and the roof. Of these there were 39 entered. The second comprehends dwellings constructed of stone and mud, or more generally of sod, thatched with fern, or straw and mud, or covered with turf, having earthen floors, or these only partially paved with stones from the shore or the burn; where there are no chimneys, where the fire is in the centre of the single apartment which rises to the roof-tree, or is placed at the gable, and contained on or in a few stones; and where there are rarely glazed windows. Of these, constituting the lowest order of "black houses," costing about £8, 120 were entered. There are, however, hybrids between these classes, created generally by the introduction of some Saxon novelty, such as of a grate or a chimney; and there are places and parishes, such, for example, as that of T., where these rude arrangements are made consistent with a certain amount of cleanliness and comfort. The distinction has not been attempted with a view to cast indiscriminate condemnation upon the Celtic hut, for there are instances given in the reports where the cottage, upon an approved principle, is a scene of dirt and wretchedness; as there are others where neatness and tidiness and vestiges of taste are encountered, where the falling walls are propped up, and where the roof is neither wind nor water-tight. But, in general, the Celtic house is less weather-proof, less susceptible of affording internal comfort, except such as is derivable from mere heat or cleanliness; is less favourable to that decency and distinction of the sexes, which are equally conducive to virtue and to health, and which are, at least, practicable in dwellings upon another plan; and is, from its arrangements, the worst place that can well be conceived for the reception of a lunatic. I have accordingly attempted a generalization of these habitations upon another basis, arbitrary, but irrespective of the materials or mode of construction, and founded upon the state of repair, and interior comfort, and suitability as homes for the poor and the insane, and find that 91 were rude, ruinous, and wretched, and that 60 were substantial and well kept. Although the following description applies to a Celtic house, it is not intended to serve as an example of the class, but as illustrative of dwellings provided for the insane poor, and in which they must continue to reside until they are removed to an hospital, or until the existence of such an establishment and such high class accommodation as it will afford, will suggest or compel a corresponding improvement in the circumstances of those who are allowed to remain at home:—"D. K., "with father, who is old and infirm, and a pauper. House a small hovel, "built of moss sods cut from its site, or the surrounding almost inaccessible bog. The turf is built around a frame-work of hazel poles. Floor of "spongy moss, except where some rough stones have been placed by occupant, "who, of course, sits rent free in this ditch. All around is an unsafe quag- "mire, baked hard, it is alleged, by the sun, but during nine months soft and

“spongy; the position being selected in order to avoid expense. Four similar huts are close at hand, all inhabited by paupers; one of which, at least, was more wretched than that of K. Even were these cabins habitable, it is monstrous to place them where they are. K. has lived in his hut, or one on the same spot, for seven years. The interior is dark, damp, dirty; so small that the Reporter had difficulty in standing upright; so rude as to remind him of the wigwam of the North American Indian.” No measurements, no multiplication of epithets, nothing but a photograph could convey a notion of the squalor and misery of some of these hovels. A shieling on the hillside would be preferable; and yet, on entering those around possessed by independent peasants, they are found to be nearly as wretched and filthy. Visited, as some of these places were, for obvious reasons, at night, six or seven P.M., when the inmates were in bed, or sat in the twilight of an expiring, or damp, peat fire, their chief means of light during winter, the impressions received were very painful; and an explanation was arrived at of the habit of passing much time in bed, so prevalent throughout the district. If we regard, as we are entitled to regard, all lunatics as labouring under bodily disease of some kind, and occasionally under the most loathsome and unmanageable and incurable forms, the inappropriateness of such places, and their inferiority to the humblest hospital, in which to pass through sickness and suffering, and in which to die, may be conceived.

It has been observed that the wretchedness of a hut is in proportion to its inaccessibility, and to the infrequency of the visits of the Inspector of Poor. To such defective household arrangements, and to the all but universal absence of the means of ablution and of relieving the calls of nature, necessitating withdrawal to the open air, is, in part, to be attributed the large proportion of persons who were found to be either dirty in person, 49, or of dirty habits, 28. The occasionally filthy tendencies of one active and healthy imbecile were excused on the ground that he forgot himself in cold weather, or when snow was on the ground, and when he was disinclined to leave his bed and the house.

There is perhaps a contempt for, or a want of appreciation of, the benefits of superior house accommodation, and their influence upon our physical and moral nature, among this aboriginal race, which re-appears in comparative indifference as to the provisions for the insane. There, undoubtedly, lingers the notion in the minds of many, that the insane do not feel or suffer from exposure to the weather, or to low temperatures, in the same degree as other men. The idea, that all necessary comfort and protection were not secured in the following case, never appears to have entered the mind of the really humane persons in whose house the lunatic had voluntarily lived for a quarter of a century:—

“D. M., with Mr. —, but cannot be said to inhabit his house. He sleeps in a stall or compartment of a vast byre, where cattle are placed during winter. This forms part of an immense steading erected by —, but now passing into ruin. His dormitory is under a roof, and partly inclosed by rough planks boarding up the unbuilt archways, not so adjusted, however, as to prevent the moon shining brightly within, and casting a broad light over the dirty straw which littered the floor, or greatly to impede the view of the Reporter of his gig, which was standing about two hundred yards distant. No one else, of course, sleeps there. He has no light on going to bed, which he seems to regret, but he does not complain. In winter has cattle as companions. Sleeps on straw, and has three and a half pairs of blankets and one cover. The cold must now (6 P.M., 27th November 1860) be great; during winter it must be dangerous. He gets the same food as the servants, but sits apart from them when taking it. Dress ragged; wears a morsel of blanket shawlwise; carries a bludgeon. Allowance, 2s. 6d. per week, which is remitted in charging Mrs. T.’s poor-rates, who is said to clothe and feed him.”

Upon such features very frequently hinge the recommendations of the Reporter. While an increase in the money allowance was suggested in 12 cases, new or additional clothing was conceived to be required in 21, and

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better bedding in 15 ; and this course was adopted less frequently, because the garments or blankets were torn or insufficient, than because they were dirty and soiled in a way which seemed to defy washing. This state of matters is generally the result of negligence or debased habits ; for, although the recklessness of many classes of the insane must not be lost sight of, only 5 are recorded as positively destructive. Although a large number of paupers were in such a mental condition, and were so poorly fed and clad, as to require the appliances and comforts of an asylum, actual removal was represented as necessary in 9, and prospective and conditional removal suggested in 8 ; a safer and more suitable house is urged in 17 ; the appointment of a nurse or companion, who could avert danger from the lunatic, increase comfort, and properly apply the allowance, is the improvement suggested as essential in 12 ; and a change in the person of the attendant in 2 ; greater care and circumspection in 2 ; and greater attention to cleanliness in 14. The great importance which should be attached to the selection of a qualified guardian, in the absence or incapacity of relatives, may be gathered from the fact, that 15 of the lunatics bore extensive cicatrices of burns, or had sustained fractures of their limbs, resulting in some from falls during attacks of epilepsy, but generally occurring in circumstances which might have been foreseen and prevented. That considerable danger arises from the complication of insanity with other nervous diseases is indicated by there being 13 epileptics, 7 paralytics, and a number labouring under various degrees of tremor musculorum, among those visited. In general, the duties of the parochial surgeon are performed in a praiseworthy manner, especially during bodily disease, and supplement the care and attention otherwise wanting ; but the Visiting Commissioner has occasionally felt it expedient to enjoin greater punctuality and supervision. It would appear that attempts on the part of this officer to treat the mental diseases presented to him are extremely rare ; and it must be confessed that, under such disadvantageous circumstances, they could scarcely be expected to be attended with much success. In two instances, the money allowance appeared to be excessive : in other words, larger than what was justified by the amount of comfort secured for the pauper.

In the examination of this and other districts, the narratives of parental discipline have frequently been interlarded with such expressions as being "kept down," "mastered," "corrected ;" but it was not until some progress had been made in visiting the lunatics in this district that the painful conviction was forced upon the mind that these words meant, and were intended to mean, punishment, and, after different fashions, the infliction of pain, blows, beatings. It seemed a libel and insult to all humane and parental feeling to demand when and how authority had been maintained, or some vicious tendency opposed by whippings and cudgellings ! Physical force was supposed to belong to a past form of mismanagement, or to appear solely as the expression of the ignorance, or brutal passions, of the misnamed guardians in ill-regulated asylums. Yet in an inquiry, by no means exhaustive, it was discovered that in 24 cases the patient had been switched, whipped, thrashed, or otherwise "leniently" corrected ; while in a few, the riotous or recusant had been terrified into obedience by threats. However deeply such a course is to be lamented and condemned, however inconsistent it must be with restoration to health, there is no intention to attribute it to positive cruelty. That any such means of repression should be open to the ignorant and irresponsible, or available under the irritation to which the friends of the insane are constantly exposed, cannot be tolerated ; but although the blow or the whipping may be given under provocation, the object may be justifiable, and, in the estimation of the censor, laudable, and may closely resemble that which prompts the punishment of children. The course may be adopted as curative or reformatory. The lunatic may be struck in order to enforce subordination to rules, in themselves salutary, or in order to eradicate habits destructive of the comfort of those around, or in order to prevent elopement. In these lights, corporal injury becomes a remedy rather than an assault. The prevalence of such opinions suggests a more thorough probing of the treatment of the insane during the inspections of the Commissioners, and in a direction hitherto



regarded as unnecessary. Startled by such a discovery, the investigation was pushed in a single parish in an adjoining county, the inhabitants of which were of the same race, and similarly situate. It contained 22 persons of unsound mind, of whom 20 were seen. 3 of these were found in bed, 1 of whom was kept there in order to lessen the danger of suicide; of 6 no facts could be ascertained in reference to coercion or correction; 1 required to be forcibly held, when excited, by her son and a nurse; 1 was confined to the house; 2 were locked into their bed-rooms when such a measure was considered necessary; and 7 had been, and were, as occasion required, whipped, switched, and struck; and, in 1 of these cases, judging from the size of the weapon produced, "cudgelled" would be the more appropriate term. The terrorism or restraint detected in these cases, but suspected in many more, are, to a certain extent, explicable, by a consideration of the hovels in which the parties reside, where there are no, or very inadequate, means of detention; where at certain seasons, such as harvest, there can be no supervision, yet where it is assumed that, at all hazards, their charges should be taught or forced to remain. It is difficult to conjecture how far such flagellations may be carried. It would be fallacious to infer their amount, or frequency, from the timid and furtive looks, or the humility of the pupil; but the existence of such a revolting practice points to the establishment of some more efficient check on the management of the insane poor, even when confided to the care of their own relatives, than is furnished by the present law. Again, that 41 of the whole number of lunatics examined, have, upon some occasion, or repeatedly, wandered and been lost sight of, is perhaps merely the enunciation of a fact inseparable from the domestication of the insane in private houses. It is, however, prudent to exercise greater caution in authorizing such an arrangement for members of this, than of any other class of lunatics. It is an evil when a witless creature evades his keepers, sleeps in a field, passes the night in a churchyard, roams to a neighbouring parish, disturbs a distant hamlet by appearing in a state of nudity, disappears for weeks—events which have come under my notice. But these are minor evils compared with the consummation of marriage between two imbeciles, pregnancies, outrages, which have occurred, and may at any time occur.

The staple article of diet among the indigent, and even the industrial classes, in this county, appears to be meal. In certain island parishes, the paupers are paid in kind; and 7 lb. of oatmeal, or of oatmeal and Indian meal, are allowed for a child, and 14 lb. of the same mixture for an adult. In some families it is the only food; in others a meal of potatoes is added; but by comparatively few, considering the extent of coast, is fish procurable, except when obtained as charity, or from the liberality of those almost equally poor. A fish diet presupposes the possession of a boat, or a net, and that a member of the family can use them. Knowing the numerous sources of error arising in such an inquiry, and that the nourishment of the hard-working and independent labourer is, in this district, of the most meagre and simple kind, the observations that, in the cases of 58 pauper lunatics, where a report has been made upon the point, 1 individual received soup, 1 animal food, as an article of diet; that 65 had never tasted it, or had no means of procuring it; and that as to 50 no fact is recorded—are advanced rather as bearing upon the condition in which the insane poor were found, than as condemnatory of the parsimony with which they are supported. As to the 65, certain families declare that the lunatic has never partaken of meat, while others admit that they occasionally receive braxy, or parts of sheep that die of disease, from the neighbouring farmers.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

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## II.—SOUTHERN DIVISION OF AYRSHIRE.

The southern division of the county of Ayr was visited, for the second time, in September and October 1860, when 98 pauper lunatics and 2 private patients were seen, and reports made upon 17 other private cases, where a visit was not judged necessary.

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The general result of the first inspection has been considerable amendment; and many of the pauper lunatics are, in consequence of it, now placed in much more comfortable circumstances; and there prevails a general desire to meet the suggestions of the Board of Lunacy. There were, however, exceptions to this general remark, and inattention was occasionally displayed to the improvements recommended, chiefly in the urban parishes.

The results of the second inspection corroborate the experience gained in other counties, that more frequent inspection, and more intercourse with the parochial authorities will be necessary, before the condition of the pauper lunatics exempted from asylums is raised to the proper level, and before the requirements of the Board of Lunacy, passed in accordance with the spirit of the Act, are fully understood and carried out.

Of the 98 pauper lunatics visited, I have recommended that 10 be removed to asylums.

- 1 as capable of amendment under treatment.
- 1 as dangerous to others.
- 1 as dangerous to himself.
- 1 as ill-kept and erotic.
- 6 as ill-kept.

Of the 6 patients who were so ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-fed, and ill-attended to, that the propriety of withdrawing their exemptions from asylums suggested itself, 5 had been found in the same unsatisfactory condition on the first inspection. The insufficient manner in which they were kept was then pointed out, and improvements at the same time suggested. These, however, have not been carried out. They still occupy the same dirty, bare, untidy, and unhealthy rooms, their bedding is filthy and insufficient, in some instances without blankets, and they are under the charge of thriftless or improper guardians.

Where pauper lunatics possess some degree of reason, and are in some degree independent of the care of others, they are frequently regarded as little in need of parochial superintendence, and it seems to be considered enough that they possess the mere necessities of life, apart from any share of its decencies or comforts. In one instance an imbecile pauper, J. H., age 39, in A., a stout, strapping man, physically able, and quite willing, to assist carriers in loading and unloading their carts for a liberal fee of whisky, is paid his weekly alimient by the inspector of poor, who never inquires in what manner it is expended, but who intends that it should pay for his lodgings, although he never had sufficient interest or curiosity to visit them, and the locality of which was, at my visit, unknown both to him and the police. The said J. H. is a dissipated pauper imbecile, drunk on all available occasions, and better known to the authorities at the police station than at the parochial office. Though frequently in custody, he is never punished, his insanity being a recognised fact.

M. C., age 41, in K. parish, was recommended, on first inspection, to be removed to an asylum as a dangerous lunatic. As her mother was unwilling to part with her, the recommendation was not carried out. I consider that she ought not to be at large. Her mother is now in bed ill, and said to be dying; the lunatic would strike her mother if not constantly watched, and yet is allowed to sleep in the same bed with her. Within a day or two of my visit, she had struck young children; she is a morose, sullen maniac, and should be removed without further deference to her mother's wish.

A. D., age 26, of D. parish, illustrates the short-sighted economy of not resorting early to asylum treatment. He is the son of a day-labourer and toll-keeper, and returned home from shop-service in G. in a state of mental aberration. Knowing the circumstances and position of his father, and that if the son's malady became confirmed, he would be a claimant on the



parish for the remainder of his life, it would have been a prudent step for the parochial board, not only for the good of the patient, but likewise for the finances of the parish, to have taken the initiatory steps, and suggested to the father the propriety of placing him in an asylum, instead of disregarding the case because it was not brought formally before them, and allowing the lunatic to wander about, as he has done for five years, in listless idleness. A year ago, an application for cash-relief was refused, as the father was considered able-bodied, and the mother was supposed to have a little money; but even then, when the case was before the Board, relief in the form most needed—viz., an asylum, was neither suggested nor advised. Poor people know little or nothing of printed forms and formal applications, and all the preliminary machinery with which to seek for needful relief; and in a case such as the above, the benefits of an asylum should undoubtedly be pressed on the acceptance of a lunatic's relations. As there is reason to hope that it is even yet not too late for improvement, I have recommended parochial attention to this case.

G. G., age 11, a congenital idiot, chargeable to D., but resident in I., illustrates what might prove another form of short-sighted parochial economy. He is excessively nervous, shy, and timid. He attends a school where he is improving much, and he is now able to read and write well; the teacher understands him, and his school-fellows have ceased to tease and mock him. For this school his mother has been paying 10s. a-year, but says that she will not be able to continue the payments. There is a free school in the town, to which he can have access, and unless his parish will in future pay the fees, he will have to discontinue attendance at his present school. I have pointed out the bad economy, as well as the unkindness that would result from removing the boy from a school where he is doing so well, and placing him under a new teacher, however able, at the risk of undoing the good already gained, and of reviving his half-forgotten timidity, by contact with new and rough companions; and I have hopes that he will be permitted to remain where he now is. This is one of the few cases in which an idiot school might be of service, but I question if ever its benefits would compensate for the care of his mother and the loss of home happiness.

Of the non-pauper lunatics visited, 8 were in very straitened circumstances. A labouring man, MacQ., in M., a widower, has a family of five children; of whom three are idiots and one is imbecile. None of these children are able to contribute to their own support, although the eldest, a girl, age 23, does some household work. The father was refused relief on account of his children, he being at the time of application a farm-servant. He has since then lost his situation, and is now out of regular employment, working here and there when he can get a job. The appearance of the family, though as cleanly and respectable as their poverty would admit, was bare, and there is little doubt that they are frequently, if not regularly, in want.

J. and D. H., imbeciles, ages 15 and 9, are the sons of a poor man in D. parish, a hedger, earning 13s. a week. Both are epileptic, and J. is partially paralysed. D. is full of restless activity, eager to run from home, and frequently escapes; on which account he is always kept chained to the chimney-corner. I found him half-naked and dirty, grovelling among the ashes on the hearth. The chain is secured round his waist by a large padlock, and is outside his dress. He escapes by slipping off his clothes and chain. A third son was in the house in bad health, and said to labour under a cancerous affection of his throat. The father's poverty, and the condition of his children, are known to the parochial board, who, I believe, are not unwilling to relieve him, but for want of formal application on his part no relief has yet been given.

In the agricultural districts of this, as of other counties, several instances were met with in which some members, generally females, of a pauper lunatic



Appendix  
F.  
General  
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Ayrshire.

family, earn their living by field-labour. But employment of this nature being entirely out-door work, does not continue uninterruptedly throughout the year. In the winter months it either entirely ceases, or is diminished in its hours and remuneration ; and as many of these people have no other occupation, they consequently must then share in the aliment allotted for the pauper lunatic. A family visited during the months when farm operations afford regular employment, may be in receipt of sufficient weekly earnings, but if visited during the winter season, I suspect that their circumstances would be found less favourable.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

### III.—COUNTIES OF BANFF AND ELGIN.

The necessity of continued inspection is shown by the fact that, out of 94 pauper lunatics visited on the third inspection of the above counties, 11 cases have been recommended for removal to an asylum. Of these 11 cases—

- 1 was recent.
- 1 was erotic and vagrant.
- 1 was erotic and dangerous.
- 2 were melancholics.
- 3 were dangerous to themselves.
- 3 were dangerous to others.

11

With one exception, none of the cases was of recent date, although 6 of them were seen for the first time. The other 5 cases had been reported on at previous inspections as proper cases to be exempted from asylums, but their mental affections having, within the last year, assumed a worse form, their removal to an asylum has become advisable.

Had the present inspection not been made, these 11 cases would in all probability have been allowed to remain uninterfered with, as, at the date of my visit, no steps had been taken with a view to placing any of them in an asylum, although the nature of the insanity in some of the cases, and the changes for the worse in others, were, or at least ought to have been, well known. The noting the alterations of disease, and the changes for the worse, in lunatics exempted from removal to asylums, form an important part of the duties of inspection. It cannot be entrusted to parochial authorities. I do not recollect any instance in which a pauper lunatic, exempted from removal, has, in consequence of a change for the worse, been removed to an asylum prior to the subsequent inspection and recommendation of the Visiting Commissioner.

The evil of delay in removing patients to an asylum is shown not only in the risks run by allowing dangerous lunatics to be at large, melancholics to acquire bedridden habits, acute cases to become chronic, and idiot females to become mothers, but also by the physical obstacles to removal by disease and debility. A. D., in B. parish, a case of chronic mania, is a proper subject for an asylum, but her paralyzed and enfeebled condition now render her removal impracticable ; especially as, from want of asylum accommodation in her own county, she would have to be taken to Montrose. M. D., in D. parish, formerly recommended to be sent to an asylum, is now in so debilitated a state that her removal cannot be effected with safety.

Of the cases recommended for removal, J. R., E., a congenital idiot, age 16, is exhibiting erotic and dangerous tendencies. He lies down on the pavement, and exposes his person to females, and has more than once endeavoured to raise their dresses.

A. M'D., K. parish, an imbecile, already the mother of two bastards, leads a vagrant life, and from her erotic propensities and wandering

habits, is quite likely to be again pregnant. No attempt has been made to restrain her in any way. Appendix  
F.

J. T., in P., illustrates the evil results of neglecting early symptoms. He became insane about four years ago, and appears to have been totally unattended to. He used to wander. On a frosty night during the last severe winter he escaped, and was found next day in a distant wood in a very exhausted condition. He has only lately been placed on the poor's roll. He now keeps his bed, and is much debilitated. The attention of the Visiting Commissioner was not drawn to his case until on this, the third inspection, and now only accidentally. This case again shows the mistaken economy in not urging asylum treatment in an early stage of the disease, even on a patient not then a pauper. He might have recovered under treatment, and been again self-supporting; but, as it now is, there is reason to fear that he and his family will be burdens on the parish for their lives. General  
Reports.  
Banff and  
Elgin.

The general condition of the pauper lunatics indicated the good results of previous inspections.

The 3 imbeciles, mother and two daughters, in G. parish, formerly reported on as in an unsatisfactory condition, are now much more comfortable in every particular. I. C., formerly reported on as ill-kept by a dissipated sister, is now placed in the city poorhouse in Aberdeen.

Of the non-paupers, R. M'D., in K. parish, who, for many years, was chained to the ground in a turf hovel or kennel, has, on the representations of the Visiting Commissioners, been placed in Montrose Asylum.

The medical visit books were irregularly kept, with the exception of those kept by the parochial surgeon of Duthel parish, which were so full a record as to be of material assistance to the Visiting Commissioner.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

#### IV.—COUNTIES OF CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND.

On this the third inspection of the above counties, I have visited 114 pauper lunatics, and 16 private patients. 17 of the pauper lunatics had not been reported by the inspectors of poor, although, with one exception, none of the cases was of recent date.

There were many evidences of the good that has resulted from the two previous inspections, and the general condition of the pauper lunatics has been considerably amended. There is still, however, much room for further improvement, and this will be greatly assisted by more frequent inspection. Lunatics are still too frequently regarded as ordinary paupers, and their requirements are as yet not generally recognised. More frequent inspection and intercourse with the parochial authorities will by degrees cause them to realize the greater amount of care and consideration necessary for the wellbeing of the insane poor.

I found many of the pauper lunatics about to change their residences, and although in every instance the change was for the better, the sanction of the Board of Lunacy should have been obtained beforehand.

The allowances to pauper lunatics are in many instances of small amount, owing to their relatives being able to contribute towards their support. It is not easy to estimate the actual cash value of this assistance, as it is generally rendered by crofters and fishermen who are not in receipt of any definite income, the produce of their croft and boat almost entirely supporting them. The amount of aliment is of itself no test of a pauper lunatic's comfort; many cases in receipt of 1s. a week, given as a help to their families, are well cared for, and comfortable; whilst J. D., in W., who is delicate, and shows indications of low physical condition, receives 5s. a week, and at the date of my visit had had no properly nourishing diet, as meat or broth, for at least a fortnight.

In some cases where attendants are employed, no agreement had been made as to their amount of remuneration, and some dissatisfaction was expressed at this matter having been left indefinite, and less interest appeared to be taken in the patients in consequence.

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F.General  
Reports.Caithness  
and Suther-  
land.

In some parishes, but more especially in Assynt, the houses of the pauper lunatics are in a very unsatisfactory state of dilapidation and damp; some have open gaps in the thatch or walls, admitting wind and rain; there are no drains; cows and pigs share the family apartment; the interior of the house steams with animal ordure, and a wet dungheap at the door is pestilential. It is urged that this state of damp dirt is the natural condition of the people; but that it can be remedied is proved by the altered and amended habits in other parishes of the same county, especially in Lairg and Rogart.

Inspectors of poor should notify to the Board of Lunacy the return home of a pauper lunatic escaped from an asylum. H. M'G., aged about 17, a sailor, became lunatic at sea in 1859. He was brought to W. under restraint, and was subsequently placed in Montrose Asylum, from which he escaped by climbing a wall. He returned home to W. where the inspector of poor was at once cognizant of his escape. He was not interfered with, and is supposed to have gone again to sea.

I have recommended the removal to asylums of 7 pauper lunatics; 2 of them as capable of amendment, 2 on account of the very neglected and dirty condition in which they were found, 1 as requiring, on account of physical debility, the appliances of a public asylum, 1 as dangerous to himself and others, and 1, an epileptic female, as the only precaution against future pregnancies. She has already borne two children, one of them an idiot, and the other burnt to death by her falling into the fire in a fit with the infant in her arms.

The necessity of personal inspection, and the little dependence that can be placed on reports by parochial officers or rate-payers, were shown in the cases of M. G., in H., and R. M., in R. They were not returned as pauper lunatics, but were on the list of private patients. M. G. was reported to me as "keeping well, only a little nervous;" and R. M. as "well at present," having been seen by my informant (a physician and a magistrate), during the past week. Subsequent inquiries elsewhere led me to visit both cases, when I found that M. G. was a pauper lunatic, in a state of mania and religious excitement, and had been so periodically for the last 15 years; that her present attack was of 3 weeks' standing, and that her life was, as it had been on former occasions, in danger from her own acts.

I also found that R. M. was a pauper lunatic, threatening the lives of his family, and a terror to the neighbourhood; that during the past week, when my informant reported him to me as having been well, he had made an attack on his daughter with a stake at the river-side, when she was rescued by a boatman; that he had frequently threatened to stab his wife and daughter, and that on the morning of my visit he had menaced them with a spade; that he had stripped himself naked, put the stool on the top of the fire, and tried to get out of the house by going up the chimney.

Some of the pauper lunatics were absent when visited. Many of them are moderately useful, and are employed in good weather in bringing in turf, in herding, going errands, &c., and some spend the day among their relatives or friends. In such cases careful inquiries are made as to their habits and hours of returning home to meals and bed, and when these, along with the general appearance of house, inmates, and bedding, are satisfactory, no objection is expressed to their being out in the open air, and employed when practicable.

Of the 16 private patients visited, 3 had been removed from the poor-roll soon after the Board of Lunacy came into operation, the assigned reason being "improved circumstances." But I found all three in a very destitute condition, and was quite unable to learn in what particular, or in what respect, their circumstances had in any way improved. I would suggest that, in future, the notice of removal from the poor-roll by "improved circumstances" should state the nature and extent of the improvement, with the date of its occurrence.

D. M., an epileptic imbecile, age 14, in A., has been refused relief. He is hemiplegic, speaks imperfectly, almost dumb, slavish, ineducable, restless, has to be constantly watched, is pale and sickly, dressed in rags. His father, a poor man in bad health, has a wife and three other children.

It is very desirable that inspectors of poor should forward to the Board of Lunacy the names of all applicants for relief on account of insanity, whether the



application be granted or not. Of the insane poor to whom relief has been refused, the Board of Lunacy has no information, except what is casually gained in the course of inspection. Appendix  
F.

Mrs. M'A., W., was again visited and reported upon, on 18th May. She was found in exactly the same state as on former visits, her hands and arms in a strait-jacket, and her body restrained by an upper covering of sail-cloth, regularly laced into the side of her bed. She appeared to be very uneasy, and struggled to get her hands free. She was quite maniacal. She was attended by a daughter, and seemed to be treated with kindness. At my request she was taken out of bed, and all coverings except her shift were removed. She made no use of her hands except to scratch and rub her head; but to do so seemed a relief to her. The right leg is permanently flexed, drawn up, and shrunk, so that having only one leg on the ground she is unable to stand unsupported, but by leaning on a table she required no other help. She also sat on a chair unsupported. When got up, her husband lifted her by the upper part of her body, and her daughter by the legs. There was not the slightest difficulty in raising her and in placing her on the floor to be washed. Her person and dress were clean, as was her bed, except that it was soaked with urine. She offered no resistance of any kind, and never attempted to use her hands except to support herself. Her husband and daughter stated that the sole reason for the severe restraint was that, if at liberty, she would tear her bed-clothes. They stated that she would in no way injure herself. No reason was assigned for the restraint of her body by the sail-cloth. She eats well, and is in good bodily health, considering her situation. In my opinion, she is quite fit for removal to any asylum in Scotland.\* General  
Reports.  
Caithness  
and Suther-  
land.

The sleeping apartment of a pauper lunatic was objected to as being totally dark, and without the possibility of being otherwise, there being no window. It was urged, however, that being blind he did not require light. This very erroneous notion was explained away, and the necessity for light, as for pure air, pointed out, and the suitable recommendations made.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

#### V.—COUNTIES OF DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, WIGTON, HADDINGTON, SELKIRK, BERWICK, ROSS, AND CROMARTY.

##### VITAL STATISTICS.—OF SINGLE PATIENTS.

During the visitation of these counties, 799 insane persons were individually visited or reported on.

Of these, 566 were idiots or imbeciles, and 233 laboured under the various forms of acquired insanity.

Further, of the whole number, 483 were paupers, and 316 were private patients, either in straitened, comfortable, or affluent circumstances.

##### SEX.

Of those who were in receipt of parochial relief,

125 males and 91 females, in all 216, were idiots.

49 males and 72 females, in all 121, were imbeciles.

49 males and 97 females, in all 146, laboured under acquired insanity.

Again, of the 316 who were not dependent on public charity,

80 males and 52 females, in all 132, were idiots.

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\* We have desisted most unwillingly from making any further attempts to get this patient placed in an asylum, as the Sheriff has decided that her removal would be attended with danger to life.

Appendix  
F.

55 males and 42 females, in all 97, were imbeciles.

38 males and 49 females, in all 87, laboured under acquired insanity.

General  
Reports.Dumfries,  
&c.

From this it appears that we have in those labouring under acquired insanity that excess of females over males, which is the rule whether the patients be found in or out of asylums. In the counties now under consideration, the males of this class of the insane are to the females as 87 to 146.

It appears to be otherwise, however, with the congenitally insane. Among them the males are considerably and steadily in excess—the proportion being, when all classes and grades are included, 309 males to 257 females. It appears, moreover, that the deeper the degree of idiocy, the more marked is this excess.

That this conclusion is correct will be seen, if we take another group of counties, and make a similar analysis of the sexes. For this purpose I have selected Aberdeen, Perth, Fife, Kinross, and Zetland.

Of the insane living singly in these counties, who are in receipt of public charity,

94 males and 59 females, in all 153, were idiots.

65 males and 96 females, in all 161, were imbeciles.

70 males and 101 females, in all 171, laboured under acquired insanity.

Of those, on the other hand, who were not receiving assistance from the parish funds,

131 males and 82 females, in all 213, were idiots.

152 males and 100 females, in all 252, were imbeciles.

80 males and 93 females, in all 173, laboured under acquired insanity.

There is a very striking and intimate similarity between these numbers, and those for the first group of counties—a similarity, in fact, which may be regarded as amounting to a substantial identity. The sexes are distributed exactly in the same manner, whether looked at in connexion with the form of disease, or the social condition.

As regards the congenitally insane, who are paupers, there is, among others, this singular and interesting resemblance between the two sets of tables. While the whole number of idiots and imbeciles in both groups shows a small excess of males, yet of those who labour under the milder form of the disease—imbecility—there is in both cases a considerable excess of females. The opposite, however, holds good of those imbeciles who are not paupers, the males there being greatly in excess. It would seem, in short, that given 100 male and 100 female imbeciles, more of the latter than of the former will require public support. This finds its explanation in the fact, that if but a little intelligence remain, the brute force of an imbecile man can be turned to account, and a measure of usefulness extracted from him, which saves him from pauperism. The sources of useful occupation, on the other hand, for imbecile women, are more limited. To sew or knit *to profit*, is quite beyond the range of their capabilities. Even the simpler parts of household work demand a greater intelligence and a greater power of self-direction than is usually possessed even by those who are called imbeciles. There is also a further source of pauperism, special to this sex and grade. Many of them become mothers, and being unable to affiliate their children, are at once placed on the poor-roll. In the counties of Zetland, Ross, Aberdeen, and Wigton, I have reported on 34 imbecile and idiotic women who have borne illegitimate children, and I find that in these counties there are in all 194 imbecile and idiotic women, between the ages of 20 and 50; so that 1 in 5.7 has given birth to one or more bastards. I am satisfied that a much more active surveillance is being now given to this class than was the case some years ago. The danger and the evil are more fully recognised, and there is reason to hope that one source both of pauperism and idiocy is thus diminished in force.

The general conclusion that, among the congenitally insane, there are more males than females, and that this excess is most marked in the graver forms of the disease, appears from these facts to be one which may be trusted, resting as

it does on an analysis of more than one-half of the whole number of this class of the insane existing in Scotland. The subjoined Table exhibits the aggregate of the data.

	Male.	Female.
Idiots, . . . . .	429	284
Imbeciles, . . . . .	321	310
Total congenitally insane, . . .	750	594
	1344.	

General  
Reports.  
Dumfries,  
&c.

## AGE.

I shall confine my remarks on the following Table to the class of idiots and imbeciles. The vital statistics of this class of the insane are not abundant, and therefore every contribution to the subject is of value.

COUNTIES OF DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, WIGTON, ROSS, BERWICK,  
SELKIRK, AND HADDINGTON.

Age.	Paupers.		Non-Paupers.		Total Congenitally Insane.	Paupers. Acquired Insanity.	Non- Paupers. Acquired Insanity.	Total Acquired Insanity.
	Idiot.	Imbecile.	Idiot.	Imbecile.				
0—5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
5—10	1	...	10	1	12	...	...	...
10—15	12	...	21	2	35	1	...	1
15—20	20	2	27	11	60	2	...	2
20—30	52	17	42	23	134	11	9	20
30—40	49	24	14	30	117	22	21	43
40—50	42	30	6	15	93	26	18	44
50—60	29	31	9	11	80	31	19	50
60—70	9	12	2	3	26	24	11	35
70—80	2	4	...	1	7	20	7	27
80—90	...	1	...	...	1	9	2	11

The first thing which strikes one on examining these figures, is the small proportion of imbecile and idiotic children known to the Board. It must be borne in mind, that all these counties have been minutely investigated by the Visiting Commissioners, and that their inquiries were based upon all the sources of information open to them.

If we were to suppose that there are really no more idiotic children in those counties than is here shown, we should be justified in predicting, that twenty years hence the whole number of idiots in the country would be greatly diminished. Such a conclusion, however, would undoubtedly be erroneous. The actual number of weak-minded or idiotic children is, to a certainty, much larger than here appears. Yet even careful inquiry has not brought them to light. This has not arisen from any active desire to conceal such cases from the knowledge of the Board. It has its origin, I believe, chiefly in this, that in very early life the deficiency of intellect is not acknowledged even by the parents or those about the child; and as at that age such deficiency has no disturbing influence on the community, and attracts no general attention, it lies unperceived and unseen, and is *actually* unknown to those from whom the Visiting Commissioners can derive information.



Appendix  
F.General  
Reports.Dumfries,  
&c.

The inference from these facts, however, are of practical importance, and bear immediately on any public scheme for the education and training of the young idiot. In the first place, the whole number of idiotic children, known to the Board, paupers and not paupers, is far from large; and, in the second place, the attention of the public must be for many years directed to the importance of the subject, before a national institution for the education of the imbecile could operate largely, as it should do, upon the very young. An establishment, therefore, of moderate size, would meet the present known requirements of the country in this direction.

Lest it should be thought that data, still more extended, would have led to different conclusions, I subjoin a similar analysis of the ages of single patients in another large group of counties.

## COUNTIES OF ABERDEEN, PERTH, FIFE, KINROSS, AND SHETLAND.

Age.	Paupers.		Non-Paupers.		Total Congenitally Insane.	Paupers.	Non-	Total Acquired Insanity.
	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.		Acquired Insanity.	Paupers. Acquired Insanity.	
0—5	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
5—10	7	1	26	5	39	...	...	...
10—15	6	...	48	16	70	...	...	...
15—20	15	7	38	30	90	...	4	4
20—30	37	20	63	73	193	7	15	22
30—40	40	42	19	50	151	25	36	61
40—50	21	32	12	32	97	28	31	59
50—60	16	25	3	27	71	40	35	75
60—70	10	21	...	12	43	35	46	81
70—80	1	11	...	6	18	26	15	41
80—90	...	2	...	1	3	10	1	11

It will be at once seen, that the same remarkable similarity exists between these two Tables of age which was found to exist between the two for the same groups, relating to sex. Further on, all these facts are drawn together, and it then appears that for one-half of Scotland, the Board only knows of the existence of 161 idiots and imbeciles below the age of 15. Not more than one-half of these could be removed from home to be placed in a training institution. In forming this estimate, I take into consideration the interests, happiness, and capacity for improvement of the unfortunates themselves, and also the moral obligation the country is under to do all that is right and possible for the mitigation of their great misfortune. An institution capable of receiving 250, I have every reason to believe, would for many years be found ample, if confined strictly to *education*, and not used as a *home or refuge*.

It will be observed, on looking at these Tables, that many more young *idiots* than *imbeciles* are known, though there is no great difference between the total numbers of idiots and imbeciles of all ages. Out of 161 below the age of 15, only 25 are imbeciles. This is a proof of the accuracy of the manner in which I have accounted for the absence of the young from the Tables. It is clear that the milder the form or the less the deficiency, the longer will it be before it is acknowledged or recognised.

As a basis of further remarks on the ages of the congenitally insane, I subjoin a summary of the two preceding Tables.

## CONGENITALLY INSANE IN THE WHOLE OF THE 13 COUNTIES.

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&c.

Age.	Paupers and Non-Paupers.		
	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Idiots and Imbeciles.
0—5	5	...	5
5—10	44	7	51
10—15	87	18	105
15—20	100	50	150
20—30	194	133	327
30—40	122	146	268
40—50	81	109	190
50—60	57	94	151
60—70	21	48	69
70—80	3	22	25
80—90	...	4	4
	714	631	1345

The age of the great majority of idiots and imbeciles is found to be between 20 and 30. The numbers in the decennial periods on each side of this are also large. There are few under 10; and the explanation of this has already been given.

But even if all those below 10 were known, their number would not be so large as that of those between 10 and 20, and 20 and 30. The mortality of infant idiots is very large, and there is little difference between the rate of receiving additions by fresh births, or from other sources, and the rate of losing by deaths. In idiots, as in others, however, those who reach 15 or 16 have a tolerably certain tenure of life for a second stretch of 15 years. That period, therefore, is constantly receiving additions, and at a rate above that which represents its losses by deaths, and there follows an accumulation. After the age of 30, the reverse holds good. More are passed into the decennium—30 to 40—than leave it for the next. In other words, there are more deaths than admissions. And thus a thinning of the numbers begins, which goes on with accelerated force, as greater ages are dealt with. This, and not the influence of epidemics of idiocy, explains the distribution of ages. That there may be, nay, that there are, in one sense, such epidemics, I have no doubt. But they are of trifling power, and would operate and be seen rather in small than large districts. Since so much of the idiocy of our country depends on such epidemics as scarlet fever, measles, and hooping-cough, it necessarily follows that when these have prevailed, this fruit will also prevail. Even a particular epidemic, from its constitution or type, may be peculiarly rich in this result. An epidemic, for instance, of scarlet fever, such as that which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh and Leith, and which, I understand, has been characterized by the frequency of convulsive seizures, albumenuria, and dropsy, may reasonably be expected to leave behind it, in not a few of the survivors, a more or less injured brain.

These Tables show that, apart from infant mortality, the life of idiots and imbeciles is shorter than the average. At the same time, I think they show that a larger number attain the full measure of life than we have been accustomed to believe to be the case. We have no fewer than 249 above the age of 50, 98 above 60, 29 above 70, and 4 above 80.

It appears also that the lower the type, the sooner comes actual old age and death. In other words, many more imbeciles than idiots reach the threescore and ten.

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## SOCIAL CONDITION OF PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.

It has been already stated that, of the insane in the first group of counties, 483 were paupers, and 316 private patients in straitened, comfortable, or affluent circumstances. Of the latter I now subjoin a more minute analysis, and I also subjoin a Table containing a similar analysis of the private single patients in the second group of counties, with which I have before been dealing.

FIRST GROUP.—*Counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Kirkcudbright, Berwick, Haddington, Selkirk, Ross, and Cromarty.*

In affluent circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 3 Imbecility, . . . . . 4 Acquired Insanity, . . . 10 }	In all 17
In comfortable circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 31 Imbecility, . . . . . 31 Acquired Insanity, . . . 30 }	In all 92
In straitened circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 98 Imbecility, . . . . . 62 Acquired Insanity . . . 47 }	In all 207
		316

SECOND GROUP.—*Counties of Aberdeen, Perth, Fife, Kinross, and Zetland.*

In affluent circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 5 Imbecility, . . . . . 6 Acquired Insanity, . . . 16 }	In all 27
In comfortable circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 35 Imbecility, . . . . . 54 Acquired Insanity, . . . 61 }	In all 150
In straitened circumstances,	{ Idiocy, . . . . . 173 Imbecility, . . . . . 192 Acquired Insanity, . . . 98 }	In all 463
		640

Those are regarded as in comfortable circumstances who, if necessary, might be placed under asylum treatment, at low pauper rates, either at their own charge, or at that of their friends.

Those again who are tabulated as in straitened circumstances would depend entirely on the charity of the public, if their cases were requiring asylum treatment or care. Nay more, the majority would fall on the public for mere subsistence, if existing precarious arrangements were disturbed. It is this class, in fact, which keeps up the numbers on the poor-roll.

As I have often pointed out to the Board, a large number of them live in the utmost misery. In our country, it is beyond all doubt, the most unfortunate and the most neglected class of the insane. I have lost no opportunity of drawing attention to their cases, where I thought good would result. And, though the Board of Lunacy has no direct control over them, it is satisfactory and pleasing to know that indirectly the working of the single visitations has very materially benefited a large number of this unfortunate class. Illustrations are numerous, and well known to the Board. When *benevolence* is more largely infused into the *benevolence* of parochial authorities, and a *long* takes the place of a *short* sighted economy and management, we may expect still better things. The continual pointing out of the peculiarities belonging to the pauperism of lunacy will have, and is having, its effect in the extension of more correct and humane notions on the subject, both among officials and among the friends of the



insane; and, with no material increase of expenditure, benefits are more widely conferred, and a larger number cared for. It is the ultimatum and perfection of good management in this matter not to bestow a spurious and costly care on the few, but to make a reasonable and substantial provision for the comfort and well-being of the many; and the more cheaply this can be done, if nothing *right* be left undone, the sounder is the beneficence and philanthropy.

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#### EDUCATION OF IMBECILES AT HOME.

Allusion has already been made to this subject. The want of a proper institution to which young improvable idiots could be sent has been much felt and often regretted during the course of these single visitations. Much possible good has in consequence been left unattained. In default of such an establishment, however, I have thought it right to urge upon the guardians of such young patients the duty of educating and training them as far as possible at home, and I have endeavoured to point out the proper method of doing this, and to show what it would be desirable and advantageous to teach. The advice has in many cases been acted on with perseverance, and the success has been beyond expectation. The following case will serve as an illustration:—

M. W., pauper of the parish of A., is reported on as follows:—

“Is an idiot; cannot tell how many fingers she has; does not know the day of the week; cannot tell how many pence in a shilling. Has absurd notions on religious subjects, but can repeat several paraphrases; goes to church. Has an abnormal head; is of cleanly habits; is easily managed; is affectionate; is an orphan, and has long lived with a stranger; is treated with kindness; has a comfortable home; is well-clothed.

“Of late is more useful; has been taught to knit and sew; and does so tolerably well under guidance. Has been taught to do household work under direction. Goes messages and earns regularly one shilling weekly for so doing; has only done this of late; has greatly improved in bodily health since efforts were made to occupy and employ her; is also more cheerful and contented.”

In this case both the inspector of poor and the guardian of the patient have been much interested in training her to habits of usefulness, and it is gratifying to find that their success has improved the health, and added to the happiness, of the poor girl herself.

The success of this home-training, and the extent to which it can be carried, is strongly exhibited in the following interesting case, in which there are five idiotic adults in one family. The weakness of mind was transmitted from their father, but their mother appears to have been a woman of sense and energy, and to have “made the most of” her defective children. In this she was aided by a self-denying, though peculiar son, and by her neighbours and old employers. In this case, the good result was fully attained before the Board of Lunacy had come into existence. Had the seven imbeciles, belonging to one family, and chargeable to the parish of H., been under equally good management and training, that small parish would have been saved more than £140 per annum over a long series of years, and at the same time the happiness of the patients would certainly have been greater than in an asylum, where it was thought necessary to place them, where they have been for many years, and where they are likely to remain. In them, the capacity for usefulness is quite as great as in those whose case I now relate.

A., J., R., W., and A. N., paupers of the parish of M.:—

“Nothing could be more gratifying than the condition in which I found these five imbecile or idiotic persons. The most unexceptionable cleanliness, order, and propriety were observed everywhere within doors. There was great evidence of comfort, with a complete absence of luxury. The surroundings of the house were equally pleasing. Neatly trimmed hedges and well-kept gates enclose a flourishing vegetable garden; every less useful corner of which is filled with roses, pansies, mignonette, sweet-william, southern-wood, and mint. Weeds are the only things which do not seem to flourish there. The very pigsty and dung-hill are made to offend neither eye nor nose. The pleasure of looking on such a picture, however, is vastly heightened when it is learned that the garden was

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"enclosed and laid out, the hedges planted and trimmed, the gates made and hung, the flowers raised and arranged, and the pigsty built by the brother of the lunatics, under whose charge they live, and who is a common day-labourer. He and his mother, a thrifty, tidy, old woman, with his four brothers and his sister, constitute the household.

"One brother is wholly unproductive, but even he takes an interest in the garden and pigs. The other three break stones, and do harvest work under direction, and earn a little steadily. The sister is very useful within doors, assisting her mother in all kinds of household work. The house has been brought to its present state by work in after-hours, and all the brothers assist, each in his own way, and to the extent of his ability. To all of them it is an object of pride. Even the most idiotic of them insisted on pointing out to me "THE muckle cabbage," and seemed delighted with my praise.

"They are all sober, industrious, and saving. Their clothing, outer and under, was without rent or spot, though of very plain and common material. The parish treats them well, giving for all about £17 a year and a ton of coals. The kirk-session gives £2 a year and a suit of clothes to each. A nobleman in the neighbourhood put the house into a comfortable and habitable state, and now gives it to them rent free. He also gives them a supply of meal.

"Thus, one hard-working lad is able, with these aids, to maintain in comfort and happiness his six dependent relatives; and there can be no doubt that, in consequence of their being so well housed, clothed, and fed, and surrounded with so much personally to touch and interest them, the productiveness of the imbeciles is increased; they are more contented, more settled, and more manageable, and their mental powers, instead of being further destroyed, are, if not improved, at least turned to some account. These men, if they were leading an unhappy and miserable life; exposed to sources of irritation, insufficiently clothed and fed, bedded in filth and discomfort, would cease to work, in a great measure, if not in whole; would become less manageable, and might, nay, would probably, prove troublesome or dangerous to the lieges. The condition in which I found them reflects great credit on all concerned in their management and care."

Such a picture as the foregoing not only shows how much may be done by the domestic or home-training of idiots, but it also illustrates the possibility of providing with comfort and safety for a large number of the insane in private houses. In this case we have five insane persons under one roof, because they happen to be children of the same parent, and to be living with that parent. If, however, their mother and brother were dying, as the law at present stands, these five idiots would have to be boarded in five separate houses under five guardians, or, as the only other alternative, the parish would have to be burdened with their maintenance in an asylum. A perusal of the report will leave no doubt on the mind of any one, that either of these courses would seriously diminish the happiness of the patients, and that the last would involve the parish in a very unnecessary expenditure. The legal restriction in this matter is a constant source of difficulty and regret in all efforts to make the condition of the single patients as satisfactory as, I believe, it could be made, were this restriction somewhat loosened. A most melancholy illustration of the difficulty thus arising occurred this year in one of the counties on which I am now reporting. I found two helpless idiot brothers, living with their parents, by whom they were most shamefully neglected, and whose sole desire seemed to be to make a profit out of their children's misfortune, expressing a wish to have them removed, and using this as a screw to extort a larger parochial allowance. They spoke in a heartless and unfeeling manner of their boys, and were rude and insulting to me when I pointed out that they had duties to perform as well as the parish. Under these circumstances, considering that the safety of the patients was not provided for, I recommended their withdrawal from their parents' care, and their being placed under other guardians. The parochial authorities and the medical man of the district approved of the plan I proposed, and steps were at once taken to carry it into execution. Unfortunately, however, two houses had to be found, and a difficulty arose; and two fresh medical certificates and the Sheriff's order had to be obtained, and delay arose. So much difficulty and so great delay, in short,

that, though I myself at once visited the proposed new residences to determine on their suitability, one of the idiots was burned to death, before the change could be accomplished. The risk of this calamity had been repeatedly pointed out to the parents.

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## LEWIS.

In the latter part of July, I made a careful inspection of the single patients in the four large parishes of Lewis, the united population of which now considerably exceeds 20,000. Lewis.

The peculiarities of outlying localities like the Lewis, present difficulties in the way of the *uniform* administration of the Lunacy Act, and therefore deserve special attention. The condition of seven-tenths of the whole population is so degraded, that it is not easy, if it be possible, to find among them, for those under the care of the Board, even that measure of comfort, which, among a less backward people, would be regarded as barely satisfactory.

No one thing can better illustrate the social condition of the inhabitants of the Lewis, than a description of their dwellings. From this, of course, are excluded the tacksmen, who are few in number, and the people of Stornoway, the only town or village in the island, and the description will refer only to the houses of the crofter and squatter population, constituting, as I have already said, seven-tenths of the whole.

The typical Lewis house is not simply a long unbroken range. It rather consists of a major block, of forty or fifty feet, with a small porch-like wing at one end in front, and a larger projection or attachment towards the other end behind, which last serves as a barn. Access to all is gained by one door. By this you enter the so-called porch, and on one hand you very frequently find that which is now seen in most antiquarian museums, the Quern, not kept there as a curiosity, but as a regular fixture and a thing for daily use. Opposite this is the stall for the lambs and calves. As you pass from the porch to the major block, you first encounter the byre; and in summer, after the planting of the crops, you here descend a step. In early spring, however, instead of descending you have to ascend, for the dung of the cattle, which, except in fine weather, never leave the house in winter, is allowed to accumulate, and there is only one annual cleaning of these byres.

In those districts where horses are used, when spring comes, the end of the house is often partially knocked down, so that the little horse and his panniers may enter to be loaded on the spot.

The peat-reek with which the houses are always filled, and to which allusion will shortly be made, and the soot, both acting as antiseptics, combine to lessen the injurious effects which might be expected to result from living on the edge of a dung-hill, or other heap of decomposing animal and vegetable matters. But for this peat-reek the stench would be insufferable, and no habit could make it bearable.

If this part of the house be entered in winter, when the cows are tied up and ill-natured from restraint, it is often neither easy nor safe to pick one's way among them to the other end, especially as it must be done at all seasons and at all hours, in an obscurity which, to one coming from the open air, amounts to darkness.

At the other end of the central or major range, the human animals live, nor is their portion cut off from that occupied by the brutes, by the faintest pretence at a partition. The separation is nothing more than the curbstone of a foot-pavement on a country roadside, a line of rough stones to mark it off. In fact, it is intended, and thought desirable, that the cows should actually see the fire, to be cheered as well as warmed by it during their long confinement.

At a convenient point, about the centre of the part now reached, is the fire, and from the rough, undressed, soot-begrimed rafters above, a rope or bit of chain falls, on which the pot is suspended.

On one side of the fireplace, supported on two piles of turf, or on two large stones, is a plank, which is the seat of the men of the household. Often there is no plank—nothing, in fact, but a bench of sods. Behind this is the stock of peats brought in for immediate use. On the other side there is a rough three-



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legged stool for the wife. The children and dogs crouch by the fireside in the warm ashes. On the women's side, with its back to the cattle, there is occasionally a rude dresser or shelving, to hold such plates or bowls as may be possessed; and beside it, the one or two pots of the household find their place, when out of use. The spinning-wheel, when there is one, usually stands here, and beside it a chest or cask.

I do not remember ever to have seen a table. A chair of any kind is a most unusual object. The tea-pot, tea-kettle, and tinned iron vessels of all kinds, are equally rare. The supply of modern crockery, even of the coarsest description, is confined to a few plates and basins. And in the parish of Barvas and part of Uig it scarcely amounts to this. There they use a native pottery, which is so rude and coarse, and so primitive in its shape, that it might easily be mistaken for those cinerary urns whose age has almost ceased to be reckoned in centuries. Some specimens of these are now placed in the National Museum of Antiquities.

A curious taste of the people is traceable to the use of this pottery. The glazing is effected by pouring milk on it while red-hot; but this is so imperfect, that it can never be thoroughly cleaned. The consequence is, that fresh milk put into these vessels almost immediately becomes sour. And, from never being able to have it sweet, many of the people now actually prefer it sour.

At the further end of the apartment, if it may be so called, which we are presently discussing, stand the beds. These are not the true box or shut-in bed. Such a form would involve too much wood, and too finished workmanship. They are simply four rough upright posts, connected by narrow side stretchers, with a wooden bottom, and filled with loose straw, which is too valuable to be abundant or often changed. The two uprights, which are furthest from the wall, often reach the rafters, and are attached to them. Upon these there is a sort of roof constructed, and covered with divots. The necessity of this roof within a roof will be shortly seen, when I describe the construction of the houses, and show how far from water-tight the outer roof is. All sexes and ages sleep together in these beds, which are often the only ones possessed. If the family be large, however, there are one or more similar beds constructed in the barn, in which the chest, containing the Sunday clothes and other valuables, is also kept. The other uses to which this back projection is put is implied in its name. When there are beds in the barn, they are usually occupied by the young people.

The house itself is constructed of rough unhewn stones. The walls are five or six feet thick, with an outer and inner facing of dry stone work, the intervening space being turf. The rafters do not overlap the wall, but terminate on its inner edge, so that the rain falls from the roof into and not over the wall, which, therefore, is of necessity always damp.

The walls are not more than six feet in height, and the door can only be entered by stooping. On the top of the wall, round the roof, there is often a foot-path, on which children, sheep, fowls, and dogs, may be constantly seen. In one case, the public footpath to a neighbouring township of crofters, led me over the end of one of these houses; provision being made for getting up and down by stones or steps projecting from the wall. The rafters consist of undressed, crooked branches of trees, bound together with ropes of straw.

The thatch is of straw, loosely put on, and held down by heather ropes weighted at the end with stones. This thatch is removed every year, for the sake of the soot, which is regarded as a valuable and stimulating manure. In order to increase the deposit of this, there is no smoke hole; and further, with the same object, the straw is heaped thickly on at the top, so that the roof is semicircular in its outline. The inside of the house, therefore, is a constant cloud of peat-smoke, which the eyes of those unaccustomed to it cannot tolerate. The lowest possible seat affords the only means of partial escape from this irritation. Such smoke as escapes deposition in the thatch, oozes out over the whole roof, giving the house the general appearance of a dung-heap in warm wet weather. The object of the roof is not simply to protect from rain and cold, but to accumulate soot, and it is consequently never completely water-tight. After heavy rain, the water comes through and blackens everything on which it falls, bringing with it the glistening pitchy pendicles of soot, which usually fringe the rafters.

In spring, when the thatch is removed, half the population may be said to be

shelterless, and, if it happen to be a rainy season, their condition must be very miserable. Appendix F.

There is no window. The absence of this is nearly universal. Such light as gains admission is by the door, or through one or two small holes in the eaves of the roof at the top of the wall, or through chinks from deficiencies in the construction of the house. It is, in fact, necessary to their social arrangements, that they should live in darkness. A large window would involve distinction of sexes, and revolutionize habits of action and thought alike. It is a curious fact, however, that in spite of this crowding of the sexes together, illegitimacy is not so frequent as in many less backward communities. The explanation I vainly endeavoured to find. Notwithstanding this, however, I am perfectly satisfied that the present habits have a demoralising influence, and lead to vice, though it may not be apparent. It would be contrary to common sense and daily experience to suppose it otherwise. Chastity requires to be protected by barriers, which these habits undoubtedly weaken. I have often seen young women there look with calmness on the most indecent and offensive exposure of person, without seeming to see in it any violation of propriety. General Reports. Lewis.

On one occasion in the parish of B., while examining a loathsome, slaving, deformed idiot of the lowest type, but who was a full-grown man, and whom I found on the public road with nothing but a tattered jacket on his shoulders, and in a state of absolute nakedness below the waist, among the inmates of the neighbouring cottages, who gathered round me, were several young women. They looked quietly on, and appeared to see nothing indecent. Two girls were standing near me, and I asked them if they were not ashamed to remain beside a stranger, and look at such an object. The one seemed suddenly to perceive that the exhibition was gross and indecent, and fled. The other remained, still looking at the patient and answered, "I am full of shame and pity." Struck by the reply, I turned to look at the giver, and to my surprise found that she had the face and expression of an imbecile; and such she really was.

In an adjoining island, I saw an active idiot of 18, from the report on whose case I make the following extract—"From childhood, till within the last month, he has gone about the house and doors in a state of absolute nakedness, and all that he possesses at present, in the shape of clothing, is one short cotton shirt. Had not a few minutes' warning been given at my visit, I should not have found even this on. Such was the admission of his mother."

I shall give another case illustrative of the same thing, and also in order to serve as the text of some remarks on the great want of personal cleanliness which prevails among these poor people.

A. M., pauper of —:—

"I have never seen a better illustration of the ape-faced idiot than in this case. It is not, however, the face alone which is ape-like. He grins, chatters, and screams like a monkey; never attempting a sound, in any way, resembling a word. He puts himself into the most ape-like attitudes in his hunts for lice, and often brings his mouth to help his hands. His arms are long, and he has a constant tendency to drop on all fours. He grasps what he brings to his mouth, with an affenish hold. His thumbs are but additional fingers. He tears his clothes with his teeth, and spits when angry. He has a leaping walk. He has heavy eyebrows, and short hair on his cheeks or face. His teeth are good, and his under jaw large and round, but greatly projecting. He is muscular, active, and not dwarfish. He sits on the floor in ape fashion, with his genitals always exposed. He has filthy habits of all kinds. He may be called an idiot of the lowest order; yet there is a mischievous brute-like intelligence in his eye. His head is not very small; its greatest circumference being  $20\frac{1}{2}$  inches; but in its shape it strongly exhibits the ape form of abnormality.

"I found him wearing a coarse canvas dress, which was filthy, and, in all respects, insufficient. He lives with his father, brother, sister-in-law, and her family, and these persons constantly witness the indecent exposure of person to which I have alluded, but without evidence of their perceiving that there is anything improper in their so doing. This results from the social condition of the people, and the habit of thought which is thus produced. I refer here particularly to the domestic arrangements.

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"The thing on which he sleeps is rather a shelf than a bed. It is comfortless, cold, and filthy."

It is gratifying to think that the sad pictures which faithfully portray what is found at a first visit to such localities as the Lewis, will not be found in reports of subsequent visitations. Already the idiot alluded to is properly clothed, and the condition of the others is in progress of improvement. All may not be done which would be desirable, but to the patients a *little* will be *much*.

The inattention to personal cleanliness in the Lewis is greater than I have ever elsewhere seen it. On one occasion, a clergyman accompanied me to the house of an idiot. He was a good man, and inclined to defend the people, who were his friends and flock. We remained in the house about fifteen minutes, and, on coming out, five large lice had to be knocked off his black coat. One fact like this is worth pages of general comment.

The home-made flannel under-clothing which men, women, and children still frequently wear, leads in part to this neglect of cleanliness. The dirt is not seen on it, and therefore not believed in. I do not suppose that anywhere in Great Britain there are 20,000 people who so little benefit the trade of Manchester.

Of one idiot woman I reported thus:—By no description can I convey an idea of the misery, filth, and degradation in which I found her. Like the dog, she sleeps in the ashes at the fireside, without even the pretence of a bed. I found her half-naked, her breasts exposed, and on her shoulders nothing but a bit of old sacking, shawl-ways. The house was ruinous, furnitureless, bare, wet, cold, dark, stinking, and filthy. Her brother and she live together. He sleeps on loose straw, old and dirty, under a ragged blanket. She has no parochial relief, nor has it been asked.

Attention was drawn to the miserable condition of this woman, and there is reason to hope that good will follow.

Nearly nine-tenths of the crofter population speak Gaelic, and practically nothing else. It would be as correct to say that Lewis-men speak English, as that Englishmen speak French. There cannot be a doubt that this is a great calamity to the people, and one important cause of their backwardness. Every measure which tends to perpetuate this as the spoken language of ordinary life tends to perpetuate a curse. I do not object to their being able to speak Gaelic; I object only to their being unable to speak English, the present language of their country, and the language they must use and know, if they would be sharers in the general progress and prosperity. A hundred Minches could not so effectually isolate, detach, and remove these people from the influence of the doings and thinkings of their countrymen, as does their language, in which they are encouraged to pride themselves, and which there is even reason for believing not to be the language of the race of which they come. It is now the tongue of a mere handful of the human race, so that it separates the speakers, not from their countrymen alone, but from all the world, as the world now exists.

The backwardness of the people is so great and so peculiar, that I was sometimes at a loss to know whom I ought, and whom I ought not, to visit. I heard, for instance, from a reliable source, that at — there lived a man who could not make the simplest money calculation, who did not know the number of pence in a shilling, who, on examination, could tell nothing of the fall of man, who had not even the rudiments of Christian knowledge, who could not read, who would not be admitted to the communion, and who was denied baptism for his child. My first and natural impression was that this man must be, at least, an imbecile; but when I heard that he was a married man with a family, a crofter, a rate-payer, and self-supporting, I hesitated as to the propriety of visiting him.

I by no means intend it to be understood that cases like the preceding are frequent, but it appeared to me that the intellectual position of a large portion of the population was low. Many of the best educational agencies are totally wanting among them, and others are misdirected. These, and many other causes, combine to keep their minds undeveloped. They are, however, of a good mixed race, with at least 50 to 60 per cent. of Norse blood, and have undoubtedly a large capacity for improvement.



They are, in all respects, far behind the Zetlanders, and far too behind the people of the Uists, Skye, and the west coast parishes of the mainland; but the difference is chiefly noted in the lessened material or physical wellbeing. I think there is even reason for believing that, in these respects, Lewis is below what it was some three or four centuries ago. It has had just such a contact with civilisation as to extinguish native art, but not so much as to involve it in the general progress, or to enable it to reap those advantages, which always flow from such contact, when it is intimate and prolonged.

I have now visited three-fourths of all the parishes in Scotland, including the Zetland and Orkney Islands, and all the Hebrides, except what belongs to Argyll, and I have nowhere found a backwardness which can at all be compared with that in the Lewis, more especially in Barvas proper, and the extreme west portions of Uig.

Much is said about the want of leases as a cause of indolence, indifference, and backwardness, and I cannot help thinking with some reason. The island, however, has a most liberal and enlightened proprietor, and leases are now granted on fair conditions to all who desire them. There is evidence of an earnest desire to elevate the people and improve their condition. Large sums of money, and much thought, have been expended in efforts to accomplish this. Numerous schools have been established and endowed. Industry and progress are encouraged and rewarded. Some important errors, however, appear to me to remain.

I have further to state, that the parochial authorities expressed a willingness to carry out the suggestions made regarding those who are left as single patients, and I anticipate that what was said to the guardians will lead to a greater attention to cleanliness. I refer to the smallness of the crofts, which, however cultivated, are insufficient to maintain a family in comfort, to the ruinous practice of uniting the occupations of fisherman and crofter, and to the misdirected character of the people's education, in its broad sense. Some single boats from Buckie and Eyemouth make more money in six weeks at the cod-fishing off Lewis than a dozen native families make from all sources in a year.

I was told on trustworthy authority that, in six weeks, two of these south country boats, with six men and one woman to each boat, cured fish to the value of £200, while the twenty families on the neighbouring island, whose crofts together were only worth £60 a year, were in arrears of rent.

This description of the social condition of the people, I have thought it right to lay before the Board, because I regard it as of practical importance. Where the great majority of the people is living in such misery, it is, of course, impossible to dispose quite satisfactorily of the single patients. It can hardly be asked that they should be better fed, clothed, and housed than the rate-payers themselves, out of whose pockets they are supported. The Board can, however, bring them up to this standard, below which the majority unfortunately are; and it can further insist on cleanliness, which costs nothing, but which is so great a promoter of health, happiness, and comfort. That much good would be done even by this is certain. Examples exist in the island itself. *Several poor idiots have been reported on, who are kept there in a most creditable manner; and even a Lewis house, with all its constitutional and radical defects, undergoes a perfect metamorphosis, when the spirit of cleanliness, order, and industry, enters it, and comfort is then found where comfort seemed impossible.*

The general impression which a visit to such a place and people, as those now under consideration, leaves on the mind is, that it is a vast mistake to confound the golden age of any people with that of its poverty and ignorance.

I had occasion, in my reports to the Board, to recommend important changes in the condition of the majority of the pauper single patients visited in the Lewis. In only two cases, however, did I think removal to an asylum necessary. One of these laboured under epileptic mania, and was frequently under restraint. The other was a case of the mania of suspicion. I regarded both as dangerous, and requiring the appliances of an asylum, and therefore recommended removal.

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## GENERAL REMARKS ON SINGLE PATIENTS.

I have an increasing conviction that a large number of the insane can, with propriety and advantage, be kept as single patients. In the counties of the south of Scotland embraced in this report, and in not a few of the parishes of Ross-shire, I have been able to report very favourably of the condition of many pauper lunatics found out of asylums. In many cases, a serious effort has been made to carry out the recommendations of the Board, and it has fortunately been found that these have involved but a trifling outlay of money; while the pleasing results which have followed have repaid that trouble and thought which local officials as a rule now willingly bestow. Fresh cases are all the more readily and promptly placed under asylum treatment at the expense of the parish, since it begins to be felt that a saving can be effected by providing comfortable homes, good treatment, and efficient surveillance, for many incurable cases, in the parishes to which they belong. I am of opinion that, for the sake of the insane poor themselves, and in the interest of the public, this feeling should be judiciously encouraged.

The form of insanity under which the patients labour has a necessary weight in determining the question, as to whether they should, or should not, be left as single patients. Yet the very same form may, in one instance, require removal, and in another not. The arrangements which the parish makes, or refuses to make, lead to this difference.

The following case, for instance, has a comfortable home, under good guardianship, and no provision for it could conduce more to the patient's happiness than that which exists, at an annual cost of £11, 10s. to the parish.

H. M., a pauper in the parish of K. :—

"Mania of vanity; says she is the Queen. Wears a black gown, flounced and frilled, a large white cap, a white apron, and white muslin sleeves. White-washes her face. Wears several rings. Says she is rich and great, and ought to be addressed as 'her majesty.' Has the wall of her bedroom covered with pictures. A love disappointment is the assigned cause of insanity; she thought a gentleman of rank should have married her."

Compare with this the following singularly parallel case. Here the poor woman was found living alone; and was reported to be often in want of the bare necessities of life. All the difficulties of this case a wise arrangement would fully meet.

M. W., a pauper of R. :—

"Mania of vanity; wears a huge turban or mitre-like head-dress, vast neck-frills, and profuse flounces. Says she is related to half the dukes and earls in the land; secludes herself; whitewashes her face; whitewashes all her furniture; has a whitewashed table in the centre of a whitewashed floor, surrounded by whitewashed chairs, with whitewashed peats on them, as guests, to eat out of the whitewashed plates with which it is covered; lives alone, and is frequently not seen for days. Was a lady's-maid, and fancied herself jilted by a man of position. When I called, she refused to admit me, and the inspector, fearing she might be dead, caused her house to be entered forcibly."

The foregoing case, with suitable arrangements, easily made, and without much cost, might find a proper and comfortable home out of an asylum. I am inclined to think, indeed, that the time will come when it will be regarded as right, safe, and humane, to leave many insane persons at the firesides of private houses, whom at present we think it kind and judicious to confine in asylums, with those who more manifestly need their restraints and appliances. The diffusion of sounder views as to the management of single patients will chiefly lead to this.

## INSANITY AS A SOCIAL CALAMITY.

The force of the calamity, in all its aspects and ramifications, which insanity inflicts on society, can never be better seen than during the visitation of single patients. On this and on other points, a single parish is sometimes marvellously

instructive. Take C., for instance, in which there were found 6 pauper lunatics living singly. Appendix F.

The first I saw was a poor woman labouring under melancholia, passing into fatuity. For seventeen of the eighteen years of her insanity, she has been kept lying on a shake-down in a dark corner of a gloomy room, never seeing a brighter object than a dingy wall. There she has lain till permanent flexure of her legs has resulted, with complete inability to walk. I found her a pale emaciated sufferer, weeping and moaning for the loss of her daughter, who had been for many years her nurse, and who had very recently died of consumption, exhibiting also symptoms of melancholia before her death. There is reason to believe, that the early judicious treatment of this case would have led to recovery. As it is, nothing remained but to take from her life as much of its misery as possible; and steps were immediately adopted to brighten the atmosphere in which she lives, and to surround her with the conditions of health.

My next visit was to a poor orphan idiot, to whom had fallen the worst of all heritages. He was one of three idiots, the children of a father who died insane, and of whose relatives several were idiots.

The third patient was an idiot woman, who, before she was fifteen years of age, bore an illegitimate child, also an idiot, but now dead.

I next saw a young lad of 24, a complete idiot, the bastard child of an idiot mother, not now alive. From the day of his birth he has been a pauper, and he will continue to be so till that of his death.

My fifth visit was paid to a loathsome, slaving idiot, who, 12 years ago, bore an illegitimate child, still alive and sane.

It has often occurred to me that distressing cases of this nature can only be made to cease by making the administrators of the criminal law bound to investigate them, and by placing in their hands the power of punishment.

The last of the six was a helpless, speechless idiot, the child of parents who were full cousins.

Or take another parish, K., where there are also 6 pauper lunatics. 3 of these labour under melancholia, and of all these a "love disappointment" is the assigned cause. One has a brother and sister insane, one has a father and uncle insane, and another a nephew. One, a deformed idiot, is the child of full cousins, and she has an idiot sister, a lame sister, and a paralytic brother. Another is the child of second cousins. While another has borne 3 illegitimate children.

I shall conclude this report with some remarks on the language spoken by the single patients in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, and Inverness:—

While visiting the single patients in the county of Ross and Cromarty this year, I noted, with reference to each case, whether the patient spoke English, Gaelic, or both. I did the same for the adjoining county of Inverness when it was inspected, thus embracing nearly the whole of the inner and outer Hebrides. As regards the prevalence of Gaelic, the two counties are nearly alike, and, as they belong to the same district, I combine the information on this subject.

With reference to 341 of the lunatics reported on, including nearly all the single patients, whether pauper or private, I am able to state that

308 speak Gaelic.

188 speak Gaelic only.

120 speak Gaelic and English; and

33 speak English only.

The statement of these facts may possibly at some time prove of practical value.

ARTHUR MITCHELL, A.M. & M.D.

## VI.—PERTH.

A careful examination into the condition of the insane poor in this county was made during the autumn of 1859, and spring of 1860. In nine parishes,—Aberdalgie, Abernethy, Bendochy, Glendevon, Kinnaird, Kilspindie, Kinloch, Lethendy, Monivaird,—there did not, at that time, appear to be any lunatic resident. Upwards of 364 visits were paid, and 330 persons seen, who were, or were alleged to be, of unsound mind. In several instances the visits were



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repeated in attempts to find, or to ascertain more accurately, the condition of the lunatic. Of the total number inspected, 187 were paupers; and 143 were not dependent upon parochial aid. In making up such returns, while every precaution was taken to determine the social position and mental state of each individual, I am aware that, in a few instances, those classed as paupers may be declared to be self-supporting; and that, in a few others, while admitted to be paupers, their lunacy may be disputed; but such discrepancies will not affect in any appreciable degree the general conclusions arrived at. In reference to the mental condition of those seen, 69 males and 35 females appeared to labour under idiocy, 42 males and 34 females under imbecility, 27 males and 50 females under mania, 14 males and 31 females under melancholia, 16 males and 12 females under dementia. 5 persons who were likewise examined, but who are not included in this enumeration, presented so many indications of health as to render their precise mental condition doubtful. In addition to these, 30 lunatics, or alleged lunatics, were sought for, inquired after, or their houses visited, but who were not seen. The causes or motives which have led to this are various. In some parts of the country, there has been propagated sedulously, by whom is of little moment, a most absurd and erroneous belief that the visit of a Commissioner is tantamount to removal from home, and individuals under such an apprehension, or otherwise instigated, conceal themselves. Certain others may be absent engaged at work, in begging, or in prosecution of imaginary objects. In certain other cases, where the party was not a pauper, and resided with friends, the Reporter was content with information as to the amount of liberty and comfort enjoyed. The number of vagrant lunatics in this district attracted attention at an early period of the inspection, and a census was attempted. When it is stated that 67 nomades were found, it must not be assumed that all these perambulated the country, or were affected with that form of insanity of which wandering is a symptom; nor must it be supposed that they were dangerous or disorderly in the legal sense of such terms. In some the tendency to leave home was checked by supervision, or positive restraint; in others, it was displayed only during the incursion of the malady, or paroxysms of excitement; in others, it results in visits to particular spots, within a known range, in following carts and cattle, or in withdrawal from the observation of guardians for hours, or days, or weeks. These excursions are generally confined to a certain small district; but individuals are occasionally heard of migrating from parish to parish, apparently without home or friends, and traced by their eccentricities, or misdemeanours, or the fears thus excited, the inspector of poor and the inhabitants shrinking from interference, from various motives, until this course culminates in outrage. Illustrations of this may be given.

C. dislikes his mother, abuses and has struck her repeatedly. She has been rendered ill and melancholy, almost mad, by his conduct; she would not remain in the house alone with him. Kicks his sister; has threatened to "brain" his father; sometimes works on the farm, but does so roughly and rapidly. No one approaches or addresses him, when he has a hoe or other implement in his hand. Has attacked his brother, but was held. Leaves home for long periods. At one time absent for a year. Supposed to have been working as a shoemaker in P. When wandering he supports himself by begging, sleeps in the open air, is regardless of clothes. Has been away at present for three weeks. His coat was hid to prevent his departure, but he took a plaid and went without other covering. Attends markets, and takes whiskey whenever he can get it. Is said to be less savage when under the influence of stimulants, but upon one occasion at K. he became quarrelsome and was apprehended by constable.

This man was not a pauper, he has since been placed in an asylum.

D. M.D.—This man was heard of in the parish of C. as having been employed upon the works of the — Company; as having taken possession of a barn at —; as having defied the owner, and afterwards excited his pity by remaining tenaciously in his conquest alone and without food. On the interference of the police he was taken forcibly from the barn, found to have sufficient funds; but he resisted powerfully, and would not speak, nor give any account of himself. He then disappeared. It is believed that a similar scene took place in the parish of

K. Some days since he became outrageous in this parish. He was confined in the school-house under the supervision of two of his fellow-workmen, and was removed yesterday to D., on his way to an asylum. It was subsequently learned that D. M. had escaped from the custody of the inspector of poor on his way to —.

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A few of this class are professional beggars, and are received as hospitably in their accustomed haunts as the headsmen of old; a larger proportion are the collectors and propagators of gossip, and many go forth without precise object or destination, and endure many of the hardships of a homeless and a friendless life. There are great difficulties in dealing with lunatics of this kind. That much evil actually results from their presence to the persons or property of the other members of the community, is not asserted, yet there must always exist a certain amount of danger where the sense of responsibility is overthrown, and especially when the insane are thus temporarily emancipated from the guardianship and circumstances to which they are accustomed, and by which they are guided. As a moral element, such nomades cannot have a healthy effect upon society; and although it could not be altogether eliminated, even by the most sweeping and stringent restraint, it would appear reasonable that some control should be exercised over the friends or custodiers of such persons, which would necessitate the employment of superintendence and due restriction to the most obnoxious cases.

It was not directly a part of my duty to determine the number of individuals whose removal to an asylum might be called for in consideration of their own condition and happiness, or of the safety and seemliness of society; yet the separate reports show, that while an asylum was recommended in 5 cases only, and an idiot school in 3, reasons were assigned that, of the paupers, 89 cases required the treatment which is afforded in an asylum. There was, however, obtruded upon my attention a group amounting to 19, of which the members, suffering either under recent attacks, or curable, or improvable forms of alienation, were by their position denied the benefits of treatment which might, in a certain number, remove the disease, or so far arrest deterioration as to preserve the individual as a useful, or less burdensome, or less offensive citizen. The obvious course was removal to an asylum; but the difficulties in carrying out such a recommendation are at present so great, and lead to such temporizing and delay, as to allow the golden but brief period to pass during which medical aid is chiefly successful. The constant recurrence of such cases, and the rarity of spontaneous recovery, tend to multiply the numbers of the chronic insane under private care in rural districts, beyond the proportion which might fairly be expected under other circumstances.

Amongst those designated as improvable by a change in management, have not been included, as might have fairly been done, those confined, or, what constitutes the larger proportion, those who confine themselves to bed. Of 30 who have remained for months, years, or half a lifetime in bed, several have been and are constrained to adopt the posture in which they were found by disease or decrepitude; but a large majority have sought and preserve it from the lethargy which characterizes dementia, in order to escape from observation, from fancied ailments, and have been encouraged in their choice as a mode by which care and trouble and clothes may be economized. It is not the mere bed-life and indolence that are objectionable. These involve a perpetuation of the mental unhealth, they engender habits of degradation and sometimes of indecency, and they weaken the hold which the sufferer has upon the attention of the guardian. The emaciation and etiolation and bedsores so often witnessed, and which are, sometimes perhaps unfairly, attributed to insufficient nourishment or neglect, follow such a course; and the contracted and distorted limbs which so much complicate the management, are indirectly, if not directly, consequences remediable by such means as require exercise of the muscles. The bed is in some instances a mere substitute for the seclusion-room in asylums, as padlocks and chains may occasionally be discovered on the box-bed, or the recess in which it is placed; the appearance of which, whether the use be admitted or not, is only explicable on the supposition that during the night, or periods of agitation, means of repression are available. The very grounds which should dictate an opposite course are often adduced in justification of this indulgence; and the indolence which would naturally suggest recurs: to activity, and the disregard of cleanliness which might be counteracted



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by vigilance and training, and the shrinking leg which might be straightened, are pointed to as the specific afflictions of the bedridden patient, and as the cause of his recumbency.

From these observations, it may be gathered that, in some instances, the same parties will be found arranged under the category of those of dirty habits, as well as of those who spend a large portion of their time in bed. An unsuccessful attempt was made to separate these, as degradation is often compatible with active exertion; and as the loss of power to obey or to intimate the calls of nature is widely different from that perverse defiance of propriety, that luxuriating in filth, which mark certain morbid conditions. A. M. lives in an outhouse constructed of boards, between which are stuffed moss, earth, &c., all being plastered over. It is thatched with broom. It has a rude porch and window. The walls and corners displayed large collections of "auld nicknackets," rags, pieces of iron, &c. A man of ordinary size can remain upright within. It stands alone amidst pigsties and dunghills. The former are clustered around, and contain occupants infinitely more clean and comfortably lodged than A. M.; the latter are within a yard of the door, and exhaled a strong odour. The hovel is floored with boards, which are damp, partly from the subjacent soil, partly from the habits of inhabitant. He passes fœces and urine on the floor, which was still wet. The floor, parts of the bedstead, a rude chair, were blackened and barked with a thick layer of filth, fœces, &c., which gave forth a putrid and most offensive smell, which was scarcely endurable by the Reporter, long since acclimatized to such atmospheres. This is not merely an illustration of the hideous propensities which sometimes grow up in the uncontrolled chronic insane, but of defective management in the pauper remaining under the nominal superintendence of an inspector living in another parish at some distance.

But, in general, the aspect under which the symptom is presented is less offensive. An unusual dress, the kilt, a peculiar arrangement of the bedding, the use of straw, create suspicion as to its existence in the young, when an effort is made to meet the difficulty, and in others the practice prevails chiefly during the night. Forty-nine of this class is not regarded as a large proportion of the lunatics examined. Whatever care may be exercised, there will always be a certain number of patients who resist all interference, or are inaccessible to treatment, or to such treatment as can be resorted to at home. This fact is perhaps too little considered in granting aid to the lunatic. The amount should correspond to the form of the malady, and to its complications, rather than to the age or the unproductiveness of the individual. A deduction is made, and is sometimes fairly made, on the pretext that the applicant is industrious, and contributes to his own support; and it appears equally fair to grant increase where, in addition to mere incapacity, there are habits calling for unusual care, and involving, if that duty be faithfully performed, actual outlay in time, washing; and, in several instances, this opinion has governed me in the recommendations offered. While it is certain that many cases are incorrigible, there are very few in which such habits may not be prevented. In the same ratio to the dependence of such revolting practices upon delusions and unchecked peculiarities, rather than upon infirmity, are they remediable; and almost as a rule, the lunatics who are regarded as well enough to live alone, and are consequently uninfluenced by example or discipline, are negligent and dirty. These facts distinctly indicate the expediency of due selection of those who are chosen to minister to the insane in private while the disease is still recent.

Under the same category may be placed 30 persons who were found filthy, not from positively bad or disgusting habits, but from carelessness, abhorrence of water, grovelling tastes; and whose skin, hair, dress, were in a state inconsistent with comfort, decency, and even health. It is true that the blackened face, the greasy doublet, the presence of parasites, cast blame upon the custodian rather than indicate the condition of the pauper; that this condition may differ very little from that of the pauperised population around; and that the insanity has no necessary connexion with the fact. But these, as well as the preceding observations, have been conceived to be important, as bearing strongly upon the state of the insane poor when left to their own devices, or left to the devices of others uninstructed and indifferent to their position, and do not embrace trifling inattention to neatness and tidiness, but gross and glaring and offensive instances. While



cages have disappeared since last inspection, one individual, not a pauper, may still be seen moving about in a paddock; and three, paupers, still pass the night in outhouses. In making an analysis of the house accommodation provided, and finding that in forty instances it is below an average, there was not present to the Reporter's mind any ideal standard of comfort or beauty, or even cleanliness. The data were, that the dwelling was an outhouse, ruinous, a deserted hut uninhabitable by the self-supporting poor; that though the walls or roof might not admit wind, water, and light, the interior was unfitted, either by damp, or dirt, or the habits of the occupant, for the purpose to which it was put, or even that its contents exposed the tenement to danger; and that the defects were of such a character as to be irremediable by the ordinary means. The following case bears upon this point:—"Mania of many years' duration. She lives in a slated cottage in a wild pine wood about two miles from S. The situation is solitary; the aspect of the old woman wretched and wierdlike; and her habitation calculated to inspire both pity and superstition. It appears that her residence was built expressly for her by the Lord of the Manor, and placed where it is, in consequence of her house having been twice burned, it is suspected from her own carelessness, and of the unwillingness of any one to live near to her. . . . Was found at home by Reporter, who experienced no difficulty in obtaining admission to her hut, except what was offered by heaps of firewood, fir-roots, branches, &c., pots, pans, old clothes, old stools, and a mass of ruin and rubbish altogether indescribable. It is unquestionably the most desolate and savage-looking dwelling the Reporter ever entered."

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In all such inquiries, I pursued the plan of comparing the house occupied by the lunatic with that occupied by the ordinary pauper, and of adopting, as an average, that which was possessed by them, whether in itself it was what was desirable, or, under more favourable circumstances, attainable, or not.

It may appear paradoxical to say, that the possession of property may become a misfortune; but cases have frequently presented themselves during the present survey, where the enjoyment of some small means, or where the liberality of private charities, forms a legal, perhaps a legitimate bar, to the granting parochial aid; or where a householder abandons all thought of applying for such allowance because he is the owner of some ruinous cottage, such as those alluded to above, valued, perhaps, at a rental of a few pounds, but which yields him nothing but a precarious shelter during his declining years, but whose extreme poverty is virtually acknowledged by the remission of poor-rates, in consequence of having a child a lunatic who is not a pauper.

W. A. F. BROWNE.

## VII.—STIRLING, DUMBARTON, AND RENFREW SHIRES.

I have visited 104 pauper lunatics in the above counties. In Dumbartonshire Stirling, and Renfrewshire, their general condition is satisfactory, and many cases reported &c. on at former inspections as requiring amendment, are now in comfortable circumstances. There are only two exceptions to the general remark. Both cases are in Port-Glasgow, and the recommendations of the Board of Lunacy with regard to them have been totally disregarded. The cases are of idiot sons living, one with his parents, and the other with his mother. Withdrawal of exemptions from removal to an asylum would be one course to follow, but as in both instances the non-improvement in the keeping of the idiots appear to me to be entirely the fault of the inspector of poor, and so the effect of withdrawing their exemptions would be to separate the idiots from their parents, who are strongly attached to them, and unwilling to part with them. I have recommended a short delay before resorting to this step, in order to afford the parochial authorities another opportunity of remedying the highly unsatisfactory condition of these pauper lunatics. One of them, J. MacA., lives with his mother in a dark damp room, and is always in bed on a little straw, which he wets and dirties, and which, at the date of my visit, had not been changed for above three months. The other, W. M'M., aged 37, lives with his parents in a dark room, and sleeps in the same bed with them; he was very dirty at my visit, his mother being in bed ill, and unable to do any-

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thing for her idiot son, or for herself, and with no attendance except through the casual kindness of her neighbours. Her husband was absent trying to find work as a gardener, which at this winter season is seldom to be obtained.

Among the other pauper lunatics in the above two counties, there were many evidences of improvement, not in important points only, but also in small things tending to their greater health and comfort, and these improvements have been the result of the former inspections. Only two cases were recommended for removal to an asylum. One of them, a girl 9 years old, affected with chronic mania, as requiring the care of a public institution, and as there is reason to apprehend that her dissipated stepfather would make a wrong use of any cash relief given on her account. The only intelligible phrases that this blind maniac child utters, are the obscene blasphemies learnt by rote from her stepfather. The other case is that of a troublesome wandering lunatic, who puts her parochial board to heavy charges by the cost of her being sent home from distant parishes.

J. F., residing with an uncle in Bonhill parish, but chargeable to Cupar-Angus, has been struck off the poor's roll, on account of his uncle's refusing to send him back to his parish of settlement. The imbecile lad is harmless, good-natured, and happy, and is kindly cared for by his uncle and aunt. He could never earn a penny, and his uncle complains of the withdrawal of the aliment. It does seem severe to insist on his changing his present comfortable home, as an indispensable condition to his obtaining relief.

In the parish of Bonhill, G. K., a non-pauper, a deaf and dumb imbecile, was allowed to wander about unattended. He wandered on the line of railway, and was killed by a train running over him.

In the county of Stirling, the condition of the pauper lunatics was not satisfactory, and of 70 cases visited, 36 required improvement. The lunatics seemed to be in general regarded as ordinary paupers, instead of unfortunates in need of extra care, kindness, and attention.

There was great disregard of personal cleanliness. Many of the residences were small, crowded, and objectionable; and in many the beds and bedding were in a very dirty condition.

The allowances were, with few exceptions, adequate, but the general keeping of the patients was below the average.

In several instances the objectionable dwellings, and the unsatisfactory condition of the lunatics, had been pointed out upon the two former inspections, but the amendments then suggested have not as yet been given effect to.

I recommend more frequent inspection of Stirlingshire.

Of the non-paupers visited, I have again to direct attention to the case of J. E., in Alva, the parochial board still refusing to place her in an asylum, on the plea that her father can maintain her at home without parochial assistance. He has never asked for out-door relief, but for removal to an asylum. The girl is a congenital idiot, 18 years old, of erotic tendencies, and believed to have been already seduced. On this account she cannot be trusted out of doors, and is constantly confined in a close garret. She is pale and sickly from confinement, and perhaps from want of proper food cross and intractable, destructive of her dress and bedding, of no use, clad in rags, a burden and uneasiness to her parents, and a pernicious example to two other young children. Her father is a sailor, earning when employed 14s. a week, but, at the date of my visit, he had been out of employment for eight or nine weeks. The experience of the Board of Lunacy, as to the frequent occurrence of pregnancy in idiots and imbeciles, points out the danger of such cases being at large, and the obvious difficulty of relations in the lower ranks of life being able, however willing, to devote their time and attention to the constant surveillance of such females, adds much weight to the arguments in favour of their removal to an asylum.

If a parent's ability to maintain an insane member of his family at home is held to be a satisfactory and sufficient reason for refusing the benefits or security of an asylum, the consequences both to the insane and to the healthy community will be very serious.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

## VIII.—THE HEBRIDES AND SKYE.

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In the Islands of Skye, Harris, North Uist, South Uist, and Barra, I visited 52 pauper lunatics, and 8 private patients, besides inquiring into and reporting on 14 cases, in which a visit was not thought necessary. 7 of the pauper lunatics had not been reported by the inspectors of poor, and were seen for the first time.

I am glad to report not only an improvement in the general circumstances of the patients, but also a more general desire and endeavour on the part of the local authorities to ameliorate their condition. Having had opportunities of conversing with the various inspectors of poor, the members and medical officers of parochial boards, and individuals resident in the neighbourhood of pauper lunatics, I found an increased general interest taken in them, and a more general understanding that their mental condition does not debar them from appreciating physical comfort and enjoyment. A desire was also expressed in many instances to obtain information upon various points, and the questions asked indicated in some measure the awakened interest taken in the subject. Changes in the social and physical condition of the pauper lunatics, in many instances, involving and necessitating changes in the habits and customs of the people, are not easily or quickly made; but on this, the third inspection of the above islands, although many suggestions had to be again made, and recommendations anew given, there is no doubt that "the treatment of the insane has already undergone a manifest improvement."

Considerable amendment has taken place in the condition of the houses occupied by pauper lunatics. This has been chiefly effected by repairs to stone or thatch externally, by the erection of a partition dividing the sleeping apartment from the one occupied as a family dayroom, and by the introduction of windows, admitting, for the first time, light and air. These changes in the houses have been followed by corresponding cleanliness and neatness in the interiors.

The dress of some of the pauper lunatics is still objectionable, although many of them have been supplied with new and sufficient clothing. The good clothes are either laid aside as being too good for daily use, or are worn by other members of the family.

In many instances the amount of aliment has been increased, and no complaints were made as to the smallness of the allowances.

M. MacK. (Sleat) and K. M.P. (North Uist), formerly reported as wandering lunatics, are still of unchanged habits, and, as on the two previous inspections, neither was at home when visited. There is reason to suspect that both women are turned out from home by their families to wander and beg, in order that their allowance of meal or money may, in their absence, be partaken of at home. Both women are inoffensive, but K. MacP. is occasionally teased by boys, and is apt to retaliate by throwing stones. She is about 24 years of age, and said to be good-looking, which facts, with her wandering habits, render pregnancy by no means unlikely, more especially when bearing in mind that the other wandering lunatic, M. MacK., has borne two children. I do not consider that removal to an asylum is necessary in either case, but I would undoubtedly suggest their removal from their present improper guardians and out-of-the-way homes, and have both women placed under proper care and control, and in situations more accessible to the surveillance of the inspectors of poor. Should such changes be impracticable, I would then recommend the removal of both lunatics to an asylum.

Two idiots, in South Uist, a brother and sister, ages 29 and 19, were found in bed together, the girl literally naked, and the lad with only a shirt. No other member of the family was in the house at the time of visit. The helpless paralyzed condition of the lad removes any suspicion of impropriety beyond the fact of existing indecency; but even admitting that both idiots were innocent of any immorality, the example cannot fail to be prejudicial to the morality of the sane members of the family, as well as of their friends and neighbours; and, in like manner, the interference of the Board of Lunacy, in rectifying this improper habit, has a beneficial moral effect upon all who are conversant with it. The evil is brought prominently under their notice, and their attention directed to its discontinuance. In this, as in many other ways, the visits of the Lunacy Commis-



Appendix  
F.General  
Reports.Hebrides  
and Skye.

sioners are not merely a direct good to the lunatics themselves, but indirectly raise a higher standard of good feeling towards them in the community around them.

A dangerous lunatic, D. M'D., in Skye, parish of Kilmuir, has been permitted to remain at large in consequence of the denial of his insanity by his parish of settlement, Gladsmuir. He labours under the delusion that he has sustained injustice from some kirk-session, and is in a state of high maniacal excitement. He has assaulted various individuals, one of whom had, in self-defence, to knock him down. A poor woman in an adjoining cottage was in tears while making her complaint of terror at his violence. The local inspector of poor some months ago took steps for his removal to an asylum, and procured medical certificates of his unfitness to be at large, but before completing the form by obtaining the Sheriff's warrant for the removal, he wrote to the parish of his settlement to inform them of his intention. In reply, the parish denied his insanity, and the local inspector of poor did not consider that he was entitled to carry out his removal. The maniac has accordingly been permitted to remain at large a source of danger and terror to his family and neighbours. After considerable correspondence and trouble, he was, at the instigation of the Board, placed in an asylum in August 1860.

W. F., parish of Strath, is subject to attacks of mania, which generally last from five to seven days. He is aware of their coming on, and gives his wife notice of their approach. During the attack he is violent, and requires restraint. He became maniacal on the 20th of July last, and in that state was taken by police-constables in a steamboat from Broadford to Portree. He had committed no violence beyond smashing some of his own crockery, and the interference of police was solely for his personal benefit and safety. At Portree he was taken to an inn until the Sheriff's warrant could be obtained for his reception into the prison. While at the inn he was placed in a room on the ground floor, the window of which looked on the street. A mob soon collected in front of the window, and had full view of the man, screaming, stamping, and shaking his iron handcuffs, and restrained by a couple of constables. When the Sheriff's warrant arrived he was placed in prison as a dangerous lunatic. The maniacal attack subsiding in five days, he was set at liberty. It would, I think, be desirable on any recurrence of his mania, that he be not removed from his own home; he can be as effectually attended there as elsewhere, and the publicity avoided of a manacled maniac travelling in public conveyances and inns, attended by police constables, besides the very important avoidance of additional excitement to his malady.

Among the non-pauper lunatics visited, M. M'G., Portree, was seen. On last inspection, she was recommended for removal to an asylum, but rather than consent to this step, her husband withdrew her name from the poor-roll. He is aged, and, though not in actual want, is ill off, and the parochial allowance would be a great assistance to him. As his wife (a case of chronic mania) is now better looked after, and not allowed to go into the town, where she used to be excited and noisy, and given to preach incoherent rhapsodies, I have suggested that she be again placed upon the poor roll, and receive exemption from asylum.

N. MacL., South Uist, age 8, is a sad object, and in need of everything that constitutes physical comfort, as warm dress, food, bed, and care. He is a dumb paralytic idiot, puny, wasted, and eruptive. One hand burnt off by a fall into the fire. Unable to stand or to chew; with severe cough; his eyelids closed with matter. His only dress a poor shirt. He lives with his mother, a widow, and an idiot aunt, who is a pauper. I doubt the mother's means and will to amend his condition. She is the woman whom I found in bed last year, with the door locked on the inside, while her idiot sister was crouching in soaked scanty raiment, on a bleak muir on a cold wet morning.

ARCHD. WM. COCKBURN.

## APPENDIX G.

## RETURN OF ATTENDANTS, 1st March 1860.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

Number of Patients.			Number of Attendants and Servants.					Period of Service.						Yearly Wages including Board and Lodging.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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									Months.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.	Above 10 Years.	£5.	£8.	£10.	£12.	£15.	£18.	£20.	£25.	£30.	£35.	£40.	£50.	£60.	Above £700.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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<sup>1</sup> Artisans, &c., without Board.<sup>2</sup> Gatekeepers, without Board.<sup>3</sup> One a Gatekeeper, without Board.<sup>4</sup> Carpenter, with Meals.<sup>6</sup> Storekeeper and Engineer, with House and Garden.<sup>6</sup> One a Plumber, with House and Garden.<sup>7</sup> One a Farm Servant.

## APPENDIX G.—continued.

## RETURN OF ATTENDANTS, 1st March 1860.—LICENSED HOUSES.

ASYLUM.	Number of Patients.			Number of Attendants and Servants.				Period of Service.										Yearly Wages including Board and Lodging.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Above Pauper Rates.		At-Pauper Rates.	Exclusively as Attendants.	Also in other Capacities.	As Servants only.	Under						Above 10 Years.				Not exceeding																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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1 Gardener, without Board.



RETURN OF ATTENDANTS, 1st March 1860.—POORHOUSES.

Number of Patients.			Number of Attendants.			Period of Service of Paid Attendants.							Yearly Wages including Board and Lodging.										Above £60.									
			Paid.		Unpaid.	Months.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	5 Years.	10 Years.	Not exceeding																				
All Paupers																																
M.	F.		M.	F.	M.							F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.
POORHOUSES.																																
Abbey, .....	32	39	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Aberdeen, .....	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Barony, .....	65	72	4	4	..	4	4	..	2	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Burgh, .....	18	24	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Cunningham, ..	12	14	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Dunfermline, ..	10	13	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Edinburgh, .....	20	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Falkirk, .....	6	10	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Glasgow, .....	50	85	3	4	2	4	4	2	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Govan, .....	18	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Greenock, .....	23	41	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Inverness, .....	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
South Leith, .....	6	10	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Linlithgow, .....	11	13	3	1	..	3	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Old Machar, .....	9	8	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Rhms of Galloway	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
St. Cuthbert's, ..	24	33	4	3	..	4	3	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Stirling, .....	5	5	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Totals, .....	329	480	23	28	5	17	5	4	7	11	6	6	2	4	2	2	..	2	..	6	2	3	..	1	6	1	2	4	4	1	1	..

1 Matron of Lunatic Department.  
 2 One of these is Matron of the Poorhouse.  
 3 Vacant at date of Return.  
 4 Pauper, who receives 1s. per week.  
 5 Without Board.

















